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TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1975

SPEAKER: THE HONOURABLE M. JAMES RUSSELL

The House met at 3:00 P.M.

MR. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! The honourable Member for Hermitage.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise on a matter of personal privilege, I think it is that, if you would just bear with me a second.

The Daily News this morning reported that I had -

AN HON. MEMBER: I cannot hear you. Speak up. Speak up.

MR. SIMMONS: The Daily News this morning reported that I had supported the petition presented by the Minister of Justice in reference to the, not presented but the petition referred to by the Minister of Justice yesterday on the location of the site for a port on the South Coast. I did not support that petition. Indeed I did not stand at all in connection with that matter. And just for the record I would like it to be noted that I did not support that petition.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS:

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

HON. H. COLLINS, MINISTER OF FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the following statement with regard to the potato marketing situation and the potato pricing situation in Newfoundland. I met with the honourable Eugene Whelan who is the Federal Minister of Agriculture last month in Ottawa regarding the potato price situation in Newfoundland. At the same time the ministers from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick sat in on the meeting and all of the problems in the Atlantic Provinces were brought to the federal minister's attention.

Subsequent to that, the ministers from Ontario and Quebec had meetings because there are problems existing there as well. The details of the assistance are now being worked out but I can inform the House today that all producers, and this includes Newfoundland producers now, all producers who are selling number one Canada grade potatoes will qualify for assistance to the extent of \$1.67 per hundred weight. The assistance will reduce losses, we know, to the producers, hopefully more than cover their cost of production and will also enable them to

be able to undertake farming again when the season arrives.

The programme is to be administered by the Federal Department of Agriculture and all farmers are being advised to make the appropriate contact with the regional offices of that particular department.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, of course we welcome any announcement, Sir, that would help the potato growers in this Province but the minister did not make it clear, Sir, in his statement whether this is a federal programme or a provincial programme or if the cost is shared jointly by the Province and the Government of Canada, or exclusively a provincial programme, or is it exclusively a federal programme?

Now, Sir, \$1.76 I think the -

AN HON. MEMBER: \$1.67.

MR. NEARY: \$1.67 the minister mentioned a hundred weight, which may or may not, Sir, be satisfactory. I have very grave doubts whether it is going to be sufficient to tide the potato farmers over or not, and I do not know whether this will be sufficient encouragement for the farmers to plant again this year. We all know in this Province at the moment that the consumers here, at least somebody is getting a break, the consumers are getting a break because the price of potatoes was never as low as it is at the moment, but it is rather tragic for the potato growers in this Province, Sir.

But, Mr. Speaker, although our own provincial minister made the statement, Sir, I somehow or other got the impression from his statement that this is strictly a federal programme, Would the minister care to clarify that?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! The ministers make a statement. If members require a further clarification to statements they have the opportunity to ask questions during the question period.

MR. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on tomorrow I will ask leave -

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MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! There is another time on the working proceedings for a notice of motion.

Are there any other ministerial statements?

PRESENTING PETITIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Member for Bonavista South.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition from thirty-one hunters on the Eastport Peninsula area in my district, and these hunters are petitioning the Newfoundland Government through the Wildlife Division of that Department, of the Department of Tourism, to make changes with regards to the issuing of 1975 moose licenses.

The prayer of their petition, Mr. Speaker, is that they are asking for, No. (1), that only one big game licence be issued in 1975 per family, one licence per family. No. (2), some regard to the choice of hunting areas. They are asking that when a hunter applies for one specific area as his first choice, that preference be given to his application over and above people who apply for the same area as their second or third choice. No. (3), I think they are emphasizing here in the prayer that with regards to safety precautions all hunters applying for a big game licence should know how to handle a rifle and know the proper ammunition.

The hunters suggest that game wardens and the R.C.M.P. be used to test each person applying for a big game licence and before his name is entered into a draw for a moose licence that the person applying should be issued an approval slip from the R.C.M.P. or from any Wildlife Officer in the area. This slip should be attached to the application for a big game licence and this would give proof that the individual applicant was checked out and approved to use a rifle.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I fully support all three aspects of this petition because I know that what was happening in past years, especially last year, was that there were families who received as high as three licenses in the one family. A man could apply, his wife could apply and his son or his daughter. The unfortunate thing is that licences were issued to individuals, for example, like a woman, or in this case a man's wife or his daughter and they did not know the difference between a rifle and a shotgun. They

had no idea how to use a rifle or even recognize the difference between the two types of guns, yet they were issued a moose licence. When it came time to go hunting they could not go in to hunt the moose, to use the rifle. And also, their husbands could not go and use that same licence because it would be a violation of the Wildlife Division. I think that kind of a regulation is a very important one and I fully support the request of these hunters.

I also think with regard to the aspect of having the hunters checked out is a very important one with regard to safety. We see too often hunters in the wilderness hunting and in many cases they are not only careless, but they are not knowledgeable with regard to the use of firearms.

AN HON. MEMBER: Members of families -

MR. MORGAN: Members of families and members of household.

For example, in some cases a person could have his nephew living with him and his nephew could apply for a licence.

