

PRELIMINARY
UNEDITED
TRANSCRIPT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
FOR THE PERIOD:
10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1978

The House met at 10:00 A.M.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

I am pleased to welcome to the Speaker's gallery on behalf of all hon. members a distinguished member of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, the Attorney General for that Province, the hon. Roy McMurtrey.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Transportation and Communications.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like to make a few comments on the announcement made in Ottawa yesterday regarding the ice tank facility which will be made available to the University and which will be established here in St. John's. I want to express the appreciation of the Province and of the government to the Government of Canada for the co-operation and help in this project. And I would like to give the House some of the detail of the background of the project.

The Province became aware sometime last Fall, Sir, of the National Research Council's proposal to establish a world class model ice testing tank as part of its centre of facilities in Ottawa and we have been making representations to all the appropriate channels in an attempt to have the facility sited here in St. John's. The Province's position was outlined in some detail at the First Ministers' Conference earlier this year during the presentation of the Province's position paper on Ocean Industries which I had the honour of presenting on behalf of the Province. Perhaps some hon. members will recall

MR. DOODY: my comment to the effect that it would have made as much sense to put the ice testing facility in Ottawa as it would be to have a branch of the Wheat Board in Corner Brook. And apparently, some of the wisdom of that facetious remark was accepted as sensible and reasonable. And the intention at that time of the NRC was to establish the ice testing facility in Ottawa. In any event, my colleague, the Minister of Industrial Development and his officials have been actively following up the matter and they have been in consultation with the hon. Judd Buchanan and with the hon. Don Jamieson, and I have had several conversations with him in this regard in addition to the Deputy Minister of Industrial Development together with Dr. Bruneau of the University who have been vigourcously pursuing the matter on the official level.

Our collective efforts have led eventually to a decision by NRC to establish an ad hoc committee on marine hydro dynamic facilities. The terms of reference given to the committee were to review the past and current decisions relating to the siteing of the NRC hydro dynamic facilities, taking into account the present and future needs of the users and the Memorial University of Newfoundland proposal, and also, Sir, to recommend for the consideration of the council any changes in location of existing facilities to those proposed or anticipated providing an assessment of both the cost and benefits associated with the recommendations.

In March the committee came to St. John's and met with representatives of the University, of Industrial Development, of NORDCO and of C-CORE. In early May the committee presented its report to the President

MR. DOODY: of NRC and I understand he, in turn, brought the matter before the full council and the minister responsible, the hon. J. Judd Buchanan.

On May 9th, the President of NRC, Mr. Schneider, came to St. John's together with Mr. William Cummings, the Vice-President of Laboratories to advise on NRC's final decision.

Mr. Schneider advised us that with the support of their minister, they had placed a submission before the federal Treasury Board wherein they have accepted our proposals to establish St. John's as a centre of excellence in ice and ice-related research in which NRC would play a significant role. Specifically, NRC had requested the approval of Treasury Board to allow them to establish a complex in St. John's which would make provision for the following: 1) a world scale model ice testing tank measuring sixteen by eighty metres; 2) an accompanying open water tank measuring sixteen by two hundred metres; 3) all of the necessary back up equipment for data acquisition and processing; 4) relocation of their existing hydro dynamic facilities from Ottawa to St. John's; 5) completion of the existing uncompleted toe tank at Memorial for use in conjunction with a proposed School of Shipbuilding Engineering which NRC recognizes as being required in Canada.

MR. DOODY: time table envisaged by NRC for this proposal at that time was as follows; the completion of the ice tank for the Spring of 1981, the completion of the open water tank for the Spring of 1982, support facilities and relocation of the existing facilities for the Spring of 1981 and the completion of the existing tank in late 1979. I trust, Sir, that there has been no change in that time table, I have not been so informed.

NRC further indicated that they would be prepared to enter into a contract with NORDCO for the operation of the tank and they would consider it very desirable to have a staffing programme which would involve cross appointments with C-Core and NORDCO and Memorial University engineering department. It is absolutely essential in their minds and we agree that the complex be located on the campus of Memorial University and preferably immediately adjacent to the engineering building. A sufficient amount of suitable land is available next to the engineering building and the university is happy to make this available. The complex when in full operation is envisaged to employ approximately 100 full-time staff of which may be in the order of fifty under contract to organizations such as NORDCO and the remaining fifty perhaps would be split between NRC personnel and the other twenty-five C-Core or MUN staff. The estimated total cost of establishing the complex in St. John's is approximately \$35 million which means that NRC will have allocated to it an additional \$30 million over and above the \$5 million already set aside for the ice tank.

Needless to say we are most pleased and delighted and gratified to learn that NRC had adopted this approach because the significance, Sir, of having such a complex established in St. John's goes far beyond the construction activity and the immediate employment it will create. Having a creditable organization such as NRC formally established in the city, here in the Province with a first-class world scale hydro dynamic facility attuned to ice would be incalculable long term benefit in furthering our efforts to establish a viable ocean

MR. DOODY: industry base in the Province.

Memorial University has now completed formulation of its programme for a school of shipbuilding engineering and this proposal which has been supported by the Province has now been formally presented by the president of the university to the Province. The Minister of Industrial Development and myself in Intergovernmental Affairs intent to submit the shipbuilding engineering programme to the Government of Canada by the Ministers of Industry Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Science and Technology for financial support. The federal government and in particular the former Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce and the present Minister of Finance have publicly supported the need for such a programme in Canada.

The decision of the Government of Canada is particularly welcome in view, Sir, of the commitment of this Province for the establishment of a Polytechnical institute.

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible) morning news -

MR. DOODY: Do not be difficult now. You were very pleasant yesterday, you stood up formally and recognized the assistance and co-operation that you were getting from this side of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. DOODY: Now do not spoil everything. You have been fairly civilized, you have had a good meal. Relax.

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible) federal programme.

MR. DOODY: Take it easy now, stay with it for another two or three minutes.

Mr. Speaker, in all fairness I must again mention the assistance, co-operation and help of the Hon. Don Jamieson.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. DOODY: Mr. Jamieson was absolutely magnificent in his co-operation in helping us persuade the Government of Canada to move the facility down here. I want to give him due credit. Dr. Bruneau of

MR. DOODY: -the university, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Furst and of course the officials of the Department of Industrial Development. The full impact on the future development of the Province of course will be felt in future years as this facility attracts the sort of ocean related industry that we certainly anticipate.

And, Sir, now since I have started to get the hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) upset and I certainly do not want to do that because I know he is very conscious of the time of the House and he does not like to have it wasted I will very gracefully resume my seat and let him dominate the rest of the proceedings, Sir.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, once more, Sir, we see the pleasant spectacle not altogether unpleasant the pleasant spectacle as a matter of fact of the minister, a minister of this government trying to get in on the largesse of Ottawa, trying to take a little bit of credit for it -I do not mind that, Mr. Speaker. The spectacle, Sir, the

MR. W. ROWE: the laughable spectacle, that is why it is so pleasant, because it is laughable of the minister getting up and saying that he thanks the hon. Don Jamieson for the little bit of assistance that he might have put into this, the help that he gave the hon. minister, Sir -

MR. NEARY: \$10 million worth.

MR. W. ROWE: - to get this, laughable, Sir.

MR. DOODY: Should I not recognize -

MR. W. ROWE: A multimillion dollar ice tank for Memorial, as a matter of fact when the hon. minister was reading his statement there, Sir, I was reading along with him from The Daily News here, a statement taken from a report in the morning newspaper this morning. I would say that is about as close as the hon. minister, or the government, came to having any impact whatsoever on the obtaininy of this very brilliant piece of equipment and facility for Memorial University and Newfoundland generally, research, Sir, the ice tank, a magnificent piece of research equipment and facility for this Province.

\$10 million was the figure mentioned. I notice that Mr. Jamieson I believe, when I heard his voice on radio this morning, talked in terms of a couple of million dollars this year, or in the immediate future, maybe leading up to \$35 million or \$40 million over the next few years. It is a magnificent coup for Don Jamieson -

MR. WEARY: Not a bad bit of co-operation.

MR. W. ROWE: And for the Government of Canada, Mr. Speaker.
The ludicrousness and the idiocy, Mr. Speaker, of this government trying to horn in on and get a little bit of credit for this particular piece of equipment, this facility, Sir, is made evident when you realize that as a direct result of this government's policies, the provincial policies, Mr. Speaker,

MR. W. ROWE: the tuition for students at Memorial University must go up in the coming year -

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! Order, please!

I must point out to the hon. gentleman, number one, that I am not allowed to permit debate under this heading, and I think the hon. gentleman is entering into that realm.

MR. W. ROWE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That may be so. The language perhaps that I have chosen to make my substantive point and comments may give the indication of debate so I will choose more moderate language to make the same point. The point being, Sir, that here is a government that by its own policies and by its own decisions, and the position it has taken at Memorial Univeristy, is causing the tuition of students to go up now in the coming academic year. Residence fees must go up, student loans must go up, three divisions of the university must close down, maintenance has gone down over the last couple of years and must go down this year. Mr. Speaker. a deficit of perhaps \$1.5 million, an illegal deficit but the university cannot help it. So this is the policy of this particular government with regard to Memorial Univeristy, the only university in this Province, and then, Sir, to have the face and the gall to stand up and try to take credit for a multimillion dollar expenditure, Sir, directly from Ottawa. We have it here only because of the Government in Ottawa, only because we have a magnificent in Ottawa, Mr. Speaker, and no credit whatsoever is due to this government and it little behooves them, in the face of their policies, what they have already done to Memorial University, to try to stand up in this House and take credit for it.

So let me join Your Honour in welcoming the Attorney General from Ontario. I hope he has an edifying experience here in the House this morning.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

NOTICES OF MOTION:

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill, a bill.

"An Act To Amend The Financial Administration Act, 1973."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Health.

MR. H. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I have some more answers in the continuing long story of the hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary).

MR. NEARY: How many abortions?

MR. H. COLLINS: I think he asked about 100 questions. All of the questions which have been asked on that side of the House, which as I said before indicates that he has got a lot of energy and all the others have none, but at any rate, Mr. Speaker, I have the answer to question number 68, question number 31, question number 65, question number 9, question number 15, and question number 66. I will keep the hon. member in suspense and table some more next week.

MR. NEARY:

ORAL QUESTIONS:

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W. ROWE: May I direct a question, Sir, to the Minister of Forestry. If he is reported correctly he has said that he is not going to change his position on spraying the budworm and I would take from that the designated areas, the areas which we saw on a map here the other day, unless something happens to change his mind. I am wondering, Sir,

MR. W. ROWE: if he can let the House know now whether in the face of mounting opposition, petitions apparently from Gander to the Premier - a petition has been received, I believe, by the government from the Green Bay district and every time you turn on the news you hear about another group, either organized or residents in a particular area, protesting the use of the chemical, Natacil to spray in the areas which the minister has designated in order to try to control the spruce budworm. Let me ask the minister this, Has his colleague, the Minister of Tourism, been able to persuade the minister to change his mind? You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that when I asked the Premier the other day whether the Minister of Tourism has now fallen into line and is going to cue to the government policy, the Premier said, 'Yes, he has, he has fallen in line,' and then the next day the minister said that he has not changed his position, that he is going to continue to try to impress upon the government and get the government to change its programme regarding the spruce budworm. Has the minister been successful? Is the spruce budworm spray programme going on as originally announced by the Minister of Forestry?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

MR. MAYNARD: Mr. Speaker, the decision that was made some time ago on the spruce budworm programme was made by Cabinet, and Cabinet at this point in time has not changed its mind regarding the programme or the areas.

MR. W. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W. ROWE: Does this mean more specifically that the spray 'planes will be spraying the poisonous chemical, Matacil, directly into Gander Lake, which is the source, of course, not only of recreation for the area, but a source of water supply for the town of Gander and other communities in the area as well, and also, of course, Gander River, that famous river that leads out of Gander Lake? Is that decision still in effect to spray directly into Gander Lake?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

MR. MAYNARD: There never was any decision to spray directly into Gander Lake, Mr. Speaker, and the maps, if the hon. gentleman would look at them, would show that. There is no budworm in Gander Lake. There is no reason why we should spray anything in there. We are after the budworm, not the water supply, so there has never been any decision to spray directly into the lake and there will not be.

MR. W. ROWE: A supplementary, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary, the original questioner.

MR. W. ROWE: Sir, I do not know why the minister would choose to use weasel words to try to get out of it, Sir. If he looks at the map he knows that the spray area almost completely surrounds one end of Gander Lake, and is the minister now saying that none of the spray will go into Gander Lake? He promised the people of Gander to reconsider that aspect of it. Is he now saying that no spray will go into Gander Lake? - that it is possible to spray trees right up to the banks or right up to the shore of Gander Lake in the area mentioned and none of the spray to go into that water supply system? Is that what he is trying to tell the House, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

MR. MAYNARD: The hon. gentleman's last question was whether we were going to spray over Gander Lake and the answer is 'no'. Whether there will be any drift of the spray into Gander Lake, even considering the low wind factor that is applied, is questionable. But as far as spraying over the lake is concerned, the answer is 'no'.

MR. W. ROWE: One final supplementary on this subject, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: One final supplementary, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W. ROWE: May I ask the minister this, Is it absolutely essential, assuming that the spray is necessary - and I understand the dilemma the minister is in and the government is in - but assuming that the spray programme is necessary, which is not admitted by any means, Sir, is it absolutely necessary to have the spray programme so close to Gander Lake? I mean, can it not be several miles back from the shores of that lake? Secondly, Sir, is it absolutely necessary to have a spray programme that comes within a quarter of a mile, a half mile or a mile, or a couple of miles, five miles even, of communities? - like Port Blandford, for example, and other communities around the Province which may be adversely affected by the spray programme. Is that a necessary aspect of the spray programme? If the minister did away with that, if he moved the spray programme back from the lakes - you know, Gander Lake and the residential areas mentioned, would that necessarily mean that the spray programme fails, in the minister's mind, and why does he not consider for the

Mr. Maynard: that area. And if that is the case in many other water bodies in the Province. We have established a buffer zone of two miles from all water intakes, two miles from all communities in spraying with the large aircraft. Spraying with the agricultural type aircraft, or crop dusters which are used quite extensively over farmland, we have established a zone of a half mile, the altitude of the aircraft is much lower. The possibility of any dirt whatsoever is much more minimal, and that is taking into account all of the factors that we can take into account. And I stated before that even if there is drift over a water supply, over a community there is no evidence of any harm whatsoever being caused, for psychological reasons we have moved back from communities and the intake of water supplies, the buffer zone is two miles with a large aircraft, a buffer zone of one half mile for the smaller agricultural type of aircraft.

MR. W. ROWE: (Inaudible.)

With Your Honour's leave, Sir, there is one question that I meant to ask the minister which is quite important.-

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W. ROWE: - that slipped my mind at the moment. Yesterday in the House, last night in the House the hon. member for Lewisporte read into the records certain figures and statistics regarding egg mass counts - I do not know if the hon. minister was here at the time, and showed a decline on the West Coast, and decline, and then coming further East a decline in Central Newfoundland, a decline in the West Coast below the critical level apparently, a decline in the Central part of Newfoundland to not quite below the critical level but somewhere within it, 300, I believe, or something, the critical level being 240, and on the East Coast a decline but still far above the critical level). Would the hon. minister care to confirm these figures to this House. Is this in fact true that there has been a reduction in the egg mass count over the past year across this Province?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

MR. MAYNARD: Well I do not have the report. I believe, the member for Lewisporte (Mr. White) was reading from a report, either the federal Forestry or the Provincial

Mr. Maynard: for Lewisporte (Mr. White) was reading from a report, either the Federal Forestry or the Provincial Forestry -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. MAYNARD: - either one or the other.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. MAYNARD: I do not know which report he was reading from. Would the hon. gentleman mind if I answered the question? Or is he

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. MAYNARD: in his usual form that he does not want to have any information given, in saying the egg mass counts in various areas of the Province have decreased from 1977 to the forecast to 1978. That is quite true. And on the West Coast of Newfoundland they decreased substantially. So there are only two or three critical areas that we have to - that we feel that we have to spray this year. But whether the egg mass count decreases in a specific area, and where you have to relate that spraying depends on how many times that area has been attacked by the budworm. And if you have specific areas such as we have that has been attacked, three or four different occasions by the budworm then that area is need of protection. Now the egg mass count is obviously done in some areas of the West Coast, and I mention specifically the Serpentine Valley simply because the trees are dead, there is no living organism at all in the Serpentine Valley at this time, specifically due to budworm attack. I might point out that the egg mass count is up substantially in the forecast, it is up substantially on the Avalon Peninsula.

The areas of the attack have moved slowly eastward over the past seven years.

MR. NEARY: Are you going to spray on the Avalon?

MR. MAYNARD: There is no amount of commercial spraying on the Avalon -

AN HON. MEMBER: Not enough wood there to make a yoke for a goat.

MR. MAYNARD: - that is necessary to spray for, plus the fact that this is the first year of infestation.

MR. NEARY: As long as you satisfy the paper companies. That is the thing.

MR. MAYNARD: As long as you satisfy the public of Newfoundland.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the member for LaPoile followed by the hon. gentleman for Windsor-Buchans.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I have two or three questions for the Minister of Justice, Sir, I would like for the hon. minister to show his performance in the House today the way as opposed to the Attorney General from Ontario was a man of action, just to show how inactive our own Minister of Justice is, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. NEARY: The hon. Minister from Ontario knows, of course, from his experience that one of the most embarrassing positions

MR. NEARY: the government could find itself in is to be surrounded with scandal and this government here has -

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! I must point out that the hon. gentleman has gone over the area of necessary preamble and is getting into the area of debate.

MR. NEARY: Well, Sir, I would like for the Minister of Justice to tell the House if it is possible, if the terms of reference of the Mahoney Royal Commission are sufficiently broad enough to be able to examine into the Scrivener scandal in connection with the Health Sciences Complex and the Carbonear hospital?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. A. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, the question from the hon. gentleman for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) prepossess a scandal and the hon. gentleman eats, sleeps and braathes scandals. He cannot go to bed at night unless he has a scandal first, there has got to be a scandal in order to - he cannot stay alive, he is nurtured on scandals. I am very modestly trying to respond to the vicious attack that was hurled at me from opposite, Mr. Speaker.

I can only repeat what my colleague the hon. Minister of Public Works and Services advised the committee of the House when his estimates were before the House that the secretary of the Mahoney Commission or the commission of enquiry appointed by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador and headed by Mr. Justice John Mahoney had informed my department that Mr. Justice Mahoney had interpreted the mandate and the terms of reference of the commission to be sufficiently braad to allow the commission to enquire into certain aspects of the Health Sciences Complex. Specifically the commission will be looking into any change orders that may have been issued with respect to the Health Sciences Complex since April 1974 for the purpose of determining whether or not there was compliance with the Public Tenders Act. Following receipt of that information I also made enquiries as to whether or not the terms of reference which were very, very broad as hon. gentleman will recall were sufficiently

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Tape No. 3679

AH-2

MR. HICKMAN: broad to make certain that the Public Tendering Act was also complied with in respect of the construction of the Carbonear hospital and the answer I received was in the affirmative.

MR. NEARY: So, Mr. Speaker, -

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary the hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: - I can assume then, Sir, that Judge Mahoney or Justice Mahoney will be looking into the Health Sciences Complex and the Carbonear hospital.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my second question to the minister and obviously, Sir, from his introductory remarks the minister is becoming paranoid or shell shocked over all these scandals that are rocking the administration at its very foundation. What about the Dobbin building? Now what are we going to do about office space in the Dobbin building? Will that be looked into by the Royal Commission looking into public works? Can that fit within their terms of reference too?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I am very conscious of the constraint that the - Pardon!

MR. DOODY: They are going to have their meetings in the Dobbin building -

MR. HICKMAN: That is right. I am very conscious of the constraint that is imposed under the rules of the House in referring to a matter that has been dealt with during this present session.

MR. W. ROWE: It has not been dealt with that is the trouble.

MR. NEARY: No it has not.

MR. HICKMAN: Any matter that is debated and voted on is dealt with during this present session and Your Honour is fully aware of that fact. I regrettably was away from the House on the evening and afternoon of the historic debate which proved beyond all reasonable doubt that not only does the government have nothing to hide with respect to any alleged Dobbin proposal but more than that that the government in an unprecedented move for governments of Newfoundland made is all public.

MR. W. ROWE: Oh yes!

MR. HICKMAN: And, Mr. Speaker, I am quite certain that the Mahoney

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Tape No. 3879

AH-3

MR. HICKMAN: Commission cannot enquire into hypothetical cases and certainly whatever proposals anyone may have made with respect to meeting the necessary demands for additional space to take care of the requirements of the Public Service of this Province would not come within that terms of reference and as to whether when we will be calling as a government for proposals that will be a matter that does not fall within my jurisdiction as Minister of Justice nor as Minister of Finance.

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Tape 3080

DW - 1

MR. HICKMAN: certainly the commission headed by Mr. Justice Mahoney will not embark upon hypothetical witch hunts.

MR. S. NEARY: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary. The hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. S. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to be able to ask the Attorney-General from Ontario a question but that is improper as you know. We are running out of judges here to do inquiries I though maybe we could borrow a few from Ontario because we have got about a dozen or so police investigations and inquiries going on at the present time.