So, Mr. Speaker, I fully support this and I hope that the minister responsible, in this case the Minister of Tourism, will give it very careful consideration in the hope that these changes will be brought about in the 1975 moose hunting season. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Member for Grand Falls.

MR. SENIOR: Mr. Speaker, I have great pleasure in supporting the petition presented by the Member from Bonavista South because over the last two or three years I have on several occasions spoken in this House concerning the same matter. I believe if the record was checked I may have presented one or two petitions myself concerning the same matter of issuing moose licenses, the realignment of hunting areas, the institution of the new management areas and what it meant, not only to hunters, but also to outfitters in the various areas of the province.

So it seems, Sir, that the problem is not only a problem of concern to people in Central Newfoundland and in our particular

area, but also on the Eastport Peninsula as well.

I would like to get back specifically to some of the points mentioned in the prayer of the petition, and that is apparently, and I say apparently because I have checked into this, I even checked with the minister on occasions concerning the fact that two or three members of a household, as many as two or three had obtained licenses for big game in the licence draw when other members of other families had applied and did not receive a licence and people in my area became very emotional about this. However, I have been assured that this could not happen but apparently it was happening and certainly I think it is an area that should be looked at very, very carefully.

As far as the regulations or control or precautionary measures that should be taken for the use of firearms, certainly this is a measure that should be considered as well in view of the number of accidents that we have during the hunting season each year.

Another area, of course, is the ratio between the number of licenses issued to resident hunters as opposed to non-resident hunters. All these areas are areas of concern to the hunter in Newfoundland and I think there should be, maybe there have already been, but if there has not I think there should be an extensive study carried out to see how it is affecting the people in Newfoundland because most of our people, Sir, not only hunt for sport but also hunt big game because they need it or use it as a source of food. So I wholeheartedly support the prayer of this petition and hope that any misunderstandings which have existed in the past will be cleared up in the future for the benefit of all concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Member from Trinity North.

MR. BRETT: Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have to support this petition as well because it is a matter of grave concern in my district. I do not think I have ever brought it to the attention of the House, as the Member for Grand Falls did, but I have been

contacted on many, many occasions by some ardent hunters in my district who are very concerned about the way that the licenses have been issued in the past year.

I certainly agree that the government must have control or must regulate the kill but I feel that some changes should be made. I agree with the Member from Bonavista South and the Member from Grand Falls in that in many cases, and I do have actual knowledge of as many as four licenses going into the one family, not the one household but the one family. I also know of blind people who have gotten moose licenses. Now this is absolutely ridiculous and I am certain that some changes have to be made. I think probably, if the season was shortened, opening the season during the months of September and October, for many, many moose are destroyed during this time of year when they are shot at by the hunter, crippled, cannot be tracked and the moose goes away and perishes. I would suggest that if there is a scarcity of moose in a certain area that area be closed altogether or otherwise shorten the season throughout the whole province and have the season open in the month of, say, December only.

Sir, I heartily support the petition and I am sure the Minister and his staff will have another look at the way that the licenses are presently being issued.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House support the prayer of the petition. I think there were probably two or three if not four, at least three points mentioned in the petition. I think they were all matters that are very well taken, Sir. But, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me to be rather unusual that so many members on the government side should have to rise in support of the petition. Apparently the machinery is not working, the communications system is not working. They do have caucuses, Sir, and you would think these would be matters that would be

discussed in caucus.

In the meantime -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. MORGAN: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. A petition of this nature, these types of petitions do not be tabled in caucus meetings. They are tabled in the House of Assembly and the honourable Member from Bell Island should know that.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

The honourable the Member for Bell Island should have been speaking to the prayer of the petition but I think he was straying somewhat from the prayer of that petition into matters that should or should not be discussed in caucus.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, it is obvious from the prayer of the petition, Sir, that the present system, which was changed after the P.C. Administration took over from the Liberal Administration, this system apparently is not working. I certainly agree with one of the points in the prayer of the petition that hunters should have to pass some sort of a test before they are issued a licence to go in the woods because there have been instances in Newfoundland, Sir, where hunters have shot their guides. I do not think that has happened in many instances where Newfoundlanders have licenses but -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I do not think these were Newfoundland hunters. These were in some cases American hunters. Now I do not know how you would control it as far as issuing licenses to outsiders is concerned.

Now, Sir, as far as women and two or three members of a family getting a licence, well, Sir, my understanding is that you have a computerized system and the draw apparently is fair.

In a free society, Sir, anybody over the age of twenty-one should be able to make an application for a licence and they all take their chances.

MR. MORGAN: (Inaudible)

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

MR. MORGAN: Even though they cannot hunt? They are not capable of hunting.

MR. NEARY: No, Sir, but one of the built-in features of the licence is that they should have to go and hunt. If they do not hunt they just give up their licence. In the case of people who are disabled, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion a blind man should - there should be some provision made for that kind of person to get a licence. Why in a free society -

MR. EVANS: (Inaudible)

MR. NEARY: There should be some arrangement made whereby he can have a licence and somebody else shoot the moose for him, Sir. Because after all, Mr. Speaker, in a free society people in wheel-chairs or if they are blind they should have the right, the same right as anybody else. And special arrangements can be made in these cases, Sir, otherwise you would be discriminating. As far as women getting licences is concerned, Sir, a man and his wife, I do not see anything wrong with that unless there is a regulation made that there only be one licence per family. I believe that regulation was in force a few years ago. To do otherwise, Sir, you run afoul, I am afraid, of Womens' Lib, because there are a lot of women who like to go

hunting.

In the meantime I think there are some very good points in the prayer of the petition and I hope that the Minister of Tourism will take the matter under advisement and see what can be done to change the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Minister of Tourism.

HON. T.V. HICKEY (Minister of Tourism): Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word with regard to this petition. I want to say first of all that in principle I certainly have to support some of the things that are contained in it. And by way of doing that I think it is an appropriate time to make honourable members aware of some recent changes in the policy with regard to licencing.

I find it very strange for my honourable friend from Bell Island who says that the present system is not working and that it was changed from the previous one. I certainly agree that it was changed from the previous one, Mr. Speaker, and rightly so. For the first time in the Province the system with regard to moose licencing or for licences for big game, moose and caribou, whatever faults that may be contained in the system as yet it is the most fair one that this Province has ever known. There are some weaknesses in it and we are attempting constantly to find ways and means to cure those areas. I am not sure that it can ever be done in terms of eliminating some of the problems that the honourable Member for Bonavista South has raised.

For example, a matter of more than one licence going to a family, that problem can never be sorted out. There can never be a guarantee that it will not happen as long as the present hunting system of hunters in terms of qualifications to be hunters exist. In this regard, Mr. Speaker, my department has set up a programme of hunter safety training in some of the very areas here that are of concern to those hunters, of whom the honourable member speaks today, which has received so much support. I would like to point out that this programme is now in effect, that somewhere in the vicinity of 1,373 people have been

trained or received training under this programme during the past twelve months. Now they are not all hunters. Some of them are young people in the Scout Movement and certain organizations like that. The Rod and Gun Club are assisting greatly by volunteering their services by way of training, the latter with regard to female and male hunters. It is a matter, Mr. Speaker, which is certainly completely misunderstood.

The impression is left among a lot of our people that because of the loose way of issuing licences in terms of who can qualify for one, or who can qualify to be a hunter or what have you, or the lack of such a programme, that a lot of the female population get licences. Now this, Mr. Speaker, is certainly not the case and to sort of offer some evidence in this regard I can state that last year there were 372 female members of the population who received licences — I am sorry, applied for licences — and 9,000 male. So, you know, the problem, because there is not rigid control and inspection as to the use of firearms or as to who could qualify to be a legitimate hunter, the lack of a programme that the honourable member refers to, does not mean that the female population to any great degree get licences.

I want to say with regard to the matter of choice with regard to licences, I cannot agree with No. (2). My officials and I have discussed this many times before this matter ever came up, and it must be pointed out, Mr. Speaker, that if No. (2) were to be implemented the system would be much more discriminatory than, in fact, it is, if it is. I am not suggesting that the present system is perfect but, Mr. Speaker, I think it has to be said that the present system that we have is the best one that is available. Of all the researching that has been done throughout the country, indeed throughout North America,

there is really no immediate answers to some of the problems that were raised by the honourable member.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any other petitions?

The Hon. Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I want to present a petition on behalf of the residents of Parkers Cove, in the district of Placentia West. And I might say, Sir, by the way of explanation, although the petition was sent to me, I did discuss it with my learned friend, the member of the House of Assembly for Placentia West and indeed, Sir, I offered the member the privilege of presenting the petition, and he told me to go ahead and present it, because the petition was sent to me.

The prayer of the petition, Sir, is "that we the undersigned people of Parkers Cove are calling on the Hon. Minister of Education and the P. C. Government to see just what steps they intend to take regarding a new school for the area. The R. C. School Board have a school planned to be built in Rushoon by the side of the old school that is there now. This is a hazard to all children. The river rafts every spring and people who live near the river have to leave their home. They are afraid they would be swept out to sea.

"So on behalf of seventy-five householders in Parkers Cove and sixty-nine of them say they will not let their children go to that school if it is built anywhere near that site. Is our government going to waste the taxpayers' money to build another white elephant? Why are the school boards so much against Parkers Cove? There is plenty of land here to build a school. We have a good water supply and the school board has a sewer line in that coast. So we need a school in a central location and no way are we going to send our children to Rushoon after the school closes in June." I trust that action will be taken immediately.

And the petition is signed, Sir, by just about every adult resident of Parkers Cove. Now, Sir, I have discharged my duty, and I wish to present the petition, Sir, to the honourable -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: Well my honourable friend from Placentia West said that if he were here he would support the petition.

I have discharged my duty, Sir. I wish to present the petition to the House and have it tabled and referred to whatever department it relates.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

HON. H. COLLINS (Minister of Forestry and Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, I have the following regulations which should be tabled: The Newfoundland Egg Marketing Amendment Scheme, 1974, The Crop Insurance Plan Amendment Regulations, 1974, The Natural Products Marketing Newfoundland Miscellaneous Provisions Amendment Regulations, 1974, The Forest Land Management And Taxation Regulations, 1975, and The Sawmill Regulations, 1975.