Now, I would like to ask the minister - I want to refresh the minister's memory to something that happened two or three years ago in connection with construction of the Regional College at Corner Brook. It was stated at the time that money was coming into the Province from peculiar sources and there was some strange goings on in connection with the construction of the Regional College at Corner Brook that organized crime for instance was involved in it. Mafia money was involved in the-and the government entered into an agreement with people who were using mafia money to construct the Regional College at Corner Brook. And I believe, I am not sure perhaps the minister can confirm or deny this that there has been some at least the preliminary investigation in this Province to see how active organized crime is in this Province. Could the minister tell us if the Regional College - if the activities the agreement the contract, the arrangement that was made for the Regional College can also be put under the Mahoney Royal Commission to have it scrutinized to see if there was indeed mafia money used either directly or indirectly by the government to construct a Regional College at Corner Brook?

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Tape 3880

DW - 2

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, that question reminds me of Godfather Part II .

MR. NOLAN: Yes, Columbo.

MR. HICKMAN: I have not heard of any scandal with respect to the construction of that fine institution in Corner Brook.

AN HON. MEMBER: And, I repeat what I said when I started the first question the hon. gentleman for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) subscribes to the view that scandal a day will keep us away from discussing the issues, the only issues that concern the people of Newfoundland today -

AN HON. MEMBER: Oh, yes.

MR. HICKMAN: - and that is to try and get the economy of Canada and this Province back on an even keel.

MR. S. NEARY: But where are your plans to do that?

MR. HICKMAN: But, Mr. Speaker, we never get a chance because we have a scandal a day.

MR. S. NEARY: Well we will stop -
bring in some plans.

MR. HICKMAN: Every day, you know, every day. And I say, Mr. Speaker, there is no evidence to my knowledge I am not aware of any investigation into organized crime in this Province anytime I have inquired of people who should know I have been very happy to learn from them that one of things we escaped being a Province of only 500,000 souls a large percentage of whom live on the Island part of the Province that we have escaped organized crime.

MR. S. NEARY: Are you absolutely sure? What about Mr.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! Order, please!

MR. HICKMAN: I would hope that we will continue to do that and I have sufficient confidence in the two fine police forces we have in this Province to say publicly in case there is someone who may want to move into this Province and start organize crime that they shall be caught and dealt with firmly but equitably by the accords of this Province.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are the only ones.

MR. S. NEARY: What are they going to do, go out and bring in a new Minister of Justice?

MR. HICKMAN: And, Mr. Speaker, that is why today I am very proud to say that in the last three or four years we have tripled in some instances the court facilities and judges in our Province and quadrupled the number of prosecutors and we move with quick dispatch in the field of a fair and equitable administration of justice.

MR. NEARY: All on a commission of inquiries now.

MR. HICKMAN: But let me repeat I have never heard except when the hon. gentleman for LaPoile gets up and says from time to time any talk of scandals but please I employ him do not disappoint us by allowing one day to go by without a new scandal.

MR. S. NEARY: No, do not worry. Unless we get a new Minister of Justice we will probably have two or three every day.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do not worry, Sir.

MR. W.N. ROWE: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

I recognize the hon. Leader of the Opposition for a supplementary. Before the supplementary I would like to welcome on behalf of hon. members to the galleries twenty-five grade eight students from Assumption Junior High School in Avondale accompanied by two teachers Sister Elizabeth Lee and Miss Sheila Gearin I know hon. members join me in welcoming these students to the House of Assembly.

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Tape 3560

DW - 4

SOME HON. MEMBERS:

Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER:

The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

MR. W.N. BONE:

I have a supplementary on the serious subject, Sir, raised by the member for LaPoile, the Opposition House Leader were treated with levity by the Minister of Justice. Sir, I may be wrong on this, Sir, but perhaps the minister could clarify the situation. How is it possible regarding alleged wrongdoing that took place involving Scrivener, and the Carbonear Hospital and the Health Sciences Centre alleged wrongdoing

MR. W. ROWE: that allegedly took place in 1972 and 1973, how can that come within, in any way, the terms of references of Mr. Justice Mahoney's Royal Commission of Inquiry, since as I understand it - I do not have it in front of me here, the terms of reference - as I understand it, that commission is supposed to inquire into wrongdoing that might have taken place with regard to the Department of Public Works since April of 1974?

AN HON. MEMBER: That is right.

MR. W. ROWE: So we have a two year period there, Sir, which is the germane period regarding Scrivener and the Carbonear Hospital where the alleged wrongdoing took place involving the P.C. Party and involving the Government of the Province, Sir. So how can Mr. Justice Mahoney inquire into that? Is there some way he can inquire into the alleged wrongdoing in a period two years earlier than his terms of reference set out - those terms of reference apparently, as I understand it, being from April, 1974 to the present time?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Let us get the record straight. If a Mahoney Commission was not set up because of alleged wrongdoing on the part of government, and if it was set up because there had been suggestions made in this House that all which are unproven and unsubstantiated that the Public Tenders Act -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. HICKMAN: - may not have been strictly complied with. That is the allegation. And we very quickly and readily agreed, as a government, to appoint the Commission under Mr. Justice Mahoney. And if hon. gentlemen will recall,

MR. HICKMAN: in preparing the terms of reference for the commission, government was so anxious and desirous that the terms of reference would be sufficiently broad to allow free rein insofar as the Commissioner is concerned that I carried out an unprecedented act, I suspect - I consulted with the financial critic opposite and got his approval of the terms of reference. And if the hon. gentleman will look at the last paragraph in those terms of reference -

MR. NEARY: - the minister took them back yesterday.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, I was getting a copy off and it will be delivered to the hon. gentleman's office, but in any event, it was in the Newfoundland Gazette. It was public knowledge. The last paragraph provides, in all matters or things incidental which in the opinion of the Commissioner may be incidental thereto - I am paraphrasing it. The Commissioner has assured that he has the authority to inquire into all these matters. And it would be ludicrous, it would be inconceivable to believe that if the Commissioner - and I certainly do not want this to be interpreted in any way of even suggesting to the Commissioner as to how he should proceed with his inquiry - but if the Commissioner in his inquiry comes upon a change order that he feels should be looked at - it was made on April 2, 1974 - and he feels that he should go back and look at one on April, 1972 for comparative purposes that he should not do it and would not do it. You know, that would be such a restrictive term of reference that I do not think that any Commissioner could function under it. And I am satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that the Commissioner in this case, who is a very fine Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court

MR. HICKMAN: of Newfoundland, will look into all matters which in his opinion are at all relevant and at all involved - the Health Sciences Complex or the Carbonear Hospital or any other matter or thing that needs examination and recommendations to government thereon.

MR. SPEAKER: I recognize the hon. the member for Stephenville. Before he proposes his question I would like to welcome another group of young people to the House of Assembly, thirty-four Grade VIII students from St. Patrick's High School in Vancouver, accompanied by three of their teachers, Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron. I know that members join me in welcoming these students from British Columbia.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the member for Stephenville.

MR. McNEIL: Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Transportation and Communications in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Labrador Linerboard. Since negotiation for the mill of Labrador Linerboard is progressing quite well according to my usually reliable sources, and since the availability of housing will be a serious consideration for any company that may want to take over the mill, could the minister tell the House if the Divestiture Committee has requested a block of housing units from Newfoundland and Labrador Housing on the Harmon Complex for the new management personnel if and when the mill is sold?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

MR. DOODY: Not to my knowledge, Mr. Speaker. I am delighted to hear from the hon. member that the negotiations are going so well. I am pleased indeed to know that we are making such progress, and in of that information I will certainly make enquiries, and I have no doubt at all that should we be successful in finding an operator for the mill that the Harmon Corporation and the Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation will be most happy to accommodate any management people who might move in there. The housing facilities will certainly not in any way be a handicap or a hinderance in any negotiations that we will be having with the potential operator or purchaser of that mill.

MR. HODDER: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary, the hon. the member for Port au Port.

MR. HODDER: The subject of Labrador Linerboard Limited, Mr. Speaker, to the same minister. Shortly before the closure of the mill or within, say, a six month period before the closure of the mill there was a contract signed, a shipping contract signed, I remember when the former Chairman of Labrador Linerboard, Mr. Crosbie and Mr. Ingram went to Norway and signed a contract for shipping, then shortly afterwards the mill was closed. My question is, is this contract, I understood from the minister last year that there might be a legal wrangle about that contract. Is that contract at the present time in the courts? Or did the closure of the mill negate that contract?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

MR. DOODY: No that was the contract with Jebesen's Shipping. We have reached a settlement with the company to terminate the contract. The amount of money involved is something I do not have in front of me. I do not remember what the detail is. I will certainly undertake to get the information, perhaps it should really be on the Order Paper. But in any event the -

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. DOODY: In any event I will undertake to get the information for the gentleman. I do not know what the amount was offhand, and I do not want to give the House the incorrect information. But there is no contract at the present time. And it is not in court, nor has it gone to court.

MR. HODDER: A supplementary, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary, the hon. the member for Port au Port.

MR. HODDER: I would ask the minister if he perhaps could provide the House with that information. I would also like to ask the question about other contracts, and I will try to put the two of them together. The contract with the paper workers at the mill, the wage and employment contract - is that contract expired? And what about the contract with the loggers union? Has that one expired?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

MR. DOODY: Both contracts are still in operation and are still operative with the people who are working at the mill. The termination date, I think, it is sometime this Summer, I am not sure, I can check that out as well. To the best of my knowledge both contracts are still in operation, and they are still operative.

MR. HODDER: A supplementary.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MR. HICKMAN: Motion 10.

Motion, the hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to introduce a bill, "An Act To Amend The City Of St. John's Act," carried (Bill No. 47).

On motion, Bill No. 47 read a first time ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. HICKMAN: Motion 11.

Motion, the hon. the Minister of Health to introduce a bill, "An Act To Provide For The Provision Of Lower Cost Prescription Drugs, " carried (Bill No. 51).

On motion, Bill No. 51 read a first time ordered
read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. HICKMAN: Motion 13.

Motion, the hon. the Minister of Finance to introduce
a bill, "An Act Respecting An Increase In Certain Pensions," carried
(Bill No. 57).

On motion, Bill No. 57 read a first time ordered
read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. HICKMAN: Motion 14.

Motion, the hon. the Minister of Health to introduce a
bill, "An Act To Amend The Registration (Vital Statistics) Act," carried,
(Bill No. 58).

On motion, Bill No. 58 read a first time,
ordered read a second time on tomorrow.

MR. HICKMAN: The budget debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Order 3, the adjourned debate on the budget,
the hon. member for Mount Pearl.

MR. N. WINDSOR: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I will try to take up from where I left off last evening when I was so rudely interrupted by father time. I had mentioned a number of things, of course regulations in our provincial parks I think, television in the House, media coverage of the House, several items of that nature. And I started then, Sir, to get into items of concern directly to my district of Mount Pearl, and I talked about some of our financial problems with our general budget, our operating budget. I talked about the need for an expanded industrial base and I started to talk a little bit about some of the capital needs of the town of Mount Pearl itself. If my voice holds out I will carry on with it.

MR. SIMMONS: - Donovans Industrial Park?

MR. N. WINDSOR: No, not yet. We are working on it. I do not know if the hon. gentleman was here last evening -

MR. CALLAN: It is in the electoral district of Mount Pearl.

MR. N. WINDSOR: No, part of it is within the electoral district, yes. That was one of the items that I mentioned last night, that this is perhaps one of the keys to the financial stability of the town of Mount Pearl, to get back the industrial base that was taken away from them.

Now to talk about some of the capital works projects that the town has proposed for this year, I started to mention them and time ran out, Park Avenue, which is absolutely critical, Sir. It is imperative that further construction be done

MR. N. WINDSOR: on Park Avenue this year.

There are a number of other older streets, I was talking I think about the fact that in 1965 all the roads in Mount Pearl were paved and we were of course most grateful for that but unfortunately the standard of construction was very low and as a result of two things perhaps, as a result of the standard of construction and as a result of the fact that the town has not been in a position to carry on a regular maintenance programme. You can only expect perhaps a ten to fifteen year life of any paved street in any municipality. The town of Mount Pearl has something like fifteen miles of roads within the town boundary so that means that unless you resurface a mile and a half of pavement each and every year then you are slowly going to fall behind. And of course having all the roads paved at one time there was no need for the first number of number of years to do any resurfacing. The town has not been in a position for the last five years to do very much. There was some done two years ago, very little last years, just basically patching, but two years ago there was a fair bit done. That is really all that has been done in the way of resurfacing. So we now find ourself in a position where most of the older streets in town, the older section, the old park area, what was once known as Mount Pearl Park, these roads are very low standard, very few have curb and gutter or storm drainage, just open ditches. This is a situation, Sir, that cannot be allowed to continue. It is imperative that the town begin again this year to at least make a start on upgrading some of these roads to proper urban standards.

I could list a number of streets of which this is required but I will not. There are a number of areas, even in the newer sections of Mount Pearl where standards are not up to par, particularly in some of the school areas and some of the playground areas where it is imperative to install sidewalks and so forth. And I should perhaps mention a problem on Third Street with sanitary sewerage, that problem has been with the town for

MR. N. WINDSOR: a number of years. The town has made some efforts to correct it, has not been successful and I think it is evident now that a fairly major upgrading of that sewer is necessary.

So, Sir, what it boils down to is that the town of Mount Pearl is going to need a fair amount of money this year to do some capital works. It is absolutely imperative. Park Avenue as I mentioned is without question, it has to be done, we cannot live without it. It is a disgrace in its present condition and indeed some of these older streets, Sir, if we do not make a beginning on them now then it will be just that much worse next year.

Commonwealth Avenue is one that is a little more complicated because it is a provincial highway. Some upgrading is needed on that and the hon. Minister of Transportation and Communications has agreed to visit the district with me, perhaps this afternoon or if not early next week.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. N. WINDSOR: This afternoon is fine.

MR. A.J. MURPHY: Whenever the plane is available.

MR. N. WINDSOR: Whenever the helicopter is

MR. N. WINDSOR: available to get us over Park Avenue.

But this is one of the things that I will be showing him. I would like to thank the former minister, Mr. Speaker, for a visit he made with me last year, it was quite urgent and I asked him to come in with me to look at a particular problem on Commonwealth Avenue, which was one of traffic control at the intersection of Smallwood Drive and Commonwealth Avenue where we had a tremendous number of accidents. The minister came in and looked at it with me and having studied a report that was presented by the Chief of the Mount Police he agreed that traffic control was imperative and very quickly ordered traffic lights and I am happy to say that they were put in service about a week and a half of two weeks ago.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was previous -

MR. N. WINDSOR: The previous minister with the co-operation, of course, of the present minister. So that was a major improvement, Sir, on Commonwealth Avenue but we certainly do need a lot more. I could get into a great hassle with the minister or his officials at least about snow clearing on Commonwealth Avenue but we have had a number of discussions and some recent correspondence. I am running out of time so I will not get into that particular issue but I feel confident that by the next snowfall which I hope will be next year, it maybe sometime next week but hopefully it will not be until next Winter before we have a major snowfall and by that time I am confident that we will have worked out some solution to that problem.

I would like to get into a number of things now, Sir, in relation to the other half of my district. When I started last evening I mentioned that I had to talk about the municipal area, the town of Mount Pearl itself and I have to talk about the area outside the town boundary. I only have about five minutes left so I will talk first about Topsail Road area which has a number of problems. One of them again as I mentioned last night, the widening of Topsail Road.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order has been made.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, I think we should have a quorum

JUNE 2, 1978

Tape No. 3834

AH-2

MR. CALLAN: in the House especially when the hon. gentleman
from the government side is speaking. A call for a quorum.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. N. WINDSOR: You just blew three minutes of my five.

June 2, 1978

Tape 3885

EC - 1

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask the Clerk to count the House. Do we have a quorum?

The hon. the member for Mount Pearl.

MR. N. WINDSOR: (Inaudible) Mr. Speaker. It is impossible in two minutes to describe all the needs of - or say one third, at least, of my district, so I will simply say in talking about Topsail Road area that there are a number of problems there. I will get back to the specifics perhaps, in the Throne Speech debate or some other debate. There are a number of problems there in relation to roads and sewerage problems - pollution problems there. Perhaps the most imminent problem, of course, is the fact that there is not an adopted plan there to control development. It is imperative that we do get one. If we do not then we are going to continue to see development taking place without proper control. And I am not in any way criticizing the St. John's Metropolitan Area Board who are responsible for that area, but with a good adopted municipal plan then development will not take place in an orderly manner.

Now I only have, I think, one minute left - is that right? So, as I say, I will get back in some other debate to further discussion on Topsail Road and on the New Town area and on the Brookfield Road area.

I would just like to mention one thing that I was reminded of early this morning on the way here. In looking at the construction of the new intersection at Allandale Road and the Parkway there, I noticed that at the corners of the sidewalks the City

MR. N. WINDSOR: are making provisions now for wheelchairs, which I think is long overdue. I have supported it for a number of years and have suggested in Mount Pearl when I was there that we should begin. Unfortunately, since I suggest that, I do not think we have built any sidewalks in there. But hopefully, any other sidewalks that are built there this will be done with these low backs at the intersections for the benefit of people in wheelchairs and also people, of course, pushing baby carriages and prams and what not.

And in accordance with that, Sir, I would like to mention the Wheelathon that is taking place this Sunday afternoon down at the harbour front. I am going to be down there quite ably filling a wheelchair as I have for the last two or three years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Filling or pushing?

MR. N. WINDSOR: Filling.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible) push one.

MR. N. WINDSOR: No, I have to fill one. I guess they figure I am not capable of pushing one.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, it is the lot of the Opposition to push.

MR. N. WINDSOR: That is right! Maybe you will be pushing me! Most appropriate, undoubtedly. But, Sir, I would encourage all hon. members to come down and take part. It is a very worthwhile thing. The Paraplegic Association are doing some excellent work in this Province. I support them wholeheartedly and I would recommend that any hon. member who is available Sunday afternoon come down and take part. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

June 2, 1978

Tape 3885

EC - 3

MR. SPEAKER: (Young)

Order, please!

Before I recognize the hon. member, I would like to welcome to the galleries from Central High School in Gander Bay, eleven students from Special Education, accompanied by their teachers, Mr. Ronald Ayre and Mr. Philip Butt.

SOME NON. MEMBERS:

Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER:

The hon. the member for Bellevue.

MR. CALLAN:

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, in the ninety minutes that I have at my disposal I hope to get into some of the issues confronting my district. I say ninety minutes because my seat mate here, the hon. the member for Windsor - Buchans (Mr. Flight) has consented to give me his forty-five with the leave of the House, of course, that can be arranged, I guess.

Mr. Speaker, I want to get into several topics this morning. I do not intend to be nasty - that is not my intention this morning - perhaps that will happen, I do not know. I hope it does not - I do not intend for that to happen. But, Mr. Speaker, I want first of all, since I did not get a chance the other night in the debate that we had on the spruce budworm spraying thing and so on - the time ran out at 11:00 P.M. so I did not get into that - I have a couple of ideas on it, so I thought I might take perhaps five minutes to talk about the controversial spruce budworm problem and the spraying programme and everything that goes with it.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot of controversy about it in this House. We have heard debates on it. We have heard through the media different viewpoints and so on.

June 2, 1978

Tape 3885

EC - 4

MR. CALLAN:

Mr. Speaker, let me say this,
that I think there is in this instance as there is in

MR. CALLAN: most any instance there is a happy medium. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that the government has steered toward that happy medium, I think they have gone off on the deep end in one direction when, as I say, I think there is a happy medium.

Mr. Speaker, if a patient is sick, say, with a tumour, with a stomach tumour or any other kind of a tumour, a doctor may take the option of prescribing medicine to alleviate the pain and so on, but the tumour, the problem still remains. The sensible thing to do, of course, would be to remove the tumour. In this case, Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the analogy. I think that the forest in our Province is the patient and I do not think that a spraying programme, just a spraying programme alone is the answer to the problem.

We have 5 million cords of wood dead on the stump, as they say. I think, Mr. Speaker, that an awful lot more money should have been allocated in the budget to look after our forests in this Province.

We have the woods access roads programme which is funded, I understand, 75 per cent by the federal government 25 per cent by the provincial government, a good programme a programme where we get a lot of assistance from the federal government in order to push forest access roads into our timber stands, the overmature timber, the timber that the spruce budworm feeds on. I think, Mr. Speaker the happy medium is this: I think we should be spending a lot more money, perhaps several millions on harvesting that overmature timber coupling that with a proper reforestation programme.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have the

MR. CALLAN: Linerboard mill which is shut down - and some of the things that I will be saying here now in the next two or three minutes have already been said - but we have the Linerboard mill which is shut down which, of course, is one avenue where this harvested wood could be put to good use, by reopening the Stephenville Linerboard mill.

Mr. Speaker, at this time in our Province about 65 per cent of the timber that is used in this Province is imported, brought in from other provinces, 65 per cent, about two-thirds. Two-thirds of the timber that we use in this Province for building and all the other uses is imported.

Mr. Speaker, everybody knows how valuable and how convenient it is to have a bank, a money bank like the one at Arnold's Cove, for example, or the one at Whitbourne. The people who have the money go and put their money in and the people who want it go and buy it at ten and-a-half per cent or eleven per cent, whatever it is, borrow it, buy it, the same difference.

Mr. Speaker, I think what is needed in this Province is a system of lumber banks across this Province, lumber banks distributed across this Province in areas, of course, where the forest and the timber is readily available. So we set up a system of lumber banks across this Province, banks that the big contractors can go to rather than have their lumber brought in by rail from as far away as B.C. We set up our own lumber banks and so the companies, the large firms in this Province which use large amounts of lumber for buildings of various kinds, they would use our own native lumber rather than import it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, obviously I know that there are certain types of lumber we cannot

June 2, 1978, Tape 3886, Page 3 -- apb

MR. CALLAN: produce in this Province.