NOTICE OF MOTION:

MR. COLLINS: I give notice, Mr. Speaker, that on tomorrow I will ask leave to introduce a bill, "An Act Further To Amend The Sawmill Act."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Social Services.

HON. A. J. MURPHY (Minister of Social Services): Mr. Speaker, there is a question on the Order Paper, April 1, in the name of the Hon. Member for Bell Island. What is the number of journeys involving public business which the Minister of Social Services has made since April 1, to places outside Canada, showing for each Journey: the names of the countries visited; the date of the journeys the total cost to the government for hotel accommodations, meals, ground and air transportation and other expenses: whether or not

any member of his staff, or any other public servant accompanied him for all or a portion of his journey, if so, what is the name of each such person, what is the title of the position each such person holds or held, what was the total cost to the government for hotel accommodation, meals, ground and air transportation and other expenses for each such person; the nature of the public business attended to on the journey?

The answer, Sir, is this: If you want to, I will table it. I will not delay the House with any more of these statements.

ORAL QUESTIONS:

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable the Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister of Transportation and Communications, Sir, if his department is proceeding with plans to either re-classify twenty watchmen or to terminate the services of these twenty watchmen in certain parts of Newfoundland, or has the order to terminate these watchmen been rescinded?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Transportation and Communications.

HON. J. ROUSSEAU: I answered that question yesterday and I said we were taking another look at it. We will make every attempt to place the watchmen in other positions with the department and the termination notices which were, I believe, effective April 20, April 30 area, those terminations will not now take place and they will be replaced if they are physically able to accept a job at the labouring classes. If they are not physically able they will be subject to the NAPE agreement with the government in respect to finding positions within the department for them.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary: Would the minister indicate to the House if the watchmen have been so notified that the termination notices have been withdrawn, or will they be notified?

MR. ROUSSEAU: I would assume if they have not, they will be, yes, within the next the day or so or they have already been, But they will be.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the acting, acting Premier, the honourable Minister of Justice. Would the minister care to inform the House what plans the government has to deal with record unemployment in this Province as indicated in the statistics released this morning by Statistics Canada that 45,000 Newfoundlanders are unemployed at the present time?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! The answer to that question could conceivably be a long one and thus could be placed on the Order Paper.

The honourable Minister of Justice.

HON. A. RICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, if I may. The government looks with a great deal of apprehension and concern over the outcome of the meetings which will take place in Ottawa tomorrow and the next day of first ministers. There has been an indication by the Prime Minister of Canada that it will be disclosed at that meeting by the honourable John Turner, the Minister of Finance, as to what, without giving the details, so the Prime Minister says, as to what the Government of Canada plans to do with a view to controlling inflation. This little bit of

news is causing the Government of this Province, and I suspect the governments of all the Atlantic Provinces, a great deal of concern because any steps heretofore taken by the Government of Canada to curb inflation has been in the nature of cooling the economy and slowing down the economy without any, Mr. Speaker, without any reference to the economic needs of various regions of Canada. Whilst it may be very, very desirable to cool the economy in Alberta and Ontario and British Columbia, these nation policies have the undesirable effect of choking off employment in Newfoundland.

Personally, I am very apprehensive as to what is going to be indicated to the first ministers by the first amongst equals, the Prime Minister of Canada.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question to the acting, acting Premier. Would the acting Premier, acting, acting Premier indicate what the Provincial Government is going to do about this matter? Like, could the minister be a little more specific and give us a few examples of what the government is doing?

MR. HICKMAN: A billion dollar budget is not a bad step in that direction.

MR. NEARY: Yes, the rich get richer. The poor get poorer.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. HICKMAN: That is right. Like all the fellows who are working on paving the roads and such.

MR. NEARY: I accept the fact, Sir, the minister cannot give me an answer. They have no plans.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Sir, would the minister responsible for potatoes, the Minister of Agriculture, would the minister care to indicate whether or not the Provincial Government is going to share in the cost of subsidizing the potato farmers in this Province or is this exclusively a federal programme?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Forestry and Agriculture.

HON. H. COLLINS: Mr. Speaker, the \$1.67 per hundred weight in support prices for the potato farmers which I announced a little while

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ago is being paid entirely by the Federal Government for the simple reason that that programme is made available to farmers in Ontario, and Quebec, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and the whole source of the problem in Newfoundland is because of the over-production in those other Provinces. I can assure the honourable member in the meantime that this government will make sure that the farmers of this Province are looked after and that they will be able to continue to operate next year.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question to the honourable minister. Would the minister care to indicate to the House what financial assistance the Provincial Government is going to make available to these potato farmers?

MR. COLLINS: Nil.

MR. NEARY: No answer?

MR. COLLINS: No answer. Nil.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: It is in the budget.

MR. NEARY: No answer? Nothing.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: I was not invited and I was not given permission to go and that is two good reasons why I do not know anything about it.

Sir, would the Minister of Health care to indicate to the House -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Would the Minister of Health care to indicate to the House if he is yet in a position to make a specific statement on acupuncture?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Health.