We do not have the forest, the size of trees to produce some of the building materials which have to meet CMHC standards and what have you, but I drive every morning by Chester Dawe's, for example, Chester Dawe's premises

MR. CALLAN: out there and you see two by four, two by three that is imported brought directly from Vancouver, right from B.C. with all due respect to the people we have in the gallery or we had in the gallery from that Province.

So, Mr. Speaker, there is another use to which this harvested timber can be put and at the same time of course creating the badly needed jobs, badly needed not only in the forest industry, in the logging industry, harvesting the forest but also putting carpenters and other people to work in building these lumber banks across the Province at various strategic points across this Province as distribution points for the local fellow who wants a thousand board feet or for the large construction firm that needs several million board feet of lumber.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think I do not believe that I am totally and absolutely against the spray program. Perhaps we need it but not near towns and cities, not near water supplies, not interfering with the head waters of this Province. If we are going to have a spray program at all, Mr. Speaker, I think it should be done a very experimental basis, very experimental, very controlled and removed from settlements and towns and communities. So, Mr. Speaker, there is a happy medium I think there is a happy medium in the spruce budworm control program and I believe that the government before it starts spraying next week would - they are making a mistake. The Minister of Forestry and Agriculture told us this morning that they have re-examined it and so on and they said no we are not going to change our mind. We are not going to change our mind.

Mr. Speaker, I remember a few years ago I used to train students at the high school which I taught - train them to go on the CBC Reach For The Top. As a matter of

MR. CALLAN: fact in four different years I took four different to the CBC studios and they went on for their Reach For The Top program. A Very famous man now of course is host of that program Mr. Bob Cole that is when I met him for the first time.

AN HON. MEMBER: contract.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, at that time I had an awful lot of interest in that Reach For The Top program I watched it faithfully, taped it off the television on to a tape recorder to provide myself with a battery of questions in training my students and so on. But I remember watching that program one night, Mr. Speaker, I remember watching that program one night and Mr. Bob Cole was asking some questions and he said, 'Okay, the next set of questions has to do with Shakespeare', excerpts from Shakespeares plays and what have you. And so he said and he started off the question and then he said, 'To be or not to be' and one of the Reach For The Top teams pressed the buzzer and Bob Cole looked at him and he said 'to be' before Bob Cole could get a chance to read out the question to be or not to be that it the question whether it is noble and so on that he was going to ask I assume what play does it come from or who said it and so on. But the young fellow interrupted him very abruptly after he had said to be or not to be. And the young fellow said to be.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this government is very much like that young student. They do not wait to hear the question or to hear the rest of the statement, they do not look into and examine all the ramifications.

AN HON. MEMBER:

MR. CALLAN: In the case of the spruce budworm spraying program I think the government said 'to be' without looking at all the ramifications and all the facts and figures.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

June 2, 1979

Tape 3887

DV - 3

MR. CALLAN:

I think they looked at the Stephenville Linearboard mill and they said 'not to be', they looked at the Come by Chance Refinery and they said 'not to be'. The Minister of Tourism looked at the hunter capability test and even though his officials said to him 'you know obviously before you give a test you give instruction' and so obviously the first thing we should do is give instruction and then give tests. No the minister said 'to be', 'to be' without examining all of the ramifications of what he was getting into. And I think that same minister in another portfolio did the same thing when he decided to go with the slow traffic keep right and change that to the system that we have today.

MR. CALLAN: I drive on the TCH every day of the week, Mr. Speaker, and I know that it is not because the people have been educated into how to use that highway and the new rules regarding the TCH, it is not because they know and because they have been informed and taught how to use it that there are so few accidents, it is just because I believe there are an awful lot of defenceless drivers who avoid accidents. Because I would say that at least fifty per cent of the people I see on the TCH do not understand how to use that so-called, what used to be the slow lane and of course keep right except to pass as it is now, to be or not to be. And I would say, Mr. Speaker, that this is the fault of this government. They cannot seem to do anything right. They cannot seem to do anything right.

I think there is a happy medium in this spruce budworm controversy and I think, and I believe, that the government will be making a large mistake if they do not take a second look at, the opposition to it is mounting but the minister and the Minister of Health do not even bother to go to the meetings that they are invited to, where the people want to hear their opinions and to have their side of the story. They do not even bother to go. I would say, Mr. Speaker, because they do not know how to answer the questions that they know will be put to them.

Mr. Speaker, I want to get on to another topic now. I want to get on to the topic of this House of Assembly and perhaps I will call a quorum in a minute because I think it is important. I do not know where all the government members are this morning. They have exactly the same number on that side now as they had the other night when the member for Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir (Mr. Simmons) called a quorum and wasted an hour and a half out of his unlimited time. They have five on the other side, six now.

June 2, 1978

Tape No. 3888

NM - 2

MR. W. ROWE: Disgraceful! No quorum in the House.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about the
House of Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER (DR. COLLINS): Order, please! I am informed a quorum is present. I might just mention to hon. members because the issue has come up, whether time out for a quorum call does come out of the hon. member's allotted time? And it does. The hon. the member for Bellevue.

MR. CALLAN: Yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you. I was well aware that three minutes was coming out of my time, I only have eighty-seven minutes now. But, Mr. Speaker, I was aware of it also when I called a quorum for the member for Mount Pearl (Mr. N. Windsor), but just to show that I am fair I took three minutes of his time, so now I have also taken three minutes of my own.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about the House of Assembly for a few minutes.

MR. NEARY: Be very careful now.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, there is a widespread, a widespread misconception around the Province, and, I believe, in the media, and in the minds of some people who should know the difference, who should know the difference, the President of the Board of Trade, for example, should know the difference.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. CALLAN: I think it was the President, I am not sure, I believe it was. I do not know. There was somebody anyway who said a while ago that the House of Assembly should get down to the job that it is there for, create jobs in this Province -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. CALLAN: And then we hear people on open line programmes, callers in and so on saying, the Opposition is wasting the time of the House. Why are they talking about this scandal or that scandal, when look at all of the unemployment we have. Mr. Speaker, let me repeat, I said the other day in a short speech, let me repeat, unless I am awfully wrong unless I am under the wrong illusion completely I see this House of Assembly as a debating forum, a debating forum -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

Mr. Callan: - a place where we in the Opposition have the opportunity, the responsibility, and the duty to question the government on hunter capability testing or on roads in our districts, where we have the responsibility and the duty to present petitions that are sent to us by the people in our districts. It is a debating forum. It is a debating forum where we debate the pros and the cons of Nordsee, the pros and the cons of the Linerboard Mill, and the Come By Chance Refinery, and all of the other things that come up from time to time. And, Mr. Speaker, anybody who has the illusion that the House of Assembly should be creating jobs obviously they do not understand, they do not know what they are talking about, and they do not understand what the House of Assembly is all about.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. CALLAN: It is the government, Mr. Speaker, it is the government's mandate.

AN HON. MEMBER: Right.

MR. CALLAN: It is the government's responsibility and the government has a mandate to create jobs for the people in this Province, and they do not do it for the couple of months that the House of Assembly is open, Mr. Speaker, they do it twelve months of the year, or they should be doing it, if they renege on that mandate, Mr. Speaker, then the time has come for the people of this Province not to say, what is going on in the House of Assembly. It is discussing. They should be creating jobs -

MR. NEARY: The Telegram says they have got to go!

MR. CALLAN: What the people of this Province should be saying, and what responsible news media people should be saying is, that the House of Assembly is not a place that creates jobs. We pass bills, we pass supply bills, and we make money available for salaries to civil servants, and to social services recipients, all this is part of it, sure. But this is a debating forum, a place where we can bring out scandal if it exists, it is our duty, it is our responsibility as an Opposition to show up corruption if it is there. Are we going to be party to the crime, by knowing that it is there, and not root it out and bring it to public attention?

June 2, 1978

Tape 3889

PK - 3

AN HON. MEMBER:

(Inaudible).

MR. CALLAN:

Anybody - prove it, prove it as we have done.

MR. CALLAN: Prove it. Prove it as we have done.

MR. MORGAN: - in your own party to -

MR. NEARY: Is that so? Well put them on the table of the House as we have done.

MR. CALLAN: Put them on the table.

MR. NEARY: The hon. gentleman should have been watching television last night.

MR. CALLAN: He heard the member for Grand Falls (Mr. Lundrigan) say that about twenty minutes ago. That is where he came across that cliché.

MR. W. ROWE: Original thought.

MR. CALLAN: Original thought. The member for Grand Falls (Mr. Lundrigan) said it a few minutes ago. I heard him.

MR. NEARY: - House must have a ruling.

MR. CALLAN: Do you have a thought of your own? Or do you have to use somebody else's? That, Mr. Speaker, is what this House of Assembly is all about.

MR. MORGAN:

MR. CALLAN: The charges that we have made in this House of Assembly, Mr. Speaker, the proof has been there.

MR. NEARY: Especially the helicopter one.

MR. MORGAN: Never did.

MR. NEARY: Did we not? We got a letter from one of the hon. gentleman's constituents.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, last night in this hon. House a member of the government, as a matter of fact a member of the Cabinet, in a conversation with me informed me that he had heard that I was in trouble in my district. Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to say several things about that. Number one, Mr. Speaker, I was terrified and shocked, I did not sleep all night, what a terrible thing to find out -

MR. MORGAN: You will not lose any sleep by me.

MR. CALLAN: - that you are in trouble in your district.
What a terrible thought.

Mr. Speaker, I was at a public meeting
in my district the other night and I was asked, among other
questions -

MR. NEARY: They are going to cannonize him.

MR. CALLAN: - I was asked among other questions, How
are you enjoying being a member of the House? What is it
like and so on. And the answer that I gave then, Mr. Speaker,
and I say it now, what a waste of three years, wasted three
years. Coming in here, presenting petitions for better
roads, for artesian wells, and for all the other things
that the people out there need and deserve -

MR. MURPHY: I agree with you, wasting three years in
the history of this Parliament?

MR. NEARY: Yes but the government is wasting it. The
government has to -

MR. CALLAN: - and not getting any response, Mr. Speaker.

MR. NEARY: - programmes and measures.

MR. CALLAN: Not getting any response, Mr. Speaker, getting
empty promises, empty promises and bluffs and that is it.

So, Mr. Speaker, if I am in trouble in my district, then I hope
and I know it is for all the right reasons. Mr. Speaker, let me
say this, that I want to go on record now as saying this, that
if I, providing of course I run and all that sort of thing, and
win the nomination, if I am the candidate, there is a lot of ifs,
ands and buts of course, but assuming that I am the Liberal candidate,
or no matter who is, assuming that I am the Liberal candidate, if
I lose, Mr. Speaker, I hope and I know that I will lose for all the
right reasons. And I would rather have it that way, Mr. Speaker, than
win for all the wrong reasons, which I know is the way that certain
individuals will win. I know the politics that they are playing -

MR. NEARY: But the people are wiser.

MR. CALLAN: - the Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make another statement, which I know will make the headlines, and which I know will end up in an interview with the gentleman from CBC, because it always does when you say something in this House, Mr. Speaker, let me say this, that MHA's are their worst enemies.

MR. NEARY: That is right.

MR. CALLAN: Members of this House of Assembly are their worst enemies.

MR. NEARY: True.

MR. CALLAN: Any MHA, Mr. Speaker, who pretends to people that I am available seven days a week, twelve months of the year, is his worst enemy because we should be conveying the right impression, that we as members of this House of Assembly are entitled to a private life, are entitled to days off, holidays and weekends and a few holidays in the Summer.

MR. W. ROWE: But do not take it to extreme like that minister.

MR. CALLAN: That, Mr. Speaker, is one way in which members of this House of Assembly are their worst enemies. They are creating the wrong impression among their constituents and you have, Mr. Speaker, PC members going around in Liberal districts trying to undermine that member. Mr. Speaker, last week -

MR. MORGAN: Is this the name of the game?

MR. CALLAN: No it is not the name of the game.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sure it is.

MR. CALLAN: It is not the name of the game. If you think that is the name of the game then you know nothing at all about democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is party politics.

MR. SPEAKER: (Dr. Collins) Order, please! I think hon. members will recognize that it is more or less the tradition of the House that during budget debate especially when those not members of the administration are discussing matters they are really directing their attention mainly to their own districts and the House gives them the courtesy of listening in relative silence.

MR. CALLAN: That is right, Sir. Thank you.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me make another statement.

From time to time in federal and provincial politics we hear such statements as political interference, influence peddling and so on. Well, Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned any minister of the Crown or any member who pretends and who goes to any length to try and get a job for his constituents by sucking in with say some contractor or somebody by giving them a gift, it could be a bottle of rum or it could be a coloured television, it could be any number of things, any person, Mr. Speaker, whether he be on the government or the Opposition side -

MR. W. ROWE: It could be twenty coloured television sets.

MR. CALLAN: That is right. That, Mr. Speaker, to me is influence peddling. If I today phone up some construction company here in this city and say, I have a gentleman out in my district and he wants a job as a carpenter. Now as you know of course we may form the government the next time around so I want you to do me this favour and of course the man gets the job. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that is influence peddling, it is political interference and any member of this House of Assembly who pretends in whatever way to his constituents or to the general public that this is the way it is done as the Minister of Tourism just said "This is all part of the game." it is not part of the game, Mr. Speaker, and in that respect I say this, that MHAs are their worst enemies, their very worst enemies.

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, if I am in trouble in my district, Mr. Speaker, then I am in trouble for all the right reasons and I would rather be in trouble for all the right reasons than win an election for all the wrong ones.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you in trouble or anything?

MR. CALLAN: If I were told, I was told. We will get to that perhaps in more detail later on.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. CALLAN: What is that? Yes right. Well I did not sleep all night, when the member told me this last night, I did not sleep all night. I left the house early, around ten o'clock I left and drove home and I tossed and turned all night. My wife had to get out in the middle of the night and go to the chesterfield, she could not sleep because I was jumping around so much, twisting and turning in my sleep.

What is that?

MR. MURPHY: Is that a political reason or some other reason?

MR. CALLAN: Well lets not - Mr. Speaker, if I am in trouble I know I am in trouble for all the right reasons and I would rather live with my conscience, Mr. Speaker, than live with a job that I got for all the wrong reasons. That is my answer to that question.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of things I could say but I do not have that much time, fifteen minutes, fourteen as a matter of fact. I want to take a quick trip to my district. It is the fourth largest district in the Province, that is the number of voters 7,500, most districts that you look at have voters 4,500, 6,000, 6,600, 5,280 and so on, over 7,500 voters in the district of Bellevue. It is a large district it was made large intentionally by the administration, they cut off all the PC sections to the best of their ability and they left the Liberal section, the district of Bellevue, the Liberal section in there but they cut off all the PC and put it in Trinity North - this is what they thought now, this is what they thought but it did not work out as it happened.

June 2, 1976

Tape No. 3391

AM-3

MR. CALLAN: But, Mr. Speaker, perhaps before I get onto my district let me say that there are thirty-six communities in my district and when I say communities, Mr. Speaker, I am not talking about settlements of ten or one

MR. CALLAN: because the district did not exist until 1975 - but I am the first Opposition member who represented these people in the House of Assembly since Confederation. For the first twenty-three years under J. R. Smallwood they always had a Liberal member - you know, Placentia West, Trinity North and Trinity South and so on - now, of course, it is Bellevue. They always had a government member, a Liberal member under Joey Smallwood. Now then, in 1972 when the government changed, now they had Leo Barry down on that end which comprises part of the district, they had the member for Trinity North who was still a member representing a lot of it and, of course, Mr. Jim Reid represented the rest of it. So in the first twenty-three years of Confederation they had a Liberal member and the government was Liberal. From 1972 to 1975, these three years, they had P.C. members and, of course, the government was P.C. So for the first time in history the communities, the thirty-six of them that comprise the district of Bellevue, are represented by an Opposition member. And it is difficult sometimes to explain to people, but perhaps after twenty-five years of having a man in the government - you know, perhaps it is a little bit difficult for them to appreciate the fact that if they want an ice making machine down in Southport that all I can do is say, 'Okay, a half dozen of you get in a car - a delegation of fishermen - come in and we will sit down with the Minister of Fisheries and then we will talk about it.' And it is a good case - of course it is a good case. Well, now then it is up to the Minister of Fisheries to make the money available. We did that. I and the delegation down in Southwest Arm did that in 1975, 1976, 1977 - they did not get it! Now are these people

MR. CALLAN: down there blaming me because the government decided not to put some of their tax dollars back there? He knows nothing. The Minister of Tourism is an idiot - he knows nothing.

MR. SPEAKER: (Young) Order, please!

MR. CALLAN: He thinks that all he sleeps and dreams and dreams and walks and talks is politics - trying to make this member look bad - and 'I will put ten miles of pavement in here. I had thirty-one miles of pavement last year, I will put another ten in.' Let me bring up a question, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps I will not get any further than Markland it looks like. Perhaps I will get out to the Markland hospital - I may get out to the Boys' Home in Whitbourne. I will not get to the Crossroads. I will not get out to the Tourist Chalet at the Whitbourne Crossroads I do not think. But let me say this, Mr. Speaker, last Fall when telephone conversations took place and people wrote letters and so on, there was no money available to go from the last house in Deep Bight and do Adeyton. 'There is no money available. All the funds have been allocated for paved roads this year.' That is fine - a good explanation. Too bad - you know, disappointed - disappointed to see this sort of petty politics. People will never forget it, never forgive the member for Trinity North for allowing it to happen. If he had any principles - I told him that on the 'phone when I talked to him about a social service problem - I said, 'You are a member of Cabinet. Are you going to sit there and allow this to happen?' I would not do it, Sir. I would not allow my government to be shown up in such an arrogant and such a partisan way to pave to the last house in Deep Bight because it is a P.C. district, and then because the next inch of road through Adeyton

June 2, 1978

Tape 3892

EC - 4

MR. CALLAN: is a Liberal district you are not going to pave it even though it is all there - the paving equipment is there in the area, they are going to do that, and it is on the same loop road

MR. CALLAN: and so on. The people go back and forth to each others churches and all that. I would not allow it to happen. I asked the member for Trinity North (Mr. Brett), I said, "Are you going to allow it to happen?" He said, "I am only one member of a cabinet." "Well," I said, Sir, "if I were you I would not be one member of that cabinet for very long, I would be like the Minister of Tourism who went against his cabinet on the spruce budworm, or the member for Grand Falls (Mr. Lundrigan) who had more guts still and left the Cabinet altogether over the Grand Falls hospital, or we assume that is why he left, but we have other thoughts on that.

But anyway, that was fine, Mr. Speaker, there was no money available to do Adeytown and that is it. That is it, there is no money available. All the funds have been expended. Okay, fine! We wait until the Spring when the budget comes down. I go over to the new Minister of T and C. and I say, "When are you going to be in a position to let me know what road work I am going to get done out in my district this year, or you are going to do, the taxpayers are going to do? It made me laugh to hear someone like Jim Reid come out a public meeting in Bellevue and say, 'I have \$400,000 for paving in your district.' Where did he get it? He had it! Not my government had, or you the taxpayers are going to get some of your money back because you deserve to get it back, 'I have \$400,000 to spend on pavement here.' And this is the language, by the way, that is used by the Minister of Tourism, I have heard him use it. 'I have. My officials and I have.' The taxpayers of this Province who paid it in, they have! They have the money to put back for paving, or ice making machines and the dozens of other things that are paid for by the tax dollars.

MR. CALLAN: But anyway, Mr. Speaker, I said to the new Minister of Transportation and Communications, "When will you be in a position to let me know what you are going to do out in the district?" "Well, the budget and the estimates have to go through and so on." "Fine! Fine!" I came over Mr. Speaker, and sat down and picked up the newspaper and look through the contract calls and here was a tender call for ten miles of pavement - I did not know where it was and I went out and looked at the map, and lo and behold! the first place I looked, obviously, because I knew there was nobody so cheap and lowdown as to try to trick me, I looked at the map, Bonavista South. Ten miles of pavement - the estimates are not gone through yet. The minister was not in the position - so I go to him and I say, "You tell me you had no money last year, there was no money last year it was all expended and you cannot go calling contracts because the estimates have to go through!" I said, "there is a tender in the paper." "Ah, that is last year's money." I said, "There was no money last year. There was no money last Fall it was all expended." Well, I went to the minister last Fall. So, you go to the minister who was minister last Fall, "I am not minister now, I am Minister of Tourism." Now, explain that to the people. If that is why I am in trouble in my district, Mr. Speaker, then I will enjoy very much being in trouble in my district or anywhere else.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Markland. What did they get in the last three years? I went in there to more than one public meeting in the church, the only place they had to call a public meeting - in the Anglican Church, I believe it was, or the United Church, it does not matter - I went in there; "How

MR. CALLAN: are we going to get something done with our roads?" "I do not know. I presented a petition on your behalf, it is up to the government. I am an Opposition member." "Well, we never get anything in Markland. We never get anything. We never get anything from Ottawa, we never get anything from the provincial government." I said, "Okay, make out an application for a LIP grant and I will see that you get it." They made out the application and so now they have a community centre in there. That is what they have gotten in the last three years. Are they going to vote against me or any other Liberal candidate in the next election because the Government of this Province decided not to give them any pavement in there while the Liberal Government in Ottawa gave them a community centre, somewhere they can congregate rather than congregating in a church? I could go on, Mr. Speaker.

Whitbourne: Whitbourne has a water and sewer system that has never worked. Whose fault is that? I do not know. It was the first inland town, not Grand Falls. Grand Falls was not the first inland town in this Province, Whitbourne. Markland, forty-three years old; Whitbourne the first inland town and you know who it is called after.

Let me go down to Old Shop.

Mr. Callan: not a bad little town, Old Shop, not a bad little town, no trouble at all actually. I had a scattered call about a piece of Crown land or a fellow wants to get a sawmill licence and so on. Not much to say. A fair degree of employment there, a lot of fishermen around and so on. Old Shop, of course, is tied in with Dildo anyway, South Dildo, Dildo. With all due respect, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this to the member for St. John's Centre (Mr. Murphy); when he made the remark last night in answer to the member for St. John's West (Dr. Kitchen) he said, "Tell the women to go home. Tell the women to go home so as their sons and daughters can get jobs." I want to say this that if the member for St. John's Centre was to go out with me to the four or five fish plants that exist there in Dildo, a brand new one now by the way, Trino - the only place in this Province where seal pelts are brought and processed, partially processed - if the member for St. John's Centre was to go out with me and tell the hundreds of women who have to work there, by the way, have to work there to keep body and soul together, if he was to go out there and tell these women go home, go home -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. CALLAN: - so as your sons and daughters can come to work -

AN HON. MEMBER: All the fish plants in Newfoundland.

MR. CALLAN: - I would say that the member for St. John's Centre would discover very, very quickly how cold the waters are in Trinity Bay.

AN HON. MEMBER: A corner boy. He would be split, gutted and head off.

MR. CALLAN: I believe he would.

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible). St. John's, you know, when a husband and wife worked side by side -

MR. CALLAN: I can tell the member for St. John's Centre, Mr. Speaker, -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. CALLAN: I can tell in the couple of minutes that I have left, I can tell the member for St. John's Centre, and I will take my own case as an example, that if my wife was not working from time to time

Mr. Callan: in the post office, and if she was not getting that sixty-odd dollars from Ottawa that she is getting that I would have had to quit this job for long ago to go and - so my wife is not working -

MR. NEARY: Get the dole order.

MR. CALLAN: - because she is trying to take a job from somebody else. ~~she~~ ^{she} is working, Mr. Speaker, because that is the only way that I can manage. And the member knows what I am getting at. He knows what I am living on, ^{and} he knows what kind of machine I park down in front of this building. Mr. Speaker, I could go out to Woody Island -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. CALLAN: I could go out to Woody Island. I wonder is the boat ready, the speed boat that will take me out to Woody Island one of the resettled places - there is a topic that could last for several hours, perhaps I will get into that in more detail - I could go out to Woody Island if the boat is ready and everybody is in it. Now is the member for Grand Falls (Mr. Lundrigan) in the boat yet? Is he in it yet? Perhaps the member for Placentia (Mr. Patterson) is in the boat also.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. YOUNG): Order, please!

MR. CALLAN: I do not think they are in the boat at all, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. YOUNG): I will ask the hon. member to continue his remarks.

MR. CALLAN: Yes. Okay. I do not think they are in the boat at all, Mr. Speaker, because they are not going to go out in a speed boat to Woody Island, they are going to go out in a helicopter. I have seen them out there. I saw them on CBC Television eating lobsters out on Woody Island, and then they come back and say -

MR. NEARY: What about the buffalo -

MR. CALLAN: We did not know that was in your district. We did not know that was in your district. We went out for a great bit of fun on a government helicopter. We did not even know it was in your district.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. CALLAN: Mr. Speaker, do you know what happened on Woody Island?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. SPEAKER (MR. YOUNG): Order, please!

MR. CALLAN: There were fifteen voters, nine voted P.C. and six Liberals.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. YOUNG): Order, please! The hon. member's time has expired.

MR. CALLAN: Thank you. I had expected the same.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. YOUNG): The hon. the member for St. John's East.

MR. W. MARSHALL: Mr. Speaker, first of all before I get into the main body of my remarks on the Budget Speech I would like to observe that I feel that there have been very few remarks passed in this Budget debate concerning the content of the Budget itself, the financial position of the Province, and what have you. I am going to hopefully turn the main body of my remarks towards this, and before so doing, because I do not want to get the Minister of Finance's blood pressure jumping, I would like to say that even though I will have remarks about the financial condition of the Province that I think are necessary to draw to the attention of this House, that I would like him to know, and the House to know that I whole-heartedly endorse this Budget. I have no hesitation in stating this. I think the Budget is one of the better, if not the best Budgets brought in by this administration,

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. MARSHALL: And it is one that has to go a long way in other directions, as I will indicate in my comments, but I thought it was an excellent document and one that should be enthusiastically supported by the members of this House.

But be that as it may, Mr. Speaker, we are now discussing the third consecutive restraint Budget in a row. In the last three years we have seen curtailment of expenditures

MR. MARSHALL: with resultant deminishing services. Surely then the prime question to be debated when we are addressing ourselves to the budget is why this is so? What is the reason? What is the problem? And even more importantly, what steps have to be taken in order to be able to cope with it.

MR. W.N. ROWE: The former administration stated -

MR. MARSHALL: We will get to the former administration. We are never too far away from the stranglehold that the former administration has on the economy of this Province, so the hon. members will not be disappointed.

My principle reason, as I say, Mr. Speaker, for rising in the debate, is to attempt to direct the House's and public's attention to this problem. It seems to me incredible that after seventy-five hours of estimates, and being treated to a marathon debate by the chief financial critic of the Opposition, I do not believe there was one word spoken concerning the excruciating and worsening financial position. Certainly there has been no focusing of attention on the problem as there most definitely ought to be. The putative Minister of Finance in the next administration spent quite a period of time talking about a letter written by the Minister of Mines and Energy to a former schoolmate of his, he spent quite a period of time talking about tapes and what have you, and the usual diatribe from the Opposition about scandal, but there has been no real concerted effort to make an examination and to make any comments pertaining to the fiscal position of this Province, and this problem is urgent and it is pressing.

Mr. Speaker, it is not understating the matter to say it is jeopardizing our security,

MR. MARSHALL: and it today constitutes a financial straitjacket which is really threatening to cut off the circulation and the lifeblood of this Province.

Surely, there is no member of this House who can really sincerely say that we are not now a country in crisis, with necessary services becoming more unattainable and minimal goals being unreachable. Any person who cannot recognize these facts in the midst of restraint budgets with which we have been greeted obviously, I submit, is not within the realm of reality. It is to me incredible, as I say, that the problem could thus far escape meaningful discussion on examination. And certainly it is in the hope of directing the attention of this House and the public, if possible, to this problem that I now rise.

Now, what is this problem? The root cause then, in my estimation, of us being faced and finding ourselves now on the brink of possible financial disaster - and that is not understating it - is the size of our present public debt. That is the only expenditure, Mr. Speaker, which is rising. The only expenditure which is consistently rising and constantly rising can be seen from this document here by anyone who wants to examine it. I do not believe there was a reference to the contents of it in the finance critic's fifteen hour speech.

Now, the consolidated fund consists of, in the main, interest on our debt. And if anyone wishes to refer to it they will see the financial debt of the Province set forth in appendix 2, on pages 134 and 135 of the estimates, where there it is measured in the gigantic sum of \$152,419,000.

Last year our net expenditure under consolidated revenue fund which members will find

MR. MARSHALL: on page 111 of the estimate - no, it is statement 3, that is why I had 111, the Roman Numerals there - but the net expenditure expended last year was \$144,290,000 of which \$143,000,000 of that is interest on debt. The reason for the slight reduction is the related revenue which was applied to it.

Now, I draw first of all to the attention of this House the alarming fact that this increase is the highest increase of all expenditures last year. When I say higher, I mean it is higher percentage-wise and in actual dollar amounts. It is higher than the gigantic expenditures on education and health. Education rose last year by approximately \$13.5 million, while health rose by \$20.5 million,

MR. W. MARSHALL: yet the net increase in consolidated revenue fund, Mr. Speaker, was \$23 million last year and it will go up even higher next year. And if these figures do not cause no concern then I would submit that this House cannot be moved to the concern which is necessary to grip with the problems. Figures might be dry, Mr. Speaker, but just consider the effect. Surely this is cause for alarm when interest payments skyrocket while surely needed social expenditures are being cut year after year. Restated the needed services cannot be provided because we have to pay the escalating interest. Now, that is a fact of life whether we like to accept it or whether we do not want to accept.

Now, if the magnitude of this problem, Mr. Speaker, cannot be perceived by comparison within from one year to the other from this year to the other, let us consider the fact that interest payments on the public debt have increased since 1974 by the startling amount of 100 per cent. In 1974 we were paying interest on our debt of \$75 million, this year we are paying \$150 million. Now at the same time it has got to be noted that there were huge increases in the same period in education and health; education increased by approximately 70 per cent from 1974 and health has increased by over 300 per cent. But, nevertheless, we cannot overlook the crippling effect of the fact that interest payments now constitute our largest single expenditure increase. This is an irreducible expense which will continue to escalate. In order to meet this increase, and this is a mandatory increase, that there is nothing we can do about, we cannot cut. So what do we have to do? We have to reduce necessary expenditures. And that is the sum total reason why there have been the reductions and the restraint budgets and the reductions in services and let it be abundantly clear that there will be farther reductions and services as the time goes on.

MR. W. MARSHALL: Mr. Speaker, to my mind disaster looms if this problem is not perceived and understood and if it is not tackled and dealt with. Now the obvious question arises as to why did not the Opposition draw this problem sharply to the attention of the House. I mean, this surely is the function of an Opposition, certainly an Opposition critic on finance. Not a word, not a whisper about it. On the other hand, perhaps some people can say how can a government member point out this fact and retain confidence of the present administration as better of the alternatives? The answer to both of these questions, of course, lies in the cause of our present dilemma. And now I am going to satisfy the Leader of the Opposition because I believe that the root cause of this escalating debt has been the mismanagement of the administration which, when it left office, also left a legacy to this problem of a \$1 billion debt. We are not supposed to mention this fact. We are not supposed to whisper it. All we are supposed to forget it exists and that is the big danger. And when mention is made of it it is pointed out that the previous government borrowed \$1 billion and this government has in seven short or eight short years borrowed in excess of this. Now I have heard this referred to not only by the Opposition which I would expect the Opposition to make this observation but also by certain supposed learned editorialists in this Province from time to time.

Such statements, of course, presume that \$1 billion could have been borrowed at any time without interest. And if the members of the Opposition can, in fact, borrow a billion dollars or any amount of money of that magnitude without interest I would say that the government should definitely pack it up and leave the government to them because they are obviously financial wizards but nobody can do this.

June 2, 1978

Tape 3896

DW - 3

MR. W. MARSHALL:

We must understand then that the Opposition does not mention these facts, Mr. Speaker, in an effort to save its own skin because it does not want this fact drawn to the attention of the public because they know that they will never get back into government again once this chilling factor is known. They know that their only chance to get back in the government is to raise scandal after scandal and try to convince the public that this administration is as bad as the one that it took over.

MR. NEARY:

Why did you quit the Cabinet?

MR. W. MARSHALL:

There is little excuse, Mr. Speaker, why we can understand the desperate attempts of

MR. MARSHALL: the Opposition and little is the excuse though I would say for editorialist and so-called informed writers in this Province making this statement because the truth of the matter is that obvious interest must be paid year after year. There were no funds from our own revenue to pay the interest which had accrued and we have had to borrow the every year interest. Now interest on \$1 billion even conservatively taken at eight per cent is another \$80 million per year and this accumulates so it is not hard even with a conservative estimate to put a figure today of the present measure of the \$1 billion debt at \$1,700,000,000, in other words put \$1,700,000,000 at least at the doorstep of the previous administration. And when you add to this the commitments made by that administration in their desperate attempt, the members opposite, in their desperate attempt to retain government after the period of time by entering into and committing this Province and plunging it into irretrievable public works such as hospitals and in particular the Health Sciences Complex, where incidentally we were first introduced to the Scrivener group of people who were the consulting engineers at the time, when you add these expenditures that had to be made I do not think, Mr. Speaker, it is unfair to place at the door of the hon. members the sum of \$2 billion as a debt under which this Province laboured and the real reason why services cannot be provided and we are seeing restraint budgets year after year.

MR. W. ROWE: A very weak argument, very weak.

MR. MARSHALL: But regardless of the cause, Mr. Speaker, regardless of the cause the fact is we are, right now, today, on the brink I feel of a financial disaster if we fail to address ourselves to this problem, we have to address ourselves to this problem I think on an urgent basis and we have got to bend our entire resources to coping with the matter. The fact is we are not today coping with it adequately at all and indeed this House does not seem even concerned with the matter of the debt. The House and the public seem to run away from it and I use as an example of this the failure of this House and particularly of the financial critic

MR. MARSHALL: of the Opposition to take notice of the answer to the question that was filed by the hon. the Minister of Finance about three weeks ago in response to a question that I had asked sometime before that on April 25th, the only question that I asked this year in the House of the Minister as to the effect of revaluation of the dollar on our public debt. That question in my mind should have, as well as many of the comments, been asked by the Opposition but it was not. We got an answer and it is incredible to me again that the reply has not even been addressed to in this House so I am going to address the attention of the House to it right now.

MR. NEARY: What was the reply?

MR. MARSHALL: The reply which was tabled shows - and the question was; first of all to list the foreign borrowings in the States and the European borrowings and to show us the effect of revaluation and this is what we get. The following summarized total foreign borrowings as of March 31, 1978 shows the original amount borrowed in foreign funds and the Canadian equivalent received at the date of the borrowings; US dollars we received \$558 million, Deutschemarks West German currency, \$132 million, Swiss francs \$24 million and the pounds sterling \$14 million.

It was observed that the above borrowings include Deutschemarks \$98 million originally guaranteed by the Province in connection with the establishment of Labrador Linerboard mill so our first sortie into that West German market was at the instigation of the Liberal administration. Now what has happened? There is a schedule attached to this, Mr. Speaker, and this goes to show how shallow the position of the Opposition is, how disgraceful it is in the examination of our fiscal affairs because this same schedule was on the prospectus that was issued in the recent borrowings in March of 1978 and I think it is one of the more revealing statistics and certainly one that ought to have been brought to the attention of this House and it is as follows: It has a footnote on the schedule of provincial debenture debt payable

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MR. MARSHALL: on foreign kinds of currencies. It shows that from the United States we received in our hands in borrowings

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Tape 3898

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MR. MARSHALL: \$528 million. As a result of re-evaluation on March 31, 1978 we would have to repay if that debt were all called now, \$588 million. In other words, our debt has increased by \$50 million in U.S. terms as a result of the U.S. borrowings. But the startling thing, Mr. Speaker, to look at, the startling factor is to look at the answer with respect to the Deutshemark loans. Now the first ones were, as I say, in 1968 when this Province received \$132 million on the respective dates of the four or five sorties into the West German market, and the schedule to the prospectus shows - and I read it - 'converted to Canadian dollars at the rates prevailing on the respective dates of borrowing. Based on the exchange rates existing March 1, 1978, the Canadian dollar equivalent for all debenture debt payable in foreign currency was \$885 million, consisting of \$588 million for U.S. debenture debt' - and get this - '\$239.2 million in Deutshemark debt.' In other words, as a result of re-evaluation, Mr. Speaker, of the West German loans, we now have to repay at the present time, \$100 million extra as a result of currency re-evaluations. Now we talk about mortgage bonusing and what have you - that is some bonus - \$100 million. If you work out the interest payable you will find that, for instance, there was one there of 72 million Deutsche marks, and the effective interest rate being 8 per cent, if you work out the re-evaluation today you will see, just in interest alone, that our effective rate of interest on these loans is now \$14½ million. Surely, in the name of God, that is a serious situation in which we find ourselves and it is incomprehensible to me that, as I say, the

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MR. MARSHALL: financial critic particularly, of the Opposition, could possibly have overlooked the situation.

MR. NEARY: What is the remedy?

MR. MARSHALL: I will get to a few of the remedies later and I will not be talking about scandals. I hope to be able to make a few constructive rather than destructive suggestions.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, exactly. Now this started, Mr. Speaker - How did this occur? This started, as I say, this occurred as a result of listening to advice from public servants and from the financial advisors at the particular time, and I say that elected representatives can no longer afford just to mutely accept the recommendations being made from time to time by the civil servants. One has to heed them, one has to take them into account, but in this particular instance now this has been cured. The present financial advisors to this Province, I am glad to say, at the instigation of this government, have long ago stopped borrowing West German currency. It is a bit too harsh perhaps to turn around and condemn the people who gave the advice in the first instance, but I do think that due regard was as well known in the 1960s and the 1970s -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. MARSHALL: - from both sides, Mr. Speaker, I would like, if I may -

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! The hon. gentleman has asked on both sides for no further interruptions.

MR. MARSHALL: It has been well known in the 1950s and 1960s that the West German economy was progressing.

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MR. MARSHALL:

The West German and Japanese economies were really progressing. People used to say the vanquished really went to spoils and that is really what occurred. But regardless of what the root causes were it was crystal clear that these economies were going ahead in leaps and bounds and the productivity of the North American economy was going down accordingly. So I would myself, I will not say extremely strongly condemn the advice that was given, but I think that the advice should have been given much more careful consideration. As I say, it started in the Liberal days. I think that the people who gave the advice to this government to do it were the same advisors and that is another story again. There has been far too much readiness on the part of this government, particularly in its early days, to listen to the same advice that was

MR. MARSHALL: given to the people who were in the other administration. In other words to some extent, the government may have changed, but the administration in effect remained the same. And that just does not apply to finance, it applies to other areas, but finance is one real area where it was and as a result of this, without even casting fault shall we say, we are \$100 million poorer today. But my main reason for bringing it up is not go back four or five years, but it is to try to bring to the attention of this House and to the public, the excruciating position in which this Province finds itself as a result of the ever accelerating debt, and something has got to be done about it.

Now what can be done? There are obviously no easy solutions to the problem readily at hand. And you cannot overstate the matter, make it too simplistic. But I think that there are certain prerequisites that must be affected immediately. Indeed there are probably many others that other hon. members may wish to suggest. First of all, there is no doubt that there must be a full and complete perception and appreciation of the effect of the debt and the perilous results that will result from continued escalation at the present rate. And there is no such appreciation or perception, Mr. Speaker, in this Province today. The starting point has to be in this House of Assembly. And I have to observe that we have to, in this House, have a greater depth of examination of the estimates, whether it is the Throne Speech should come, and the budget, followed by the estimates, whether specific subheads should be called first before the minister's salary, but this I know, that we have gone through seventy-five hours of examination of the estimates and I suppose not more than a dozen times have there been sets of questions asked, what is this amount for? Why is it higher than last year? Why does it need to be spent at all? What justification has the minister got for the programme?

Instead

MR. NEARY:

MR. MARSHALL: we have been fed, Mr. Speaker, a complete and absolute - we have been enveloped with you know pet philosophies and what have you. There was a statement made in one of the papers that this government this year could have hid away \$3 million or \$4 million for a bubble gum factory out in Isle aux Morts or somewhere like that and nobody would have noticed it.

MR. NEARY: Not in Isle aux Morts.

MR. MARSHALL: No, maybe not in Isle aux Morts but in other ways.

MR. NEARY: They have got to go.

MR. MARSHALL: Similarly, what else can be done in perception? it is quite obvious that we cannot suffer through a - we do not achieve anything with a fifteen hour budget speech by the chief financial critic, which does not even merit a quarter of a column of comment in any of the press with respect to what he said about the financial state of the Province, or a minute from the electronic media. Now that is the answer. That is the answer there.

There must also, Mr. Speaker, be realization by leaders, both in and out of government, as to the situation, and these are real statements and they are matters of real urgency. It requires stringent discipline by the government here in the curtailing of all unnecessary expenses. I liked this budget this year because it is starting to curtail expenses. But without getting specific, there are other areas which the government can well cut down on. There are other government programmes and certain other expenditures such as - well I will name a few like travelling expenditures and what have you and I do not know whether this Province, with 500,000 people can afford the blanket available, the large amount of plane services that appear to be available. But I am not going to get off into specifics now but I am just going to point out that I think there are

MR. MARSHALL: a lot of expenditures closer to the bone, that the government can and must make in the future, not so much to cut out the amount, but to show that they mean business with respect to themselves so that then the leaders of the community in the rest of the Province, can fully appreciate the emergency and will have a real example to follow.

There cannot be any promises made by the government. There have been too many promises made by both governments, and in recent times, that cannot be fulfilled. We cannot be promising hospitals if you cannot fulfill hospitals and let us call a spade a spade and that is a fact.

The mayors, the leaders in education, the hospital boards, etc., they have to assume responsibility and they have got to

Mr. Marshall: be made to realize the plight in which we are labouring. And they have got to be able to cope with the situation, and they have not to be continually avoiding their responsibility to lead, in the positions that they have been appointed or elected to by transferring blame to government's failure to provide funds. And this applies with respect, as I say, to all areas.

The next thing we must do, Mr. Speaker, is formulate an urgent basis in this House, a programme to retire the capital debt over a certain time frame. Now this will involve, obviously, a lot of sacrifices in all areas. Some progress has been made, you will see from the Budgets of this Administration that there are contributions - there are at least budgeted contributions to capital account. They call it a surplus but it is not really a surplus because capital and current has to be considered as one. But this is not on a planned basis, and it is not really taken as a top priority. Sometimes we say we must eat in, and we do eat into it. So we must set our sights then on capital retirement contributions. They must be substantial, and they must, Mr. Speaker, be recognized as what they are a first charge on the Treasury of this Province with the surplus divided amongst the essential services. And that has got to be accepted by Cabinet ministers, by backbenchers, and frontbenchers, and in between, and people who want items for their districts, including the member for Bellevue (Mr. Callan) as he indicated that he needed money for roads in petitions that came up and they were not being fulfilled, but there has got to be an appreciation and we have to be prepared to accept it.