HON. DR. A. ROWE (MINISTER OF HEALTH): Mr. Speaker, the subject of acupuncture is one which is causing considerable concern to the Department of Health. I received a number of letters from individuals in the Province who praised the treatment they have received from certain people who are practicing as acupuncturists, and I acknowledge the treatment and the benefits that they have received. I would have to say that I think acupuncture is a two way sword. It has certain benefits and the main part of it is that it has a pain killing effect, excuse the pun. It has certain uses in anesthesia.

But, against this, acupuncture, which is the placing of needles in certain parts of the body, is not a procedure which should be undertaken lightly. I think the pain that is going to be killed has to be a pain that has been definitely diagnosed. Here we get into the fact that acupuncture is a medical procedure. What one is concerned about and alarmed about to some degree is the fact that there may well be persons who go off and take a very short and fleeting course from some diploma

mill who will come back and set themselves up as acupuncturists.

We maintain and there are discussions with the federal government and with the Canadian Medical Association and their own association, that acupuncture is a medical procedure which should be carried out by trained medical doctors or under the supervision of trained medical doctors. We are, at the present, discussing with the federal body and with the other medical associations, the desirability of setting up a training programme for doctors who wish to get involved in acupuncture, but I would have to state that until we do come up with this training programme we will not be accepting acupuncture as a service paid for under the medical care programme. I think the reasons that I have outlined will indicate to you why.

Acupuncture is not a great panacea and our job is to protect the health of the people and therefore you must be very sure before we allow someone a license to practice acupuncture if they have the necessary training.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: It is not illegal?

DR. ROWE: It is not illegal, but in the wrong hands it can be dangerous.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Well, that is like everything else, like any other kind of treatment.

DR. ROWE: Pardon?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Any other kind of treatment.

DR. ROWE: Yes, but, I mean, assume you have a pain in your shoulder that comes from your gall bladder. You go to an acupuncturist who is not aware of that reason sticking the needle in here to help to kill your pain, but he does not help your gall bladder. You have a pain in your left shoulder which comes from angina of your heart. He sticks the needle in there without knowing the anatomical or the physiological concepts behind the causes of pain in your shoulder. So, it must be done by people who at least have some knowledge of diagnosis, some medical training and some special ability in this direction. This is why they are delaying.

MR. MARTIN: A supplementary to that, if I may, Mr. Speaker. I wonder

if the minister could tell us whether or not there is an institution in North America, in fact in the world today, which issues diplomas in acupuncture which are recognized by either the provincial government or the medical association?

DR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, there is not to my knowledge a diploma mill which is recognized by either the federal or provincial governments or by the Canadian or Provincial medical association.

CAPT. WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary to that. The minister, of course, in his profession, who was a very highly skilled man, as I have heard, as a surgeon and everything else pertaining to the medical profession, would he recommend acupuncture or is there any specific ailment that -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The office will charge you for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

CAPT. WINSOR: Is there any specific ailment that it has been noted to cure or give relief?

DR. ROWE: Yes, Sir. On the recommendation of certain doctors, yes they do prescribe acupuncture. There are certain conditions must be related to different forms of arthritis at the moment. There are cases

where medical doctors do prescribe this treatment. The difficulty is of finding people who have been properly trained in applying the acupuncture.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member for Labrador North.

MR. M. WOODWARD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the Hon. Minister of Industrial Development. I want to know if he will be sticking any needles in the Lower Churchill this Summer? That is not the question, Mr. Speaker. The question is, what nature of work will be taking place on the Lower Churchill, if any, this Summer?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Industrial Development.

HON. C. W. DOODY (MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT): First, Sir, I would like to welcome the honourable member back to the House, and to congratulate him on his very healthy appearance. It certainly makes the rest of us feel well indeed to know that he is joining us once more.

MR. WOODWARD: You should come with me some time.

MR. DOODY: I would very much like to take advantage of the kind offer. Thank you.

MR. WOODWARD: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: I can also assure him that the Government of Newfoundland have absolutely no intention of sticking needles into the Lower Churchill this Summer. As to the nature and scope and size of the work that will take place, we are not in a position to say exactly what it will be now. There will certainly be some contracts let hopefully beginning in June and work will process from there. But as the honourable member knows, and as this House has been informed, the full nature and scope of the work will depend on a number of factors, the putting together of the financial package, the various studies that have yet to come in, the environmental impact study, for instance, which is not, as far as I understand, been fully assessed although, I think, it is very nearly reached that stage. But there will be a considerable amount of work done this Summer starting in June, but the exact nature and amount of it I am not in a position to say at the present time.

MR. WOODWARD: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker. Could the minister tell the House approximately how many people will be hired on the job this Summer?

MR. DOODY: No is the answer to the first part of the question, Sir, It would be rather difficult to gauge or estimate the number of people who will be involved in it. I am sorry, much I would like to -

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, if I may get back to the Minister of Health again for a moment, Sir. I wonder if the minister could tell us what is happening now concerning legalizing denturists in the Province?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Health.