These capital contributions have got to be made, it needs to be said, Mr. Speaker, without borrowing. Indeed, there must be some reduction in - there has got to be a reduction at the same time in the scale of borrowing. So this is, you know, quite a task. It is quite a job. It is going to be excruciating, but it is one which we must face, and we must be prepared to tackle or else this Province is going to be very shortly brought to its knees. We are now getting to the stage where we are reducing teachers, with the pupil teacher ratio

Mr. Marshall: not been affected . We are reducing hospital services. There are other areas where I think that we can but I mean we are coming very much to the end of where we can reduce and the reductions that have to be made, have to be made very carefully, in a very measured manner so that they do not really affect the effected growth in this Province because we cannot afford to upset the balance. So they, not as I say, they are not simplistic solutions. I do not pretend that. But there have to be solutions and there has to be a lot guts and gumption and leadership shown to tackle the task and to get on with it.

Next, we cannot mutely accept advice without carefully assessing it. And we cannot afford to delegate responsibility completely to the public servants. Those who were in charge had to know what they were about when they made the decisions and the reasons for their decisions. And the West Germany borrowing, I think, is a real example. And as I say their one valid criticism of this government to me has been that we have tended to follow the advice of public servants a little bit too readily. I know from my own experience that it has not been appreciated when elected members have or Cabinet ministers, as I was so long ago, took issue with certain established civil servants and started questioning them. And the fact of the matter is if the people are not prepared to question the decisions being brought up from below they are not exercising the leadership that they have been appointed and elected to do, and we cannot afford this type of thing.

Another suggestion I would like to make, I think, that the matter is so urgent, Mr. Speaker, that consideration should be given to having the Comptroller of the Treasury and such other officials who may be knowledgeable, and are financial advisors, perhaps on the floor of this House, in a Committee of the Whole, so that they can be examined as to the complete status of our public debt and the financial position of this Province. Because from the estimates which are very complete, as you go through them, you can get a lot of information, but there is other information that, I think, could very well be brought

Mr. Marshall: to the attention of the public. For instance, how much of this debt is funded? How much of it is put in sinking funds? What in real terms have we to borrow? Can we look forward to having to borrow - not look forward is not the word - over a period of time? But not so much to get the information as to bring to the public's attention quite forcefully the financial position of this Province and the dilemma in which we are.

As I say in another essential prerequisite is that we have to accept further cuts.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. MARSHALL: It must be done carefully, and not to impede development. I would say here though that, I think, education at the present time has probably had for the present few years the largest measure that it can sustain for awhile and we have to look very carefully at other areas. It is all very well to talk about resource development and what have you, but

MR. MARSHALL: you are going to have very little resource development if you do not have the human development to go along with us. We do not

We do not want to get to the stage where as we develop this Province with our large resources, we find that all we are doing is labouring in the garden and the fruits are going out elsewhere and the expertise has to be taken in from elsewhere to manage it.

Now, I think that this budget, as I say, has made a large step in the right direction - which is a rather cliché phrase, and I can support it - but I say that a future budget will have to increase its restraints. And unless this is carefully done, with a view to eventually easing the root cause, that is the escalating debt, we are headed for disaster, there is no doubt about it - \$75 million in 1974, \$150 million interest in 1978, will it be \$300 million in 1982? More importantly, can the government possibly afford \$300 million in 1982? I think the answer is quite obvious, and I think that this is really a plea for realism, to recognize that we are in the throes, really, of a crisis and that we are headed for the brink of economic ruination in this Province unless we recognize and start to cope with this major problem of ours, which is the escalating debt.

Now, I do not mean this to be a speech with respect to gloom and doom, but I appeal, as I say, to realism. The fact of the matter is there is a great future in this Province. We do not have to say we have the largest landmass, we probably have the greatest storehouse of undeveloped resources in Canada itself, but we are being choked and we are being strangled by this public debt, a debt, as I think, that was passed upon us and which has determined every action that this

MR. MARSHALL: government has taken or every lack of action, everything that it has not been able to do.

So I appeal to the Opposition as well, Mr. Speaker, to wise up, to realize that a speech like this is mainly their responsibility, to bring forth the financial position of the Province.

I have listened in this House, particularly in this session, to allegations by the member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary, continuous allegations as he likes to do, right to the stage of an attack against a defenceless public servant, the Director of Air Services.

MR. NEARY: We might yet, we had a meeting with him.

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, you had a meeting with him yesterday and I understand something else has happened recently, but the point is, attack everybody.

The financial critic of the Province; I hope the next time does his homework a little better and when he comes in he is able to intelligently discuss the financial position of the Province rather than dealing with letters, as I say, by the Minister of Mines and Energy and what have you.

I read yesterday, Mr. Speaker, that some eminent doctor said that there is no possibility of cloning, that you could not clone humans, you could not clone babies anymore. Well, I can say to this distinguished gentleman, he should really be in attendance in this House of Assembly. Because the hon. Leader of the Opposition for whom, by the way, I have a large measure of respect, a great measure of respect for his ability, for his knowledge and certainly for his sincerity, but I very, very much question the hon. Leader's judgement.

MR. MARSHALL: When he won the leadership convention he won it, quite obviously, with the assistance of two hon. gentlemen he put on his right and his left - and he is pointing to them. And I have news for that doctor who said that cloning of infants was not possible. Because if he could see the operation of this House and the leadership of the party, he would see that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is a living, walking example of cloning, that is cloning particularly to the member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: We could be cloning down there.

MR. MARSHALL: And if we wish to make, Mr. Speaker, progress in this House it is the members from the Opposition on the other side, and there are many of them who have a lot of things to contribute - I know it is unsolicited

MR. W. MARSHALL: and it will not be taken but if the Leader of the Opposition wishes to show the ability that I know he is capable of and match that with his judgement I would suggest he put as far away in his backbenches the two hon. gentleman on his right and left and get other people in the Opposition who have obvious ability.

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: The only criticism of the government we get is this bitterness and this attack on scandal and we get, Mr. Speaker, attacks on defenceless people -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: We get - I do not the hon. Minister of Public Works

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: I have heard the hon. -

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! Order, please!

MR. W. MARSHALL: I do not if the Minister of Public Works would care to indicate but I understand the Director of Air Services there is a rumour - I hate to mention rumours because this is how it started that he is considering his position. Is he still an employee of the government?

MR. DOODY: He is actually considering leaving.

MR. W. MARSHALL: That is a great thing, probably a great contribution was the attack on a defenceless individual -

MR. NEARY: Is he considering leaving -

MR. W. MARSHALL: - and that is the net result and unless the Leader of the Opposition can get control of the type of intervention the type of contribution or lack of it as indicated by - we are seeing right now a living example of it. We have no possibility whatsoever of being able to deal effectively in this House with the issues that really affect us.

MR. S. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: I mean can you imagine spending 75 hours - look the Minister of Fisheries here during his estimates the biggest, surely one of the - I was waiting here to hear questions on the gear replacement program, not one -

MR. NEARY: Your time is up.

MR. W. MARSHALL: Your time - the hon. member's time is just about up.

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: The hon. Minister of Fisheries, there was not one question during the Estimates asked on the gear replacement program -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: The Minister of Mines and Energy, not a question asked about Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation instead what do we get? Allegations of scandal.

MR. NEARY: That is right.

MR. W. MARSHALL: - gossip, their pet paeves -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: - Society Transshipping -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: One day I happened to just mention Society Transshipping and I am still waiting for the Minister of Justice to - I hope he will precipitate this investigation I hope it will be bought -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: Yes, I hope so. But all I did was just mention it -

MR. NEARY: A point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order has risen.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, the matter the hon. gentleman raised, Sir, has already been dealt with in the Quebec Superior Court.

MR. W. MARSHALL:

MR. NEARY: And for the benefit of the hon. gentleman, Sir, I would like to table two decisions made by the Quebec Superior Court in connection with the pet peeve of the hon. gentleman that the hon. gentleman has been raising this matter for years and I believe the hon. Minister of Justice and the hon. member for St. John's East (Mr. Marshall) might be interested in finding out that there is no scandal at all involved or no charges, no allegations laid against the hon. gentleman they are referring to. So I would like to put these two documents on the table of the House so my hon. friend can prove these documents.

MR. W. MARSHALL: I will look at them with interest, Mr. Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER: A point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order has risen, there is none. Hon. member.

MR. S. NEARY: No, the Quebec Superior Court.

MR. W. MARSHALL: So, Mr. Speaker, this is -

AN HON. MEMBER:

MR. W. MARSHALL: - the situation, this Province hangs in the balance. the public debt is choking and strangling this Province and we definitely have to cope with it. I urge the government to take further steps to deal effectively with this and I urge the hon. gentleman there opposite to effectively carry out their duty in the Opposition and sincerely hope that my good friend the Leader of the Opposition will shortly prove in the near future that cloning, in fact, is impossible because -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: - the net result of it as we have all seen is mind boggling, very frightening and delimiting and self-destructive.

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: I have other items - my time for this debate, Mr. Speaker, is drawing to a close.

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: But I have other items that I want to mention about the position of this Province. The next time I speak perhaps I will get an opportunity to talk about recommendations with respect to the revenue side. I have been talking about the expenditure side in the Budget. But please, could the Opposition please address itself to the item at issue which is the Budget, which is the financial condition of this Province, which is the method of the financial administration -

MR. NEARY:

MR. W. MARSHALL: - and the development of this Province rather than going back at other things. The financial critic of the Opposition, by the way, he talks about things in the Public Accounts Committee

MR. MARSHALL: and the Public Accounts Committee has done a good job. But what we are talking about in the Public Accounts Committee are things that have happened in the past, you know. The member for Harbour Grace (Mr. Young) will not agree with me but in this House, you know he is an undertaker, he is a parliamentary undertaker, the member for Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir (Mr. Simmons), he is talking about things in the past. But what the financial examination of a budget requires is the approach that the member for St. John's South (Dr. Collins) would take, and the member for Exploits (Dr. Twomey), the doctors, to diagnose, to examine, to determine what is wrong, to determine the type of treatment that may be made and to make suggestions. And if we get along with that type of attitude in this House, I suggest that the welfare of the Province would be infinitely better served.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for St. George's.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MRS. MACISSAC: Mr. Speaker, from listening to the last speaker I am slightly confused. I do not know which side of the House he is supposed to be on and I am wondering now if he is not really confused. He seems to think that the Leader of the Opposition should be running the administration of the day.

MR. NEARY: Well we think that too.

MRS. MACISSAC: But apparently he thinks that we are responsible for doing it.

I think that it is about time that if he feels the way that he speaks, that it is about time that he got his message across to the right people, pass the message on to his colleagues and get them to cut out the extravagance and waste and what not that is going on.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MRS. MACISSAC: We are not spending the money. We do not have the money over here. We do not hold the purse strings. It is over there. So if the hon. member would get his message across to the right people maybe it would do some good. But to sit there and attack both sides, sit on the fence and attack both sides, is not helping anybody and it is certainly not hurting anybody because I do not think anybody takes it worth two cents and maybe they will not take what I have to say worth two cents. But at least I am concerned about my district and that is what I want to speak about.

MR. MURPHY: My district?

MRS. MACISSAC: My district, the district of St. George's, a district that has been neglected -

MR. NEARY: Where did that voice come from?

MRS. MACISSAC: - for years and years. What voice?

MR. W. ROWE: 'Ank' attacked you from behind.

MRS. MACISSAC: That is okay because this is the reason my district is in the mess that it is in, because of the hon. Minister of the Environment. If he wants to go out behind the curtain and attack he can come back in his seat and listen to what I have got to tell him.

MR. NEARY: Hear, hear!

MRS. MACISSAC: That he has forced waste disposal down the throats of the people of two communities in my district, the Codroy valley area, and the Heatherton Highlands area and he has actually driven it down their throats. They had no choice whatsoever. They had no choice as far as electing their members were concerned, from what I am told they were delegates or they were appointed and if this is democracy, this is certainly not my idea of democracy. And I think that in this day and age, everybody in this Province should have the right at least to elect

MRS. MACISSAC: the members that they want to represent them on waste disposal committees and this is something that has not been done and this is why we have had uproars in my areas in two districts, in the Robinsons area, well right from Heatherton to the Highlands and again the entire Codroy Valley and it is for no other reason but that the people were not given any respect or given - there was no confidence, there was just a lack of confidence in the people. They were treated as ignoramouses. They had no choice whatever. There was no public meeting called to give them the opportunity of electing their committee and this is a sore subject with them and there will be trouble in those areas until such time as they go out and hold public meetings and properly elect waste disposal committees.

Now if this is what the Minister of the Environment wants to hear behind the curtain well this is fine. I can tell him a few more things.

Mrs. McIsaac: Two years ago I came into this House of Assembly and I complained about a whale that had washed up on the beach in, where? there are so many of them out there that I am not even sure which one I was talking about, this one was in the Highlands, the first one was in the Highlands area, and I asked the Minister of the Environment if there was anything that could be done about it, in fact, we talked to everybody, they sent all of their people out there from Deer Lake, Corner Brook, St. John's, or wherever, they are scattered all over the Province anyway, they are not doing anything but they are there. And he sent them out to the area, and the whale was never, never taken away, never buried, it stayed on the beach that year, it stayed there last year, and this year I am told by the people, in fact, I just made a phone call, and they said that the high tides this year in the ice washed it away, now the whale is gone, but it was never disposed off as far as the Minister of the Environment was concerned. Another one washed up on the beach out in the Codroy Valley, in the park area near Melville, and the same thing happened to that one, it was just left there to decay.

Now we talk about clean, air, water, and soil,
we talk about the environment -

MR. W. ROWE: There he is now. It is about time

MRS. MCISAAC: I am glad he is back, and I hope that he heard every word that I said, because I think that it is terrible to see what is happening to the countryside, and the reason I am attacking the Minister of the Environment first is because I am told he said something, he was commenting from behind the curtain. I hope that he heard every word that I said.

But in the meantime there is another whale somewhere. There was one washed in on the Stephenville beach, and it was there no time at all when the Town Council took over and buried that whale. They gave it a decent burial. They went down there and they dug a hole buried the whale. There was nothing else heard of that whale.

MR. F. ROWE: Was it an eccumenical service?

Mrs. McIsaac: In the meantime, yeah, it was an eccumenical service, but in the meantime the one in the Highlands area was left there and you could not drive along that road. And people from the department went out there and could not find the whale. I called them and asked them would you please stop in St. George's and pick me up. I will go out and show you where the whale is, either that or just leave your car open.

MR. W. ROWE: The minister did not see a whale?

MRS. MCISAAC: Pardon?

MR. W. ROWE: The minister did not see a whale?

MRS. MCISAAC: No not the minister, the minister did not go out.

MR. W. ROWE: Oh he did not bother going out.

MRS. MCISAAC: No, but the people from Deer Lake went out.

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible) but I did not go to see that either.

MRS. MCISAAC: But in the meantime all they had to do -

MR. NEARY: He might be like Jack -

MRS. MCISAAC: Pardon? You did not go see what?

MR. MURPHY: I heard the rumors of the dead cat out in Stephenville on the Port au Port Peninsula but I did not go out to see that either.

MRS. MCISAAC: No it does not make any difference. It is only the environment. What difference does it make?

AN HON. MEMBER: That is right.

MRS. MCISAAC: Anyway the people from Deer Lake came out and they could not find the whale. So I called them and I said I can show you where the whale is, I went out there and took pictures of it, but I just did not happen to bring them into St. John's with me, I have got them home. I just did not happen to bring them in with me.

MR. MURPHY: Did they pick the member up -

MRS. MCISAAC: No they did not pick me up. They went straight out there and pretended they could not find the whale.

MR. MURPHY: They said they did not.

MRS. MCISAAC: Well this is the way that I feel about it, because I told them exactly where to go, I gave them names in the Highlands area

Mrs. McIsaac: to go and contact and they did not do it. They wrote back and made a complete liar of me, there was no whale there. I have got the file on that particular one.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MRS. MCISAAC: It is that thick.

MR. NEARY: My constituents used to go up every -

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible)

MRS. MCISAAC: The Highlands, -

MR. NEARY: Mu constituents used to go up every Sunday afternoon and see it.

MRS. MCISAAC: Yes.

MR. W. ROWE: Everybody knew it was there except the minister.

MRS. MCISAAC: It was there. I saw it. I walked down there several times and saw it, and made phone calls and told them exactly where to find it, and I said, come and pick me up I will go with you, but they did not do that. They just left it there. Why? I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible) .

MRS. MCISAAC: That was the year before last.

MR. NEARY: That is right.

MRS. MCISAAC: It is gone now, the high tide took it this year from what I am told. I just made a call out to the Highlands to find out if it was there. It is gone. It took two years to go.

MR. F. ROWE: The tide is coming back.

MRS. MCISAAC: And one of the members, and one of the people who probably may be responsible for the information that the minister received and I think that you did receive some misleading information. I have been told, and I am not making any charges, but I have been told since that you have found out that one of your employees in that area was misleading you in more ways than one.

MR. MURPHY: That name starts with a 'C', I think

MRS. MCISAAC: Pardon?

MR. MURPHY: That name starts with a 'C', I think.

MRS. MCISAAC: Yes, and I do not think he is with you any longer, or if he is he is not going to be there much longer from what I can understand.

June 2, 1978

Tape 3904

PK - 4

Mrs. McIsaac: What I could not understand was the fact that
I came in here time and time again and made the point, and the people

June 2, 1978

Tape 3905

EC - 1

MRS. McISAAC: from the area made the point and the minister refused to listen to me - he listened to that one gentleman that, you know, kept passing on this information. Covering up for his buddies was what it amounted to. Now trying to blame it on federal Fisheries - I know that the federal Fisheries Department had a responsibility and an obligation there, but the thing about it is, the federal government is in Ottawa and we happen to be down here, hundreds of miles away. Are we going to let them ignore us or dictate to us? Do we not have some control over our Province? If it is their obligation to clean up that mess can we not tell them to do it?

MR. MURPHY: You can tell them but you really cannot force them.

MRS. McISAAC: Well, I mean, there must be some way. What is the point in having regulations? I suggested one time last year - and I will say it again - I was so disgusted with the dirt and filth strewn around my area that I suggested to the Premier last year that if the Department of Environment did not have any more authority than they were showing that they just destroy the regulation and retire the minister, and I know that you must have heard that. I made that suggestion to the Premier.

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible)

MRS. McISAAC: Well, he did not tell you. No, he did not do it because you are almost ready -

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible) to lose. Actually, it is a -

MRS. McISAAC: I know, but somebody has to carry them out. Now if I had a bag of garbage in my

MRS. MACISAAC:

back yard I would be prosecuted for it. But yet all this can go on. The countryside is littered. I do not know whose responsibility that is. Maybe this is our hon. Minister of Transportation and Communications who should have something to do with this. But trailers, I heard someone mention trailers yesterday and parks. Now okay, fine. I have got nothing against trailers and parks. They are wonderful. But out in my area they are not using the provincial park. Now somebody must be responsible. There must be somebody there to control it. They are parking along the roadside or in the gravel pits or anywhere they want to and they have got sewerage tanks to empty and they have got garbage to dispose of. And when they leave those pits it is something fierce what you see.

And our salmon rivers. We have got beautiful salmon rivers in my district. I suppose I have got more salmon rivers in my district than anybody else here in this House of Assembly and along those rivers, those campers. And again I have nothing against campers but control them. Those camper trailers are parking along - in fact there is hardly room for another one. Once the sports season opens you drive along and you will see campers there. They are there and they have got to dispose of their wastes somehow.

Now they do not leave that site and you can go to any beach along any salmon river in my district and you will find the same dirt and filth all along those beautiful rivers. And we talk about polluting the rivers! It is something fierce what is going on. And I ask the minister if he has got men in that area to put them to work but get reports.

MR. MURPHY: Yes we have had them lately.

MRS. MACISAAC: As far as you know they are working.

MR. NEARY: He just does not care about it.

MRS. MACISAAC: But they are driving through the area and they are doing nothing.

MR. MURPHY: We have two men in the area up around the Western Coast.

MR. NEARY: He is going to give it up anyway so he just does not hear.

MRS. MCISAAC: Well is -

MR. MURPHY: I could not agree. Last year there were something like around fifteen or twenty instances.

MRS. MCISAAC: Well what about all the students that are unemployed? I have got hundreds of students in my district that are unemployed. They cannot afford to be unemployed. Most of their parents are on welfare. And those students would just love to have a job going around even cleaning up the litter and that is not the best job in the world. But they will take it. If you will come up with a job creation programme to clean up the area I can guarantee that I can come up with the students to do it and students who need the money.

MR. MURPHY: I could give 1,000 names now of people looking for jobs, students.

MRS. MCISAAC: Yes, right.

MR. MURPHY: But they have not got the jobs to do.

MRS. MCISAAC: No. Well what do we do? Let our countryside fall by the wayside? I mean what is happening is tragic. You can drive from here to Western Canada to the far end and you will not find another province as dirty and filthy as Newfoundland is.

MR. W. ROWE: That is right.

MRS. MCISAAC: And I will tell you something else, that you will not find another one, you can drive through

MRS. MCISAAC:

the Province of Newfoundland and you will not find another district that is as neglected as mine is.