DR. A. ROWE: The Select Committee of the House a year or so ago brought in their report to the effect that denturism could be legalized in the Province, and there is now a Committee under Mr. George Parsons who are looking into the regulations which should apply. And here again it is not a question that is straightforward legislation. The Province of Nova Scotia has had legislation on the books for the last year and a half, but they cannot come to grips with the regulations under which the denturist will operate. It is not a very straightforward matter because how much training should a denturist have? How much training do the people have who are already practicing within the Province? Should we have a grandfather clause? How will they be examined? Should they do complete dentures, partial dentures? I can only tell him that the Committee have looked into this very closely. I was asked a question recently whether it will be ready for this session of the House and I said no, But hopefully it may be ready for the Fall session.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a question for the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Would the minister care to inform the House what is happening concerning Shea Heights becoming a part of the City of St. John's?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

HON. A. E. PECKFORD (MINISTER OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND HOUSING): Mr. Speaker, there has been some discussion in the last two or three weeks, I suppose it goes back even further than that, concerning whether Shea

Heights should be part within the boundaries of the City of St. John's. Where it stands right now is we await the final reports of the Henley Commission on the St. John's Urban Region, after which time we will assess just exactly what kinds of jurisdictions should be set up for the whole area. Of course, it also awaits to some degree the Whalen Royal Commission Report which is now being printed. But, I think more particularly it is waiting upon Henley's final recommendations. I am aware of the problems there. And the whole business of jurisdiction, how many jurisdictions within the whole St. John's region has to be assessed some time very soon, because you have problems with development control, building regulations and this kind of thing. And in some areas near the city the servicing aspect is linked directly to the City of St. John's.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. PECKFORD: It is very close, whereas further reaches like Petty Harbour and Pouch Cove are not - you do not have the same problems. So that is where it stands, although the answer is very vague.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question. Would the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Sir, indicate to the House whether or not the urban renewal programme that was implemented on Shea Heights will be one hundred per cent complete before any decision is taken to let Shea Heights go under the City of St. John's?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

MR. PECKFORD: Yes, it would. Yes.

As a matter of fact I think the urban renewal scheme, as it relates to Shea Heights, will be completed. As far as dollars go, all the money - I got it here somewhere in my notes here now - this year, I think the only outstanding one is Mundy Pond where there is some funding yet this year to be made, perhaps funding to the tune of a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible).

MR. PECKFORD: Well I do not know if the bridge on somebody's house will be finished, or veranda or something like that.

MR. NEARY: All the housing, roads, sidewalks and everything will be complete?

MR. PECKFORD: You know, that is a loaded question. You know it depends on what you mean by complete. For all intents and purposes from my point of view it will be completed. But whether there is a sidewalk or gutter part - you know.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Hon. Minister of Transportation and Communications, two questions actually. First of all could the honourable minister tell the House whether or not his department has been in consultation with the CNR with regard to improvement of their coastal boat service on the coast of Labrador this summer? The second question concerns the Straits of Belle Isle ferry, whether or not or how plans are progressing? Can he at this stage make a progress report on the proposed replacement of the ferry terminal on the Labrador side of the Straits?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister of Transportation and Communications?

HON. J. ROUSSEAU (Minister of Transportation and Communications): Yes, Mr. Speaker, on the second question, not at this point in time, but as soon as I do have the information, I will certainly relay it to the honourable member. I will check with the officials just to see what the on-going situation there is in respect to the Straits.

In respect to the coastal service, as a matter of fact this morning I had some talks with CN. We had been briefed, I guess it was about three or four weeks ago, the Minister of Tourism and myself by CN on their ferry services that will be operating within the whole Province this year. Of course, particular interest in my own personal talks with them was on the Labrador situation as well, and they have assured me that they are going to make every effort to improve the service. They have indicated to me, as I recall, that where there was a volume that they would try to provide extra boats when the volume was there to provide them. So right now I am not in a position to say exactly what the service will be and this is exactly the point I brought up to CN this morning in talking with them, that if I happened to get a question in the House, and this question has not been fixed, by the way, between us because I did not know it was going to be asked, and I brought that up. I told CN unless they tell us what is going on I am in the situation where I do have some information but I do not know if I can release it or not, because the information we did have two or three weeks ago, whenever we had their scheme for the summer, there were still certain adjustments to be made and all the plans were not finalized. I did ask this morning that they would give us that information, and as soon as they do I will make it available on which boats are going to be stationed where and what the service will be during this summer. But we certainly will continue to dialogue with CN in respect to the ferry situation in the whole Province and then seek every improvement we can. But we will certainly be very pleased if CN would undertake to give us the information on a concrete basis so that we could pass it on to interested groups or interested people who may be interested in a particular phase of the service.

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: A supplementary question on the matter of the CN ferry service. Is the honourable minister satisfied that CN is aware of all

the recommendations of the Labrador Royal Commission Report and whether or not they are actively working toward implementation of those recommendations?

MR. ROUSSEAU: They are. And we are hoping to get together with them again in the very near future. We have on-going talks between the Division of Transportation and CN. The co-operation and the rapport is good in the sense that the information we seek is available when we seek it. But, you know, there is no on-going dialogue. We have to go look for this sort of thing. We will continue to press, I can assure the honourable member, for improved services on the coast of Labrador as well as the rest of the Province, especially on the coast of Labrador in respect to the service. I think when the service is announced, and again I cannot recall the exact details, I think that the honourable member will see an improvement over last year's service and hopefully improvement. We will continue to impress for an improvement, and I would hope that again in respect to special trips to Goose Bay with the larger boats will be continued again as well. They have suggested -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. ROUSSEAU: Well, I am

hopeful. I cannot yet until I get the actual details from them, but we are not in a position to really. But we did bring that up to them that the bigger boats in the Goose Bay - Happy Valley area, when the volume is there rather than have it wait over until the end of the season, that if the volume is there that they would hopefully continue the use of the Carson or whatever boat is used for larger and also for the improvement of the actual Labrador coastal ferry service. So we will continue to press that and as soon as they give me the information I certainly would make it available to both members from Eastern Labrador.

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Member for Hermitage.

MR. SIMMONS: A question for the Minister of Transportation; would he indicate whether he has had a letter recently from the council, the Town Council at Gaultois, in connection with the need for a ferry service and in particular would he indicate whether some decision has been reached by government on this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: The honourable Minister of Transportation and Communications.

MR. ROUSSEAU: The happy hour! Yes, we did. I received a letter within the past day or two. As a matter of fact just before I came up to the House it was passed along. The Town of Gaultois did make a request whether we would subsidize a ferry service and indicating whether there was a boat available down there or not, and it is under consideration. We will take a look at the situation and we will be replying directly to the town. I think the Town Clerk's or the Mayor's name was on the letter. But it was just received within the past day or two. It has been acted on. About an hour or so ago it was passed along just to get some indication of it and we will be replying to them as soon as we are in a position to do so.

MR. SIMMONS: Is the minister saying that no decision has been made on the subsidy yet?

AN HON. MEMBER: Pardon.

MR. SIMMONS: No decision has been made on the subsidy for the service yet?

Well, Mr. Speaker, for background of course, this is not the first the minister has heard about this.

MR. ROUSSEAU: Could I answer the question on that?

MR. SIMMONS: Okay.

MR. ROUSSEAU: No decision has been made yet, no.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

On motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply. Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

CAPT. WINSOR: Mr. Chairman, before we get into the committee, can the Chairman advise the committee just how many hours we have expired or how many hours we have left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thirty-nine hours and fifty-two minutes have expired. Consequently we have thirty-five hours and eight minutes left.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Inaudible.

MR. CHAIRMAN:(1501-01) The Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, first of all let me point out, Sir, that it is not our fault on this honourable side of the House -

CAPT. WINSOR: He has not called the estimates yet.

MR. NEARY: Yes he has. It is not our fault, Sir, on this honourable side of the House that the discussion on the estimates is restricted to seventy-five hours. That is not our fault, Sir. We would like to stay here the whole Summer and discuss the estimates.

MR. MURPHY: Wasting time.

MR. NEARY: Not wasting time, Sir, not wasting time! Trying to develop new ideas, offer the administration positive, constructive criticism and to try to get the administration to realize, Sir, that in the field of industrial development we have to try to get this Province back on the rails.

Mr. Chairman, prior to January 18, 1972 when the PC Administration took over the Government of this Province, Sir, Newfoundland was moving forward in the field of industrial relations at a very rapid pace.

AN HON. MEMBER: Industrial development?

MR. NEARY: Industrial development, economic development, at a very rapid pace. Although there were people in the Province that may not have agreed with some of the policies, with some of the incentives that had to be used to attract industry into Newfoundland and some of the concessions that had to be made to attract industry to Newfoundland, I think that everybody, Sir, everybody agreed that it was no easy task to attract industry to Newfoundland. You almost had to give away the whole Province to get industry to come into this Province. And there are people who argue that Mr. Smallwood especially went too far. But, Sir, one thing that we have to concede, and it should be as plain as the nose on your face, is that Mr. Smallwood and his Administration did have some kind of a policy for industrial development in the Province.

People may have disagreed with his develop or perish policy but, Sir, Mr. Smallwood, despite all his mistakes, despite all his faults, despite all the errors in judgement that were made, did manage to keep this Province moving forward at a rapid pace in the field of economic development and it seems, Sir, that after January 18, 1971 the Province ran out of gas, They ran out of steam, she stalled.

MR. DOODY: It did not run out of gas, boy.

MR. NEARY: Ran out of gas and it has not, as I indicated yesterday, Sir, in this honourable House, Sir, has not been one new idea, not one new industry, whether it is a heavy industry, medium sized industry, small sized industry, not one new industry has been created by this honourable crowd since they formed the administration. And the minister yesterday, Sir, amused the House by getting up and trying to take a little credit for the shipyards down at Marystown by telling us that, oh it was operated in a sloppy way. It was not being operated in a businesslike way and it took the minister, I was going to say for pork barrels but I will not be that unkind, it took the minister -

MR. DOODY: Be kind.

MR. NEARY: and his administration, it took them to straighten out the shipyards down in Marystown. Well, Sir, everybody in this Province

knows that one of the things that we did before we got tossed out on our ear was to bring into Newfoundland a gentleman by the name of Mr. Rannie and it was Mr. Rannie and not the minister and that honourable crowd over there that straightened out Marystown.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Plans for expansion! If we had stayed in power you should have seen the plans for expansion that we had for Marystown, that were cancelled by the administration when they took over.