MR. MURPHY: If the hon. member will permit. Last year I only had two complaints of people strewing garbage and we brought the two of them to court and got them sentenced. But we cannot do it unless we get someone - you know like if you could take the numbers of these trailers we would certainly prosecute them for it.

MRS. MCISAAC: I had half a dozen done while I worked in the town of St. George's.

MR. NEARY: What about the letters you got about the Isle aux Morts dump and Burnt Island dump from me? Twice I wrote you. You did nothing about it. Go down and look at it now.

MR. MURPHY: Isle aux Morts dump?

MR. NEARY: Yes, Sir, and Burnt Island River dump.

MR. MURPHY: Is Isle aux Morts an incorporated area?

MR. NEARY: Local improvement but they are not active.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. MURPHY: Okay. I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the hon. member is having difficulty.

MRS. MCISAAC: No, that is okay. Thank you,

Mr. Speaker. And

MRS. H. MCISAAC: in the Codroy Valley area. I want to get back at that, at that dump site that was supposed to have been, from what I understand, cleaned up - that one in Woodville. I talked to the Department of Health and it is quite evident they will not come out and say that the pollution is definitely caused by the dump but they say that all evidence points to the dump. Now I understood that that dump site, that garbage that was deposited there was supposed to be removed. Maybe not, but from what I understand it was supposed to have been removed from that location in Woodville.

Now there are families there who do not have decent drinking water, and the Minister attacked me the other day when I stood up with that petition. But I will tell the Minister -

MR. W. POPE: A vicious attack.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: Yes, it was a vicious attack, but that is okay, I viciously attacked the Minister too.

MR. A. MURPHY: And the nine people who stood up with no knowledge of the facts and assailed my Department for polluting water and the dump was not even there, this is what gets me. The -

MRS. H. MCISAAC: But the dump is there.

MR. S. NEARY: The dump is there. The member -

MR. A. MURPHY: The dump was removed three months ago. People may be dumping there, that is not my fault. That is against the law.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: Mr. Speaker -

MR. A. MURPHY: I do not want to argue anyhow.

MRS. MCISAAC: Mr. Speaker, the dump is there. It is still there. If you go out and dump tons and tons of garbage down there in the middle of that street and it is not removed, it is still there -

MR. S. NEARY: That is right.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: any way you want to look at it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. S. NEARY: The pollution is still there. It is still going into the river.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: And the pollution is still there.

MR. A. MURPHY: All I am saying is, do not blame it on the Department of Environment that it is one of their waste disposal sites which it is not.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: I know that it is not; they are not dumping there now.

MR. A. MURPHY: That is all I wanted to get straight, and the other members accuse me -

MR. S. NEARY: Nobody is responsible for pollution.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: So they are not dumping there now. But in the meantime, what I am asking the Minister is, is there any way to get that area cleaned up, or is there any way to get a new water system for the people in that area who have suffered on account of that dump because they do not have drinking water now.

This does not apply to all 58 names on that petition; naturally, there were supporters there and all those 58 people were not affected by that dump. There may be, I think, probably only six, eight, or ten families who were affected by that dump, but they do need decent drinking water. I am asking the Minister if there is anything he can do to provide that, to make that possible.

The area is in a complete mess, and like I said there are lots of students there, and if you are going to do it - if you have a list of 100 or 200 students, if you are going to do the areas I would like to see the students from the areas concerned hired to do it. If you are going to clean up, for instance, the Codroy Valley area well then do not hire students from St. George's to go to the Codroy Valley area. That is not even feasible. But if you happen to come up with a job creation program, it would be a wonderful thing to clean up the countryside. When you leave Port-aux-Basques you are not too far from St. George's, and the further you drive towards St. George's the filthier it gets, and the Codroy Valley is one of the most beautiful areas in Newfoundland. There is nobody who can deny that -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MRS. H. MCISAAC: Nobody can deny it, and it is a mortal sin to see what is happening there.

Now to get off the environment subject, I think that is enough for the Minister. If he can take care of that for me I would be very, very happy.

Now, of course, the Minister of Agriculture is not there but I am still going to make my points on Agriculture. Agriculture is something else in my area that is sadly neglected, that is being driven - it does not sound right to say agriculture is being driven into the ground, but the farmers are certainly being driven into the ground.

We have farmers out there who have been farmers for years and years who are trying to make a decent living and doing there best to make a decent living. They are not getting any co-operation from the Minister of Agriculture; he will not even show up at the meetings. In fact, to get back to the Minister of Environment, he did not even show up at a meeting. He was invited to the Codroy Valley and -

MR. S. NEARY: Tell us about that new woollen mill they opened out there.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: That new woollen mill. I do not have all the details on that new woollen mill -

MR. S. NEARY: But we know it is closed down.

MRS. H. MCISAAC: but it is closed down, yes,

MRS. MCISAAC: for what reasons I am not sure. I have not checked on that one. But it is about time that the Minister of Agriculture just decided that he is not only Minister of Forestry and there is more than the spruce budworm in this Province to think about, that we have agriculture also to think about and it is about time that he got out or had the decency to go out into this area, take a look and sit down and talk to the farmers in Robinsons area and in the Codroy Valley area who have always worked for a living and where you will find very low social assistance, very low social assistance rates and get out there and see if there is anything that he can do to help those farmers. So far he has not done it. There was a seminar out there last year that I was not invited to and did not know anything about until it was all over. But the minister went out the last day of the seminar and I wish that he had had the decency of some of the ministers across there to inform me that he was going out to my district to that seminar so that I could have gone along on the government plane with him and attended that part of the seminar. But he did not even have the decency to let me know what was going on.

Now I had on occasion and the farmers in Robinsons area and the Codroy Valley area had had occasion to go to that minister and ask for assistance and they were in desperate need as they had a building that was not insulated, they could not get rid of their produce because of the fact that they had no marketing and purchasing agency set up and they could not care one hoot about the farmers. Let the farmers survive. If they survive fine, if they do not then that is their tough luck. But in the meantime there is a government building out there that needed insulation and in order for the farmers to get their potatoes, to get their vegetables in to store them for the winter, this was last fall because there was no way that they could sell them - This purchasing and marketing agency that the government spoke of I think I believe it may even date back as far as 1972 but I know it was in the 1975 Speech from the Throne and this as far as I know they have not done

MRS. MCISAAC: one thing towards setting up this system.

Now last year they really had a problem and we went to the Minister of Agriculture and do you know what we got? We got nothing, nothing at all. There was nothing that he could do to assist the farmers, not a thing. He could not even be bothered talking to them.

MR. NEARY: No wonder we cut his salary to a dollar a year.

MRS. MCISAAC: I will tell you what we did. I went to the Minister of Rural Development, Industrial and Rural Development, the hon. Mr. Lundrigan and explained the situation to him and I thank him from the bottom of my heart for coming through and assisting the farmers with I think it was well only about \$3,000 that they needed but he did it. Rural Development came through and assisted the farmers, not agriculture and as far as I am concerned agriculture is there and agriculture is agriculture. So why should rural development have to do the job for the Department of Agriculture? If the minister is not capable of doing it then let somebody else do it. But I think that the former Minister of Rural and Industrial Development did an excellent job on that occasion and on a second occasion in the Codroy Valley they had a beautiful slaughtering facility and they could not get it completed and the Minister of Agriculture again went out to the Valley and nothing. On the last they could not even get him to go out to a meeting or answer their letters or their phone calls or anything else. He is not in his seat because probably he does not want to hear about this. But anyway he did nothing again for the farmers in the Codroy Valley area, not a thing. Who came through? The same minister came through with the money to complete that slaughtering facility that was so badly needed in the Codroy Valley area. Now I mean when you have to take agriculture and go to the Minister of Agriculture and get nothing and then go to rural development to get it then why do we need a Minister of Agriculture? Get rid of him. Either that or - And if agriculture is being overshadowed by forestry to a point where agriculture is being neglected in this Province as it is being neglected in my district then the thing to do is just separate the department. If the minister cannot

June 2, 1978

Tape No. 3907

JM - 3

MRS. MCISAAC: handle the two portfolios give him one and if he cannot handle that give him none but if he can handle the both of them just take forestry and make it a separate department. Forestry seems to be the thing now that is overshadowing agriculture and I am concerned about agriculture because my people exist and a large number of my people exist on agriculture. If it was not for the help that they got, the assistance that they got

MRS McISAAC:

From the former Minister of Rural Development last year and the year before agriculture would have been a disaster in my area and it was a disaster anyway to a point because they did have problems but thanks to the minister it was saved to a point.

In the meantime the Minister of Forestry is gone, he went out to that training seminar -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MRS McISAAC: - he is back, that is good. He went out to the training seminar in Robinsons and he sat down and he listened to what they had to say, he managed to make it there for an hour or so that evening - I wish that I had been there, but he did not make it for the three or four days that the seminar was on, he just happened to drop in to close it, to have to say he was there, to pick up their recommendations and bring them back here and as far as I know sit on them because from talking to the farmers in the area they did not get that much satisfaction from him and I do not know if they ever will get any satisfaction.

MR. W. ROWE: Not at all.

MRS McISAAC: As far as the spruce budworm is concerned that is the only thing that he can think now spruce budworm. He is thinking about it so much he is beginning to look like one.

MR. F. ROWE: Just a super spruce budworm.

MRS McISAAC: I do not like to be nasty but that is the truth I am fed up with what is going on in my area and it is complete neglect. That is two, Environment and Agriculture and another one that I have got to hit is fisheries.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are doing a great job.

MRS McISAAC: I am doing a good job. Okay fine. I know that this is not all the ministers fault because fisheries, I mean most of the time the minister has got a note on this and he will say that is a federal problem.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is right.

MR. NEARY: That is ninety-nine per cent of the time.

MRS McISAAC: And in ninety-nine per cent of the time it is a federal problem I realize that. Our salmon rivers - we have beautiful salmon rivers in the district that are - there are no wardens, there are no guardians on them.

AN HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible)

MRS McISAAC: You have not got any salmon rivers like I have in my district, I have got the cream of the crop. People from your area come down to visit my district. But anyway -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. NEARY: But the place is closed.

MRS McISAAC: They do not need it now.

MR. NEARY: They do not need it now. The minister went down in great fan fare and opened up this wool factory.

MRS McISAAC: Well it is temporarily closed. I cannot speak on that right now because I do not have the details but I think I will have a bit more time maybe and by Monday morning I will probably have the details on the wollen mill.

MR. HICKMAN: If the hon. member wants to move into fisheries, if you want to adjourn the debate now rather than start on another topic.

MR. NEARY: Yes, move the adjournment.

MR. McISAAC: I move the adjournment of the debate providing I get the balance of my time.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh you certainly will.

MR. McISAAC: I move the adjournment of debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. HICKMAN: I move that the remaining orders of the day do stand deferred and that this House on its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Monday at 2:00 P.M. and that this House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned until Monday at 2:00 P.M.

I N D E X

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TABLED

JUNE 2, 1978

JUN - 1 1978

QUESTION # 9

Mr. Neary (LaPoile) - to ask the Honourable the Minister of Health to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

What steps have Government taken since January 18, 1972 to encourage dentists to locate in rural areas of the Province with respect to

- (a) the provision of, or a subsidy towards the expense of the rental or the purchase of, housing accommodation;
- (b) any guarantee of earnings, provided a certain minimum amount of services is provided;
- (c) the provision of, or a subsidy towards the expense of the acquisition of, dental equipment;
- (d) the provision of, or a subsidy towards the expense of the acquisition or rental of, office and examining facilities;
- (e) relocation expenses;
- (f) isolation allowances;

ANSWER:

- (a) There have been no new provisions made since January 18, 1972 for subsidization of the rental or purchase of housing accommodation for dentists in rural areas. There was a subsidization plan for rent in effect on that date but it has since been phased out.
- (b) Dentists recruited and established under our new recruitment program, for rural practices, introduced in 1975, are guaranteed an annual net income of \$26,196 for the first year of practice, \$28,620 year two and \$32,748 for year three and subsequent years.
- (c) There is no subsidy for equipment expenses. The dentist is given an establishment grant in the amount of \$10,000 provided he agrees to stay three years. At his discretion the dentist may use the grant to apply it against the cost of equipment or any other expense as he sees fit.
- (d) There is no subsidy paid towards the acquisition or rental of office and examining facilities. Rent and other operating expenses are legitimate expenses

JUN - 1 1978

- 3 -

that are applied against gross income to arrive at the net income figure which may or may not qualify for subsidy under guaranteed income levels.

- (e) Relocation expenses, as they generally apply throughout the public service, are approved for prospective rural dentists and likewise commitment to stay two years are undertaken through agreements.
- (f) There are no provisions for isolation allowances.

March 16, 1978

JUN - 1 1978

QUESTION #15

Mr. Neary (LaPoile) - to ask the Honourable the Minister of Health to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

- (1) In connection with drugs sold by the Government to out-patients in hospitals, drugs supplied to cottage hospitals through the Central Pharmacy and drugs sold generally by the Government through the Central Pharmacy or otherwise, on what basis does the Government set its selling prices and what is the general differential between the selling prices set by the Government and retail prices in drug stores in Newfoundland?

ANSWER

Government only has one dispensing hospital to serve the general needs of the public and that is located at Burgeo. Drugs are dispensed at cost plus 20%. For insurance plan prescriptions a dispensing fee of \$2.50 is also charged at Burgeo.

It is understood that the majority of retail drugstores establish the selling price of drugs by adding a dispensing fee to their cost price. We would estimate the average dispensing fee to be about \$3.50 per prescription.

March 30, 1978

JUN - 1 1978

QUESTION #65

Mr. Neary (LaPoile) - to ask the Honourable the Minister of Health to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

Total cost of purchases of all drugs for the financial year 1977-78.

ANSWER

Cost of purchases of all drugs by the Department of Health for 1977-78 amounted to \$4,223,505.

APRIL 19, 1978

JUN - 1 1978

QUESTION #66

Mr. Neary (LaPoile) - to ask the Honourable the Minister of Health to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

Total dollar value of all purchases of x-ray film and from whom purchased in the financial year 1977-78.

ANSWER:

Purchases of x-ray film by the Department of Health during 1977-78 amounted to \$81,049.19.

Tenders were awarded to:

G.A.F. Canada Ltd.,
Box 1740 Station B.,
Mississauga, Ontario.

April 19, 1978

JUN - 1 1978

QUESTION #31

Mr. Neary (LaPoile) - to ask the Honourable the Minister of Health to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

- (1) Names of doctors hired for the M.U.N. Medical School for the years, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977?
- (2) Names of doctors currently on the staff of the Medical School?
- (3) List of doctors who have resigned from the Medical School for the years, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977?
- (4) List of doctors who resigned from the Medical School for the years, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 who are receiving pensions or other financial arrangements or other financial arrangements or allowances, even though they are now residing outside Newfoundland and Labrador?

ANSWER - Question #31 - Part 1

Full-time Faculty Appointments

Faculty hired for the Medical School for the years
1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977

1973

Tomlinson, J.D.
Sells, B.
Rowden, G.
Allderdice, P.A.
Middleton, R.B.
Pfeiffer, C.
Belbeck, L.
Vos, E.C.
Wrigley, F.R.
Barker, R.A.
Redfern, P.A.
Squire, A.W.
Deshpande, K.A.
Ross, J.
Hodgkin, K.
Lewis, J.
Ingram, D.W.
House, A.M.
Martin, J.
Crosby, D.
Tweeddale, M.
Pryse-Phillips, W.
Lothead, J.
Edstrom, H.W.
Kepkay, D.
Akhter, M.S.
Luther, E.R.
Gosse, G.
Standage, K.F.
Moore, J.A.
Vaughan-Jackson, O.
Heughan, C.
Fodor, G.
Fraser, G.R.
Chambers, L.
Fredericksen, R.B.

1974

Larsen, B.
English, L.
Campbell, J.
Bodman, R.
Kilam, S.
Drinkwater, C.
White, S.
Neuman, R.
McKilligin, H.

1975

Roberts, S.
Bowmer, I.
Huntsman, R.
Churchill, D.
Barrowman, J.
Kwan, A.
Michalski, C.
Geduldig, D.
Geerling, S.
Malatjalian, D.
Patey, P.
Murphy, D.
MacDiarmid, W.
Szczepanski, M.
Hughes, D.
Rowe, A.
Edwards, W.
Scott, T.
Kenny, F.
Millar, R.
Orr, J.
Hasinoff, B.
Roberts, S.

1976

Morley, P.
Honore, L.
Segovia, J.
Mussells, L.
Harris, R.
Hurry, D.
Hillman, D.
Hillman, E.
Burness, A.
Bryant, D.
Brown-Grant, K.
Moudgil, G.
Matthew J.

1977

Caseby, N.
Reid, A.
Snedden, W.
Guy, J.
Hoekman, T.
Payne, R.
Reid, D.
Virmani, S.
Perkins, P.
Northan, A.
Boyle, S.
Wolf, E.
Lodge, S.
LeGal, Y.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE - FULL-TIME FACULTY MEMBERS AS OF JANUARY 18, 1978

ADAMS, G.	40. HILLMAN, E.	79. NEUMAN, R.
ALLDERDICE, P.	41. HODCKIN, G.K.	80. NORTHAN, A.
AVIS, P.	42. HOEKMAN, T.	81. ORR, J.
BARROWMAN, J.	43. HOENIG, J.	82. ORR, R.
BEAR, J.C.	44. HONORE, L.H.	83. PATEY, P.
BOWMER, I.	45. HOUSE, A.M.	84. PAYNE, R.
BOYLE, S.	46. HUGHES, D.J.	85. PAYTON, B.W.
BRADLEY, D.	47. HUNTSMAN, R.G.	86. PERKINS, P.
BROWN-GRANT, K.	48. HURRY, D.	87. PFEIFFER, C.
BRYANT, D.	49. INGRAM, D.W.	88. PRYSE-PHILLIPS, W.
BURNES, A.T.H.	50. JAIN, S.C.	89. REDFERN, P.A.
CAMPBELL, J.	51. JOHNSON, G.	90. REID, A.J.
CASEBY, N.	52. KENNEDY, K.	91. REID, D.
CHAMBERS, L.W.	53. KENNY, F.	92. ROBERTS, K.B.
CHANDRA, R.K.	54. KEPKAY, D.	93. ROSS, J.M.
CHARLES, D.	55. KOTSOPOULOS, S.	94. ROWE, A.T.
CHURCHILL, D.	56. KWAN, A.	95. RUSTED, I.E.
COOPER, A.R.	57. LARSEN, B.	96. SCOTT, T.M.
CORNEL, G.	58. LAVERY, J.**	97. SECOVIA, J.
COUVES, C.M.	59. LEGAL, Y.	98. SELLS, B.
COX, A.R.	60. LEIBERMAN, D.M.	99. SENCIAL, I.R.
DAVIS, A.J.	61. LEWIS, J.	100. SHEEHAN, C.**
EDSTROM, H.W.	62. LOCHEAD, J.	101. SNEDDEN, W.
EDWARDS, W.R.	63. LODGE, S.	102. SNELLEN, J.
FARID, N.R.	64. MACDIARMID, W.	103. SREENIVASAN, U.
FERNANDEZ, D.	65. MACLAUGHLIN, E.A.	104. STANDAGE, K.R.
FERNANDEZ, P.	66. MCKILLIGIN, H.	105. SZCZEPANSKI, M.
FODOR, G.	67. MALATJALIAN, D.	106. TOMLINSON, J.D.
FREDERICKSEN, R.**	68. MARSHALL, W.H.	107. TRIGGLE, C.R.
GAULT, M.H.	69. MARTIN, J.	108. TWEEDDALE, M.
GEDULDIG, D.	70. MATTHEW, J.D.	109. VAZE, D.
GREEN, C.	71. MELLOR, C.S.	110. VIRMANI, S.
GREEN, R.	72. MICHALSKI, C.	111. WALLEY, R.L.
GUY, J.	73. MILLAR, R.	112. WAY, R.C.
HARRIS, R.	74. MORLEY, P.	113. WHITE, F.P.
HASINOFF, B.*	75. MOUDGIL, G.	114. WHITE, S.
HENDERSON, C.U.	76. MOWBRAY, R.M.	115. WOLF, E.
HEUGHAN, C.	77. MURPHY, D.	116. WOTHERSPOON, S.**
HILLMAN, D.	78. MUSSELLS, L.	117. WRIGHT, E.S.

*Joint Appointments

**Librarians

ANSWER - Question #31 Part 3

- Faculty resignations from the Medical School for the years
1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977

1973

Nakayama, K.
Price, M.
Townsend, C.
Changfoot, G.H.
Dunne, J.T.
Peddle, L.J.
McAllister, R.A.

1974

Barker, R.
George, S.
Roberts, J.B.
Squire, A.
Hurst, P.
Egon, T.
Suttie, B.
Islam, M.

1975

Barnes, D.
Crosby, D.
Boothroyd-Boooks, M.
Darte, J.
Saltman, K.
Rosen, B.
O'Connor, B.
Moore, J.
Fraser, G.
Akhter, M.S.
Desphande, K.
Gerson, L.
Hodson, J.
Gosse, G.

1976

Ackermann, U.
Wrigley, F.R.
Luther, E.
Bodman, R.
Mercer, I.
Peterson, S.
Drinkwater, C.
Kilam, S.
Chatrath, R.
Markensteyn, P.

1977

Roberts, S.
Hall, B.
Middleton, R.B.
English, L.
Geerling, S.

ANSWER - Question #31 - Part 4

None of the Faculty doctors who have resigned receive pension. Two members are on unpaid leave of absence due to disability and are receiving long term disability insurance payments from the university group insurance carrier.

June 2/78

QUESTION #68

Mr. Neary (LaPoile) - to ask the Honourable the Minister of Health to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

Table a copy of Doctor Selikoff's report on miner's disease at Baie Verte.

ANSWER:

Copy of Doctor Selikoff's report attached.

Given to Mr. Neary in House 4-1-78

April 26, 1978

Clinical Survey of Chrysotile Asbestos Miners and Millers
in Baie Verte, Newfoundland - 1976

Report to the National Institute of
Environmental Health Sciences
December 22, 1977

Irving J. Selikoff, M.D.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES LABORATORY
MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Clinical Survey of Chrysotile Asbestos
Miners and Millers in Baie Verte, Newfoundland, 1976

Memorandum
December 22, 1977

Irving J. Selikoff, M.D.
Environmental Sciences Laboratory
Mount Sinai School of Medicine of
the City University of New York

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A. Summary

1. Most available data concerning the health status of chrysotile miners and millers have been derived from studies among workers in long-extant producing facilities reflecting, at least in part, working conditions in previous decades. A new chrysotile mine and mill, utilizing new equipment and industrial hygiene techniques, was established at Baie Verte, Newfoundland, in 1963. It was of interest to determine whether or not asbestos-associated changes (especially radiographic abnormalities) would occur under the more modern conditions, as they existed 1963-1976, particularly with chrysotile, the type of fiber largely used in U.S. and Canadian industry.
2. With the cooperation of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, representing the workers at the facility, and the Johns-Manville Corporation, which operates the mine, all current employees (approximately 500) were invited to a clinical survey June 14-18, 1976 at the Baie Verte Peninsula Health Centre. 485 participated. A wide range of studies was undertaken.
3. Fifty (10%) had one or more radiographic abnormalities of the type commonly associated with asbestos exposure. Parenchymal abnormalities predominated; pleural changes (fibrosis, calcification) were present in but 3% of individuals.
4. The prevalence of abnormalities increased with increasing duration of employment. 5% of individuals with less than 5 years at the mine had abnormal films while among those who had been employed for 10 or more years, 15% were abnormal. Similarly, those with least intense exposure had fewest abnormalities (7%) and those with heaviest exposure had the most (12%). Clearly, both factors - duration and

intensity of exposure - were important. Of 14 workers employed for less than five years under least intense exposure conditions, none had x-ray abnormalities. In contrast 8 of 43 (19%) of those employed 10 or more years, under dustiest conditions, showed changes.

5. Under conditions which existed in this mine and mill in the past, chrysotile asbestos exposure has already resulted in chest x-ray changes in an appreciable proportion of employed workers, despite the short period from onset of exposure which has so far elapsed. This raises the important question of the long-term (20-40 year) health experience that might be expected in this group. The full extent of risk of asbestos-associated disease (cancer; extensive asbestosis) cannot yet be predicted with assurance by the results of the current investigation, because of the long period of clinical latency of asbestos-associated cancer or the development of cor pulmonale of asbestos origin.
6. In view of the findings, recommendations are being made concerning industrial hygiene practices and measures for dust control, personal respirator protection, the establishment of a Baie Verte Asbestos Register and associated long-term medical surveillance programs, avoidance of household asbestos contamination, educational programs concerning cigarette smoking and dust control, as well as for control of environmental asbestos contamination in the community (also found to exist).
7. It is anticipated that improved dust control practices and appropriate medical surveillance programs can provide important protection against asbestos-associated disease among these chrysotile mine and mill workers in the future.

B. History

1. Asbestos disease: During the past 15 years the important disease potential of asbestos exposure has been clarified.¹ The principal hazards have been demonstrated to be cancer of a number of sites, and asbestosis. Excess deaths due to cancer of the lung (especially among cigarette smoking asbestos workers), pleural and/or peritoneal mesothelioma and to a lesser extent cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, oropharynx and larynx account for the increase in cancer deaths. Table 1 provides an analysis of causes of death among 17,800 asbestos insulation workers in the United States and Canada followed prospectively by our Laboratory from January 1, 1967 to January 1, 1977. Table 2 summarizes the mortality experience 1961-1973 of 544 Quebec asbestos mine and mill employees studied by our Laboratory. All the Quebec miners and millers had had at least 20 years of mine and mill experience prior to 1961. While the overall incidence of excess mortality was very much the same, it has been reported by others that Canadian chrysotile asbestos miners and millers have a different pattern of excess cancer mortality than the secondary users such as asbestos textile workers and insulation applicators.² Miners and millers had twice as many deaths due to asbestosis compared to the insulation workers, (14% vs. 7% of all deaths). Lung cancer is quite similar, but mesothelioma is considerably different. The insulators have the higher rate. Many possible explanations for the mesothelioma rate difference are being investigated.

Risk of asbestos-associated disease has also been observed in workers in other trades with asbestos exposure, as with the use of asbestos content products (viz. brake repair and brake maintenance workers) or

individuals simply working near "asbestos workers" and exposed to the same dusts ("bystanders").³ Risk even extends to individuals not employed in an asbestos-contaminated environment: mesothelioma has been found among family contacts of asbestos workers residing in the same households as the workers, and among people living within a quarter of a mile or so of asbestos plants or other facilities which have used asbestos containing materials.⁴ Asbestos-associated chest x-ray changes have been found among family contacts of asbestos workers. The only contact with asbestos for the family contact was the dust brought home by the worker.⁵ Similar x-ray changes have been described among individuals living near an asbestos mine and mill in Finland⁶ and also in Czechoslovakia.⁷

2. Latency: For all asbestos-associated diseases, malignancies as well as asbestosis, a rather uniform characteristic has been found: that the disease does not become clinically evident for 15, 25, 35 or more years from the onset of asbestos exposure. The first decades are periods of grace with no illness or disability. While some early x-ray changes may be seen after 10 or 15 years, they are limited in extent and not accompanied by significant symptoms or disability. They merely demonstrate that enough asbestos exposure has occurred to produce such changes and are, in this sense, harbingers of future risk of clinical disease, and suggest that additional precautions are necessary and industrial hygiene improvements required.

The frequency with which asbestosis occurs is directly related to the intensity of exposure, the duration of exposure and the duration from onset of exposure. The three intertwine and permutations exist in which one or another is the most important. Thus with

limited exposure, asbestosis may not appear despite the passage of many years of continued inhalation of very small numbers of fibers. A short, intense, exposure may in time be followed by disease. Table 3 shows the mortality experience of heavily exposed amosite asbestos factory workers, some of whom had only 1 month or less of asbestos employment in the period 1941 to 1945. Their mortality experience through 1974 shows that even the shortest exposure group had an excess of asbestos-associated deaths. The effect of lengthening duration of employment can also be seen.

Measures to take into account the effect of intensity of exposure and duration of exposure have been devised. When dust measurements have been available, exposure indices may be used (dust count x length of employment). Such indices show an association between excess cancer, chest x-ray abnormalities and increasing index value. Table 4 shows the results of one such reporting technique as used by Rossiter et al.,⁸ and Gibbs et al.⁹ in discussing findings among Canadian chrysotile asbestos miners and millers. A similar relationship is seen in our study when the men are divided into two groups, high dust and low dust, as in Table 2.

Intense exposure, sufficient to result in pulmonary fibrosis or excess malignancies with the passage of time, would generally not, however, produce this result in the short term as, for example, one or two years. Analyzing findings using only a dust index does not always adequately take into account the effect of duration from onset of first exposure, although in many cases of actively working employees, duration from onset and duration of exposure will be the same. Table 5 shows the effect of duration from onset on mortality experience among asbestos insulation workers. Those

with less than 20 years from onset of their asbestos exposure had a different mortality experience than those with longer duration from onset. The excess deaths in the group as a whole were primarily concentrated in the longer duration-from-onset group.

A similar effect can be seen with chest x-ray abnormalities and duration from onset of exposure. Table 6 demonstrates this association clearly. Among the insulation workers examined, only 10% of those who were less than 10 years from the onset of their first asbestos exposure had abnormal x-rays, while 94% of those with more than 40 years from onset of exposure had abnormalities present.¹⁰

In a study conducted by the Environmental Sciences Laboratory of 1,163 Quebec asbestos mine and mill workers, all were more than 20 years from onset of exposure. Table 7 shows the overall results expressed by time from onset of exposure, as well as by a total dust index. In this group with long exposures, the two methods parallel each other. The dust exposure index is most useful when duration from onset is held constant.

Recognition of the mutual interrelationship among the three factors discussed allows appropriate evaluation of differences among studies reporting different incidence of asbestosis. It should be remembered that there is no single "incidence" of asbestosis but rather a frequency to be uniquely determined for each set of circumstances in which asbestos exposure occurs.

C. Clinical Survey of Advocate Mines Employees, Baie Verte, Newfoundland

Most data available from investigations of chrysotile miners and millers have accumulated from studies among workers in long-extant producing

facilities and, at least in part, reflect previous working conditions. In contrast, a new chrysotile mine and mill (Advocate), utilizing new equipment and industrial hygiene techniques, was established at Baie Verte, Newfoundland approximately 14 years ago (1963). Because of its geographical location the work force has tended to be a stable one. While other mines are present in the area, none of them mine chrysotile and there are few other opportunities for asbestos-exposure employment.

Investigation of the status of the work force in this facility was considered of interest in that the observations would be concerned with chrysotile, the type of fiber largely used in U.S. and Canadian industry (95% of all asbestos utilized) and it would be of additional interest to determine whether or not asbestos-associated disease (specifically radiographic abnormalities) had occurred under the more modern conditions, as they existed 1963-1975. A survey of these men would also offer an opportunity to look for possible early, minimal changes on x-ray, pulmonary function testing and blood analyses which in time could prove useful prognostically. Previous studies have concentrated on long-term employees and gross abnormalities. Such studies could be considered as addressing "long standing, end-stage" changes. Most of the employees at Advocate Mines could be considered to still be in their "grace period."

1. Survey design

With the cooperation of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, C.L.C., which represents the men employed at the Advocate Mine, and with the cooperation of the mine management and the Johns-Manville Corporation, which operates the mine, all current employees (approximately 500) were invited to participate in a health survey undertaken June 14-18, 1976, at the Baie Verte Peninsula Health Centre.

2. Survey protocols

Extensive examinations were undertaken by an experienced scientific team of Environmental Sciences Laboratory staff, including physicians, pulmonary physiologists, and technical staff (Appendix 1). The examination included: full occupational history with special attention to mining and dusty jobs held prior to Advocate Mines employment; detailed industrial hygiene history, including potential exposures, protective equipment; current and past medical history, including accidents and hospitalizations; respiratory history, based on the Medical Research Council questionnaire; smoking history; alcohol consumption; complete physical examination; 14 X 17 PA chest x-ray; pulmonary function tests, including spirometry with recorded flow volume curve (predicted values of Morris used); biochemical blood tests; urine analysis.

3. Collaborative research

Investigation of aryl-hydrocarbon hydroxylase activity in blood, alpha-1 antitrypsin activity in the blood, and sputum cytopathology were conducted in collaboration with Dr. Peter O'Brien at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. While not ready for use in routine surveillance programs, these tests are being investigated for possible utility in identifying individuals at higher risk of developing asbestos-associated disease.

As part of a collaborative study being conducted with Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., investigating high risk occupational groups, Carcino-embryonic Antigen serum titers were also obtained in each survey participant. This test is also being investigated as a possible indicator of health risk. Prospective observation of the collaborative study group will help assess its usefulness.

As part of the collaborative effort of management, labor and Mount Sinai, industrial hygiene dust measurements made since the opening of the mine will be utilized to calculate a fiber-years exposure index for each person examined. The dust measurements available for each job category are being used and the index made utilizing all Advocate Mine jobs held by each man. The chest x-rays taken, identified by special study number, have been read by Mount Sinai physicians as well as by Johns-Manville Company consultants, and inter-observer variability is being determined.

4. X-ray evaluation

All films were interpreted by a group of five Mount Sinai readers. For this report and the clinical reports each individual received, the group consensus reading was utilized. Subsequent analyses will discuss intra and inter-reader variability among Mount Sinai and Johns-Manville's readers. All films were read without knowledge of the exposure category, age or work history of the individual and categorized following the ILO U/C International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis (Appendix 2). All films were screened at the time of examination for "acute" problems and, where found, each individual concerned was advised to seek further investigation and treatment from his personal physician.

5. Reports to examined workers

Findings have been reported to each individual examined, with details given concerning data obtained in his or her examination. This information is considered confidential and has not been released to either the Union or Advocate Mines Management. Upon written authorization, appropriate material has been transmitted to individual personal physicians. Only statistical summaries of findings will otherwise be made public.

2. Current Perspectives

1. Results of the survey of Advocate Mines Employees: x-ray abnormalities

Table 8 summarizes the overall chest x-ray findings among the 485 individuals examined. Fifty (10%) had one or more radiographic abnormalities present of the type commonly associated with asbestos exposure. Parenchymal abnormalities predominated. Pleural changes as the only abnormality were present in but 3% of individuals. Only 3 individuals had both parenchymal and pleural abnormalities. Table 9 shows the ILO U/C category of the parenchymal abnormalities (irregular small opacities) reported. The abnormalities described tended to be very early and classification in 2/3 of cases was in the lowest category (1/0).

Table 10 summarizes the type of pleural abnormalities seen. Pleural calcification was present in only 3 instances, lateral diffuse wall thickening in 8 individuals and discrete plaques on the diaphragms in 6 individuals. As in the case of parenchymal abnormalities, pleural changes were more limited in extent than those seen among asbestos workers with longer duration from onset of exposure.

Table 11 summarizes the distribution of abnormalities by the duration of employment of each individual. A definite increase in the prevalence of abnormalities is seen with increasing duration of employment. 5% of individuals with less than 5 years at the mine had abnormal films while among those who had been in the mine and mill for 10 or more years, 15% were abnormal. The greatest increase was seen for parenchymal abnormalities, with a 4-fold increase, from 3% to 11.5%.

Prior to the examinations, a Mount Sinai industrial hygienist met with union and management representatives to categorize the various jobs in the plant as to relative exposures. Until the dust measure-

ments can be incorporated into the formula, jobs have been placed into four relative exposure groups, category 1 being the least exposure (storesman, toolroom clerk, etc.) and category 4 having the highest exposure (primary crusher, mill operator, tailings helper, etc.). Table 12 shows the distribution of abnormalities by the exposure categories developed prior to the examinations. For all abnormalities and parenchymal changes, the higher category individuals had the higher prevalence of abnormalities. The importance of including duration of employment can be seen in Table 13. Abnormalities were present in the lowest exposure category only in the more-than-10-year group. The prevalence of abnormalities for the exposure categorized increases within each duration-of-exposure category and, as a whole, each successive duration group has a higher prevalence than the preceding group. The group with more than 10 years of employment, classified as exposure category 4, had the highest prevalence of abnormalities (19%).

From available sources, it was found that a total of 58 mines were operating or had operated within the area where the examinees may have sought work. From our occupational histories, it was found that 111 of those participating had worked for 1 or more months in one or more of these mines. Table 14 gives the distribution of x-ray abnormalities according to whether or not the man had worked in another mine. For the radiographic abnormalities reported here (irregular small opacities and pleural thickening and calcification), there was no detectable contribution of other mining experience.

A small group of 46 individuals had also worked during the construction of the Advocate mine and mill (beginning as early as 1959). Table 15

shows the distribution of their x-ray findings. The group of 42 who had helped build the mine and mill and worked there continuously had the highest prevalence of abnormalities (31%). In most cases, their duration from onset of first exposure was 15 or more years.

2. Pulmonary function test results

Only 6 of the 474 adequate tests performed showed any evidence of a restrictive impairment. As a whole, the men performed better than their predicted values (mean forced vital capacity was 106% of predicted).

3. Interpretation of findings

Radiographic evidence of asbestos-associated lung changes was found among 10% of those examined. The extent of asbestotic pulmonary changes was not sufficient, at this time, to produce disability or serious symptoms for any of those examined. The changes found were limited in extent. Length of exposure and duration from first exposure to the time of examination have not been sufficient for the asbestos dust inhaled and retained in the lungs of these workers to cause clinically disability, if this is to occur.

A dose-response relationship is suggested when exposure category and duration of employment is considered. Parenchymal abnormalities, which in other occupational groups exposed to asbestos appear before pleural changes, were the predominant abnormality seen. The different "latent" periods for these two abnormalities is apparent in Table 6. In the group of insulators examined only 10% of those with less than 10 years from onset of exposure had abnormalities. Because of retention of inhaled asbestos in the lung, and consequent progression of disease even without

further exposure, the percentage of individuals with abnormalities will not be static; rather, the percentage will inevitably increase with time.

Experience elsewhere suggests that only a limited proportion of men or women will ever become seriously disabled as the result of their asbestosis, and it is unlikely that more than a small proportion of individuals will have extensive asbestosis and/or cor pulmonale.

On the other hand, the appearance of any asbestotic x-ray changes indicates that exposure was sufficient to cause a pulmonary reaction and raises the serious question of an important increased risk of asbestos-associated neoplasms in the future. The principal site to be considered must be the lung. The full extent of such risk cannot be predicted with assurance by the current investigation. From the experience of other asbestos exposed groups reliable data would not be expected to begin to appear for 10 or more years, in this group.

E. Recommendations

Information obtained from the union and management at the time of the survey suggests that some major improvements have been made in the recent past and others are planned. It would appear that the sort of asbestos exposures which occurred in the past are less likely to occur now, with increased awareness of risk of asbestos disease and the important necessity for exposure control.

Although some may have already been anticipated, the following recommendations are offered for consideration.

1. Analysis of present industrial hygiene practice

Detailed study is warranted to determine whether all necessary precautions are being taken, to avoid current and future asbestos exposure. Environmental hygiene practices in mine and mill should be considered; in this, results of dust measurements in the past should be made available, to establish baselines for the future even though it be understood that dust counts are a subsidiary measure in a program of environmental control. Work practices are the keystone; such things as enclosed conveyors, rapid recognition and repair of leaks and breakdowns, total enclosure of dusty processes, proper exhausts (including the machine shop), warehouse housekeeping, wet processing where feasible, mechanization of bagging, transport, clothes change facilities, and special laundering procedures.

Particular attention should be paid to tailings disposal; our measurements of dust levels beneath the "plume" showed an important hazard.

We urge that close cooperation between management and the union be established on a continuing basis, to develop and expedite institution of proper work practices. Memorial University scientists can surely be of assistance, as well.

i. Respirator program

It is likely, in the varied operations of mining and milling, that some circumstances will exist which will require respirator protection of individual workers. Careful attention should be directed to such a program, not only concerning the most appropriate equipment but medical evaluation of its suitability for individual workers and instruction for most effective use.

ii. Dust education programs

Industry programs can be effective in promoting full understanding of hazards associated with excessive dust exposure; worker appreciation of such hazards can add much to day-to-day avoidance of dust exposure in the mine and mill.

iii. Acceptable dust levels

This problem is being studied by regulatory bodies and other agencies. Statutory requirements will not allow dust exposures above legal limits. But, in addition, it is recommended that no avoidable exposure be considered warranted, and that only the best available industrial procedures and work practices be accepted.

2. Environmental considerations

A limited program of environmental sampling was undertaken by Dr. William J. Nicholson and his colleagues at the time of our survey of mine and mill workers. Nevertheless, it was clear that significant environmental asbestos hazard exists. Against a background of knowledge that ambient air levels in U.S. urban areas generally range from 0.5-10.0ng/m³, measurements of 760ng/m³ were made along the road to Seal Cove Lake, 360ng/m³ 3 1/2 miles from the mill and mine on the road to Fleur de Lys; 240-580 in the parking lot of the hospital and 14,000 on the road to Fleur de Lys, under the falling plume. Inside the Weeks Hotel, 1400ng/m³ were also measured, perhaps reflecting much mine dust tracked in and intermittently re-entrained (Table 16).

A number of suggestions come immediately to mind:

1. Paving of roads with asphalt, to cover asbestos-content crushed rock.
2. Control of emissions from mine and mill.
3. Development of car-cleaning techniques to prevent workers' cars from spreading caked mine dust or mud.
4. Clothes changing facilities; showers.
5. Control of tailings plume.
6. Environmental sampling program to monitor effectiveness of control measures.

3. Medical surveillance

The potential of such surveillance to minimize the likelihood of disease and to save lives of those who might suffer such problems would be an important consideration, and would include identification of the groups at highest risk. Medical surveillance would be directed to conditions for which the greatest potential benefit could be anticipated.

Asbestosis: Knowledge of the presence of this disease would be valuable for both the patient and the treating physician since most deaths of asbestosis are due to intercurrent respiratory infections, rather than to progressive pulmonary fibrosis. Pulmonary infections can nowadays be well treated, and experience has shown that many lives can be saved.

Early diagnosis of lung cancer can increase the likelihood of successful treatment of the neoplasm to some extent (by no means as much as we would like). It is not known whether more energetic surveillance (as with frequent sputum cytology studies) will increase the percentage of those successfully treated. Studies are now in progress to investigate this possibility.

Early diagnosis of cancer of the colon or rectum increases the likelihood of cure. Methods are available to assist in such earlier diagnosis.

Awareness of the possibility of oropharyngeal, laryngeal or renal carcinoma improves chances for early study and diagnosis of these conditions, all of which can be cured in some cases.

Peural and/or peritoneal mesothelioma. Effective therapy is not now available and early diagnosis does not significantly increase the likelihood of survival. However, research concerning therapy is now underway in the United States, Great Britain and France and it may be hoped that improved treatment methods will become available.

a. Surveillance programs

It is urged that responsibility be shared by the company, the union, appropriate government agencies, and scientific groups. However it be done, record keeping and continuity should be assured, as well as confidentiality coupled with full information to the worker, and to his medical attendant at the worker's request.

- i. Register: it is recommended that a Baie Verte Asbestos Register be established, to include all workers who have been employed for one month or more at Advocate. Notification of former employees should be undertaken, and they should be informed of the Register's existence and the examination and other rights it may include.
- ii. An examination schedule should be developed by the mine management and the union, with such advice as they might wish to seek. Advantage should be taken of Johns-Manville's experience with surveillance schedules in other units of the company.
- iii. Statistical evaluation of the results should be sought each year, and reported to the company, the union and to governmental authorities.
- iv. Household contact disease: Our survey did not include investigation of the possibility of household contact asbestos disease. Information on this question should be obtained.
 - 1) Measurement of asbestos contamination of households, including both settled dusts, and airborne dust levels.
 - 2) Evaluation of hygiene measures to rid contaminated households of asbestos dust. Government experts might be assigned this task, with monitoring to ascertain whether recommended measures are effective.
 - 3) A pilot study (x-ray) of household contacts of long-term workers would allow evaluation of the desirability of including family contacts in the Baie Verte Asbestos Register.

Measures outlined in (iv.) above would serve to minimize household contamination in the future. Additional help could be obtained by an adequate educational program for workers' families.

v. Special x-ray equipment should be obtained for the ongoing surveillance program, optimum for the type of chest roentgenograms best suited for diagnosis and evaluation of pulmonary asbestosis. The ILO U/C International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis should be used for recording of roentgenographic findings (Appendix 2).

vi. Follow-up survey of the 485 individuals examined in 1976 should be planned for 1980, to obtain information on the prognostic significance of observations made earlier. Of interest would be the later status of individuals who ceased work 1976-1977, compared to like workers who continued employment.

b. Education programs

Asbestos workers who do not have a history of cigarette smoking have greater risk of lung cancer than non-smokers in general, but since that latter risk is comparatively low, even its increase does not lead to an important public health problem. Rather, the difficulty lies in the already very high risk of cigarette smokers being greatly multiplied by asbestos exposure. Few lung cancers occur among asbestos workers with no history of regular cigarette smoking; many occur among workers with such history. It is urgent that

this information becomes available to workers who have been exposed to asbestos, and that every assistance be afforded them to help in efforts to control and eliminate smoking, especially cigarette smoking. Some data are also available suggesting that cessation of smoking will, after a number of years, reduce the risk of lung cancer. Should these experiences be confirmed, it will be even more urgent to alert current and former asbestos miners and millers, to acquaint them with the important risk of lung cancer should they continue cigarette smoking. Cigarette smoking also increases the risk of disabling disease associated with pulmonary fibrosis, and of the development of cancer of the esophagus. Again, educational programs would be of value.

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Table 1

Deaths among 17,800 asbestos insulation workers
in the United States and Canada
January 1, 1967 - January 1, 1977

Number of men		17,800	
Man-years of observation		166,333	
	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Observed</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
<u>Total deaths, all causes</u>	1,660.96	2,270	1.37
<u>Total cancer, all sites</u>	319.90	994	3.11
Lung cancer	105.97	485	4.58
Pleural mesothelioma	**	66	—
Peritoneal mesothelioma	**	109	—
Cancer of esophagus	7.01	18	2.57
Cancer of stomach	14.23	22	1.55
Cancer of colon - rectum	37.86	59	1.56
All other cancer	154.83	235	1.52
<u>Asbestosis</u>	**	152	—
<u>All other causes</u>	1,351.06	1,114	0.82

* Expected deaths are based upon white male age specific mortality data of the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics for 1967-1975 and extrapolation to 1976.

** These are rare causes of death in the general population.

Table 2

Expected and observed mortality
among 544 Quebec Asbestos
mine and mill employees, 1961-1973

Cause of Death	Low Dust Exposure			High Dust Exposure		
	Exp.	Obs.	Ratio	Exp.	Obs.	Ratio
All Causes of Death	68.29	65	0.95	44.56	67	1.50
All Cancers	15.45	15	0.97	10.11	18	1.78
Lung	4.52	7	1.55	3.00	13	4.33
Mesothelioma	—	1		—	0	
Gastro-Intestinal	4.18	3	0.72	2.71	3	1.11
Other Cancers	6.75	4	0.59	4.40	2	0.45
Respiratory Diseases	4.79	10	2.09	3.02	15	4.24
Pneumonia	2.01	1	0.50	1.27	1	0.78
Asbestosis	—	7		—	11	
Other respiratory	2.79	2	0.72	1.76	3	1.70
All Other Causes	48.05	40	0.83	31.43	34	1.08

Table 3

Deaths of all "asbestos disease" among 933* workers employed in an amosite asbestos factory, starting five years from onset of work 1941-1945 to December 31, 1974. Effect of duration of exposure.

<u>Duration of employment</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Death of "asbestos disease" 1946-1974</u>		
		<u>Expected</u>	<u>Observed</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
< 1 month	62	3.47	6	1.73
1 month	92	3.73	8	2.14
2 months	79	3.73	11	2.95
3-5 months	145	5.98	17	2.84
6-11 months	129	4.15	21	5.06
1 year	105	3.74	20	5.35
2 years	77	2.91	24	8.25
3-4 years	51	2.36	15	6.36
5+ years	65	2.68	34	11.81
Total	805	32.95	156	4.73

* "Asbestos disease": asbestosis and chronic pulmonary insufficiency, lung cancer, pleural and peritoneal mesothelioma, cancer of esophagus, stomach, colon-rectum.

126 workers were omitted from these calculations: 33 had prior asbestos exposure; 38 died in the first five years after onset of employment. 49 were not completely traced; and eight had other asbestos employment after the five year from onset point.

Table 4
EXPOSURE RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS IN QUEBEC CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS MINERS AND MILLERS

Death index*	<10	10	100-	200-	400-	800	Source	Reference
Death rate/1,000 persons from								
Respiratory causes	10	13	13	16	21	32	Cohort of 11,107 men born 1891-1920	85, 92
Pneumococcal	2	2	1	5	6	24		
Alimentary cancer	10	14	10	12	26	29		
Other respiratory causes	12	10	24	19	10	26		
Circulatory causes	123	119	110	116	110	135		
Prevalence of radiologic changes in men 66-65 years, %**								
Small, irregular opacities (1/0 or 1)		7	10	13	21	34	Study of chest radiographs of 13,021 past and present employees	80, 92
Thorford area	10	6	17	23	16	20		
Asbestos area								
Any pleural changes	23	20	33	29	34	30		
Thorford area	6	15	10	14	16	24		
Asbestos area								
Prevalence, %††	7	10	23	26	30	37	(1,015 current workers)	86, 92
Dyspnea							(1,015 current workers)	87, 92
Decrease in lung function, %***	0	-4	-9	-11	-14	-16		
VC	0	-4	-7	-10	-13	-14		
FVC	0	-3	-6	-6	-9	-11		
Steady state DLCO, ml/min								

* Million particles per foot³ per year (91).

† Age corrected; followed up to 1960.

** Standardized for age and years of employment.

†† Age standardized.

*** Age and height standardized.

Deaths among 17,000 asbestos insulation workers
in the United States and Canada
January 1, 1967 - January 1, 1977; Analysis by
duration from onset of employment

	12,683 89,466		12,051 77,389			
	<u>Before 20 years from onset</u>			<u>20 or more years from onset</u>		
	<u>Expected*</u>	<u>Observed</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Observed</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
<u>Total deaths, all causes</u>	263.93	324	1.14	1,377.01	1,046	1.41
<u>Cancer, all sites</u>	42.65	83	1.95	277.25	911	3.29
Lung cancer	13.03	36	2.09	93.94	449	4.78
Pleural mesothelioma	**	2	--	**	64	--
Peritoneal mesothelioma	**	3	--	**	100	--
Cancer of esophagus	0.60	1	--	6.35	17	2.68
Cancer of stomach	1.50	1	--	12.67	21	1.66
Cancer of colon-rectum	4.07	4	--	33.79	55	1.63
<u>Asbestosis</u>	**	8	--	--	154	--

* Expected deaths are based upon white male age specific mortality data of the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics for 1967-1975 and extrapolation to 1976.

** These are rare causes of death in the general population.

Table 6

X-ray changes in asbestos insulation workers

Onset of exposure (yrs.)	No.	% Normal	% Abnormal	Asbestosis (grade)		
				1	2	3
40+	121	5.8	94.2	35	51	28
30-39	194	12.9	87.1	102	49	18
20-29	77	27.2	72.8	35	17	4
10-19	379	55.9	44.1	158	9	0
0-9	346	89.6	10.4	36	0	0
Total	1,117	51.5	48.5	366	126	50

Table 7

Pleural abnormalities among asbestos insulation workers

Years from onset of exposure	Number examined	Normal pleura	Abnormal pleura			
			% Normal	Fibrosis %	Calcification %	%
40+	121	28	23.1	65 53.7	70	57.9
30-39	194	96	49.5	62 32.0	67	34.5
20-29	77	47	61.0	25 32.5	8	10.4
10-19	379	340	89.7	36 9.5	5	7.3
0-9	346	342	98.8	4 1.2	0	0.0
Total	1,117	853				

Table 9

Parenchymal abnormalities among asbestos
miners and millers in Newfoundland

<u>Total examined</u>	<u>ILO U/C Classification</u>	
	<u>1/0</u>	<u>1/1</u>
485	23(5%)	14(3%)

Table 10

Pleural abnormalities among asbestos
miners and millers in Newfoundland

<u>Total examined</u>	<u>Pleural thickening present</u>	<u>Pleural plaques present</u>	<u>Pleural calcification present</u>
485	8(2%)	6(1%)	3(.7%)

Table 11

X-ray abnormalities among asbestos miners and millers in Newfoundland

<u>Type of abnormality</u>	<u>Less than</u> <u>5 yrs.(168)</u>		<u>5-9 yrs.(117)</u>		<u>10+yrs.(200)</u>	
	<u>number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>number</u>	<u>%</u>
Any abnormality	9	5.4	12	10	29	15
All parenchyma	6	3	8	7	23	11.5
Parenchyma only	5	3	8	7	21	11
Parenchyma & pleura	1	.5	0	0	2	1
All pleura	4	2	4	3	8	4
Pleura only	3	2	4	3	6	3

Table 12

X-ray abnormalities among asbestos miners and millers in Newfoundland by degrees of exposure

<u>Exposure category</u>	<u>Total examined</u>	<u>Parenchymal abnormality</u>	<u>Pleural abnormality</u>	<u>Any abnormality</u>
1	44	0	3(7%)	3(7%)
2	142	8(6%)	6(4%)	13(9%)
3	191	17(9%)	5(3%)	21(11%)
4	108	12(11%)	2(2%)	13(12%)
Total	485	37(8%)	16(3%)	50(10%)

Table 13

X-ray abnormalities among asbestos
miners and millers in Newfoundland

Duration of exposure	Exposure category	Total examined	Parenchymal abnormality	Pleural abnormality	Any abnormality
0-4 years	1	14	0	0	0
	2	59	1(2%)	3 ² (6%)	4(7%)
	3	55	2(4%)	0	2(4%)
	4	40	3 ¹ (8%)	1(3%)	3(8%)
5-9 years	1	10	0	1 ¹ (10%)	0
	2	30	2(7%)	0	2
	3	52	5(10%)	2(4%)	7(13%)
	4	25	1(4%)	1(4%)	2(8%)
10+ years	1	20	0	2(10%)	2(10%)
	2	53	5(10%)	3(6%)	7(13%)
	3	84	10 ² (12%)	3 ² (3%)	12(14%)
	4	43	8 ³ (18%)	0	8(19%)

- 1 - one individual in group has previously worked in another mine.
- 2 - two individuals in the group had previously worked in other mines.
- 3 - three individuals in the group had previously worked in other mines.

Table 14

Chest x-ray abnormalities among asbestos
miners and millers in Newfoundland

	Total examined	parenchymal abnormalities	pleural abnormalities	any abnormality
Asbestos mine only	374	28 (6%)	8 (2%)	40 (11%)
Asbestos mine and other mines	111	6 (5%)	5 (5%)	10 (10%)

Table 15

Chest x-ray abnormalities among asbestos
miners and millers in Newfoundland who
also worked on the construction of the mine and mill

Duration at mine	Total examined	Parenchymal abnormalities	Pleural abnormalities	Any abnormality
0-4 years	2	0	0	0
5-9 years	2	0	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
10+ years	42	11 ⁶ (26%)	4 ¹ (10%)	13 ⁶ (31%)
Total	46	11 (24%)	5 (11%)	14 (30%)

1 - individual had worked in another mine
6 - individuals had workin in other mines

Table 16

Environmental asbestos measurements in vicinity of
Baie Verte, June, 1976

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sampling time(hr.)</u>	<u>Asbestos Concentration ng/m³</u>
June 15, 1976	40' east of mill road	6.25	1,200
June 15, 1976	Rear of local hospital	7.50	240
June 16, 1976	Fleur de Lys road, under plume from tail- ings swivel piler	5.30	14,000
June 16, 1976	Interior of local hotel	4.00	1,700
June 17, 1976	Adjacent to road, Seal Cove Lake	2.00	760
June 17, 1976	Adjacent to road en route to Fleur de Lys, 3.6 miles beyond mine turnoff	3.00	360
June 17, 1976	Rear of local hospital	2.00	580

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Public health questions, particularly those concerned with occupational and environmental matters, require careful scientific investigation and evaluation. Yet such studies can only infrequently be undertaken in cloistered, isolated conditions. Rather, they are often best examined in their own, local settings, reflecting circumstances as they exist.

To best do this, scientists hope for assistance from those people whose experiences form the texture of the problem; in occupational questions, of workers, industry experts, and public health authorities.

In our research concerning chrysotile mining and milling in Baie Verte we had precisely such happy cooperation, not only facilitating our work and enriching its scientific scope and significance, but making our stay in Newfoundland pleasurable and memorable.

Many helped, the members and leaders of the United Steelworkers of America, C.L.C., including Mr. Martin J. Saunders, President, and Mr. Gerald B. Dwyer, Vice-president, of Local 7713 in Baie Verte, and Mr. K. A. Valentine and Mr. Lorne Heard, both of the Education and Welfare Department of the USWA office in Toronto provided valuable guidance and during the examinations, local union members provided daily assistance.

We had the close cooperation of the mine management, including those charged with the day-to-day supervision of the busy work of the facility. Mr. John Lawrence, Personnel Manager and his Assistant, Mr. Rod LaRue, worked closely with our staff in planning the survey, setting up the examination schedules and assisting in the numerous details of our undertaking. Daily help of Mr. Paul Miller and Mr. Wayne Rice was graciously provided by the mine. Mine Manager Mr. Jack G. Cole and his

colleagues showed us the full workings of mine and mill and shared experiences with us. Dr. Paul Kotin, Medical Director of the Johns-Manville Company, Dr. Gerald Chase, Corporate Biostatistician and Epidemiologist, and Mr. William Reitze, Director of Environmental Safety and Quality, provided much additional valuable information.

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Appendix 1

Scientific and technical field investigation staff: Survey of
Chrysotile miners and millers in Baie Verte, Newfoundland
June 14-18, 1976

Environmental Sciences Laboratory, Mount Sinai School of Medicine
of the City University of New York

I.J. Selikoff, M.D.	Alf Fischbein, M.D.	W.J. Nicholson, Ph.D.
H.A. Anderson, M.D.	Mr. Mark Geiger	Ms. Frances Perez
Mr. Alfredo Arevalo	Ms. Nancy Gilbert	Ms. Carol Rice, S.M.
Lawrence Birkner, M.S.	Ms. Shirley Levine	William Rom, M.D.
Ms. Tatiana Chillrud	Ruth Lillis, M.D.	Ms. Barbara Savin
Susan M. Daum, M.D.	William Lorimer, M.D.	Ms. Diane Monahan
	Steven B. Shirey, M.S.	

Mineralogical and geological consultants:

Arthur M. Langer, Ph.D.
Arthur N. Rohl, Ph.D. and
Steven B. Shirey, M.S.

Collaborating scientific and technical staff:

Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland

Peter J. O'Brien, Ph.D.
Anver Rahimtula, Ph.D.
John Williams, M.D.
Roger Green, Ph.D.
Fred Halvco, B.Sc.

University of Paris: Jean Bignon, M.D.

University of Toronto: Mr. Ted Haines

DETAILS OF CLASSIFICATION

SYMBOLS

Definitions

Codes

Small opacities	Rounded Profusion*	Codes	Definitions	Symbols
	The category of profusion is based on assessment of the concentration (profusion) of opacities in the affected zones. The standard films define the mid-categories (1/1, 2/2, 3/3).			
	Category 0 - small rounded opacities absent or less profuse than in category 1. Category 1 - small rounded opacities definitely present but few in number. Category 2 - small rounded opacities numerous. The normal lung markings are usually still visible. Category 3 - small rounded opacities very numerous. The normal lung markings are partly or totally obscured.	0/- 0/0 0/1 1/0 1/1 1/2 2/1 2/2 2/3 3/2 3/3 3/4		
	The nodules are classified according to the approximate diameter of the predominant opacities. p - rounded opacities up to about 1.5mm diameter. q(m) - rounded opacities exceeding about 1.5mm and up to about 3mm diameter. r(n) - rounded opacities exceeding about 3mm and up to about 10mm diameter.	p, q(m), r(n)		
	The zones in which the opacities are seen are recorded. Each lung is divided into three zones—upper, middle and lower.	RU RM RL LU LM LL		
	The category of profusion is based on the assessment of the concentration (profusion) of opacities in the affected zones. The standard films define the mid-categories.			
	Category 0 - small irregular opacities absent or less profuse than in category 1. Category 1 - small irregular opacities definitely present but few in number. The normal lung markings are usually visible. Category 2 - small irregular opacities numerous. The normal lung markings are usually partly obscured. Category 3 - small irregular opacities very numerous. The normal lung markings are usually totally obscured.	0/- 0/0 0/1 1/0 1/1 1/2 2/1 2/2 2/3 3/2 3/3 3/4		
	As the opacities are irregular, the dimensions used for rounded opacities cannot be used, but they can be roughly divided into three types. 1 - fine (irregular or linear) opacities. 2 - medium (irregular) opacities. 3 - coarse (blotchy) irregular opacities.	s, t, u		
	The zones in which the opacities are seen are recorded. Each lung is divided into three zones—upper, middle and lower—as for rounded opacities.	RU RM RL LU LM LL		
	When both rounded and irregular small opacities are present, record the profusion of each separately and then record the combined profusion as though all the opacities were of one type. This is an optional feature of the classification.			
	Category A - an opacity with greatest diameter between 1cm and 5cm, or several such opacities the sum of whose greatest diameters does not exceed 5cm. Category B - one or more opacities larger or more numerous than those in category A, whose combined area does not exceed the equivalent of the right upper zone. Category C - one or more large opacities whose combined area exceeds the equivalent of the right upper zone.	A B C		
	As well as the letter 'A', 'B' or 'C', the abbreviation 'wd' or 'id' should be used to indicate whether the opacities are well defined or ill defined.	wd id		
	Obliteration of the costophrenic angle is recorded separately from thickening over other sites. A lower limit standard film is provided.	Right Left		
	Grade a - up to about 5mm thick at the widest part of any shadow. Grade b - over about 5mm and up to about 10mm thick at the widest part of any shadow. Grade c - over about 10mm thick at the widest part of any shadow.	Right Left a b c		
	Grade 0 - not present or less than grade 1. Grade 1 - definite pleural thickening in one or more places such that the total length does not exceed one half of the projection of one lateral chest wall. The standard film defines the lower limit of grade 1. Grade 2 - definite pleural thickening in one or more places such that the total length exceeds one half of the projection of one lateral chest wall.	0 1 2		
	The lower limit is one third of the affected hemidiaphragm. A lower limit standard film is provided.	Right Left		
	Grade 0 - no pleural calcification seen. Grade 1 - one or more areas of pleural calcification, the sum of whose greatest diameters does not exceed about 2cm. Grade 2 - one or more areas of pleural calcification, the sum of whose greatest diameters exceeds about 2cm, but not about 10cm. Grade 3 - one or more areas of pleural calcification, the sum of whose greatest diameters exceeds about 10cm.	0 1 2 3		
	Pleural calcification Site Diaphragm Walls Other Extent	Right Left 0 1 2 3		

ax	bx	ca	cn	co	cp	cv	di	ef	em	es	hl	ho	k	od	pq	px	rl	tba	tbu
coalescence of small rounded pneumoconiotic opacities	bullae	cancer of lung or pleura	calcification in small pneumoconiotic opacities	abnormality of cardiac size or shape	cor pulmonale	cavity	marked distortion of the intra-thoracic organs	effusion	marked emphysema	eggshell calcification of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes	enlargement of hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes	honeycomb lung	septal (kerley) lines	other significant disease. This includes disease not related to dust exposure, e.g. surgical or traumatic damage to chest walls, bronchiectasis, etc.	pleural plaque (un-calcified)	pneumothorax	rheumatoid pneumoconiosis (Caplan's syndrome)	tuberculosis, probably active	tuberculosis, activity uncertain

1

2

3

4

5

6