As a matter of fact, this administration thought so highly of Mr. Rannie that they gave him a big dinner down in Marystown before he retired. That is how highly they thought of him, a gentleman who was hand-picked by Mr. Smallwood and the former Liberal Administration. That is the man who did the job in Marystown.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Rannie went down to Roaches Line before he left Newfoundland and the honourable minister should hear what he said about the honourable crowd on the government benches.

Then, Mr. Chairman, we heard the minister, Sir, trying to get a little mileage on Northern Electric setting up a little plant over here on O'Leary Avenue to assemble telephone switchboards and telephones and that sort of thing, I doubt if the minister has ever been inside the building but I have and I have seen these ladies over there, twenty or twenty-five or thirty of them, doing this tedious work. Well, Sir, that little operation employing twenty-five or thirty people would have come to Newfoundland anyway. The minister did not tell us that Northern Electric was a branch of Bell -

MR. DOODY: I did.

MR. NEARY: No, the minister did not, Sir, a branch of the Bell Telephone Company and so is Newfoundland Telephone.

MR. DOODY: Hurry up and sit down.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, I would not try to get any mileage out of that if I were the honourable minister. That was going to be done anyway. They

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went down to the Manager of the Avalon Telephone Company and said, look Mr. Manager, why do you not set up your own switchboards and put your own telephones together in Newfoundland. He said, oh yes, yes, sure we are going to do that. They were going to do it anyway.

The minister might have happened to find out about it through the public relations. They were trying to do a little public relations for themselves down there - twenty-five or thirty jobs, thirty at the most. And then this mobile home factory down in Argentina -

AN HON. MEMBER: What is wrong with it?

MR. NEARY: What is wrong with it? Not a thing in the world wrong with it except the minister went down last year one time and opened it up, got an official opening, and the minister made his first major speech as Minister of Industrial Development, and then they went out and had a big cocktail party after, and then, Sir, within forty-eight hours -

MR. DOODY: There was no cocktail party.

MR. NEARY: There was a cocktail party, Sir. It was flowing like water, I was told, down there. And then the minister, forty-eight hours later, Sir, he must have got a short circuit in his magic wand. After telling us that there was going to be 500 or 600 people employed in this factory at Argentina, within forty-eight hours there were rumblings that the plant was running into trouble. And in less than a week, in less than a week, they laid off just about every worker that they had down there. And there were rumours for a while down there that they were going to put all the furniture and all the television sets and all the other things they had to go into these trailers, these mobile homes, they were going to auction it off. They reduced the operation to a skeleton crew, because they could not sell their homes. Nobody had thought about marketing. Nobody had sat down and thought the thing through to see if they could compete with mobile homes being brought in from the mainland. And they were reduced to a skeleton crew. Just the watchmen, that is all they have there. And then the minister had the gall yesterday in this

honourable House to get up and tell us that this is one of the major accomplishments of his administration. And as far as I know right at this moment, Sir, the only staff they have down there, and I have not been down now for about, oh, I have not been there for about a month I guess, the only staff they have there at this moment is the watchmen staff, a skeleton crew, fifty-four people. That is a long way off 500 or 600 as the minister forecast back when he waved his magic wand, when he went down to open up -

MR. DOODY: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: He could not wait to get his name into print, to get his picture on the television. He had the press invited down, a big party, opening up this giant, this great factory. I would like to see the factory prosper, Sir, Pyramid Homes. I am all for it. I would like to see it prosper. Pyramid Homes have come on their hands and knees to this administration to get regulations passed, to get development, land development undertaken so that they can sell their homes to our local people. That has not been done. I doubt if the regulations have been changed yet. There is no sign of it in this session of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are in Justice now.

MR. NEARY: They are in Justice now. Oh, almost a year later we find out from the minister that the legislation, the regulations are in the Justice Department now. How long will the Justice Department keep them there?

MR. DOODY: Not very long.

MR. NEARY: Not very long. In the meantime, Sir, 200 or 300 Newfoundlanders are either on unemployment insurance or are on welfare. That is how interested the minister is in getting this Pyramid Home operation in Argentia moving forward. The officials of that company are frustrated trying to get the administration to move, move, move!

MR. DOODY: You were talking to them?

MR. NEARY: Ah, Mr. Speaker, the minister knows I got more pipelines

than he can count on his fingers and on his toes. It may prosper, Sir. I hope it does. But before it does the administration are going to have to co-operate. They are going to have to buy a lot of these homes, set up these trailer parks -

AN HON. MEMBER: That is what we are about to do.

MR. NEARY: That is what they are about to do. Well, why did they not do it? The operation was only there two years, and they have been stock piling their homes.

MR. DOODY: It was not there two years.

MR. NEARY: Well, close on two years.

MR. DOODY: It was one year.

MR. NEARY: It is there over a year, Sir. It is there going on two years. And the whole thing will flop. It will fail. They will have to pull out of it altogether. And then they had the nerve

to criticize Joey because the shoe factory over in Harbour Grace failed.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, the minister also boasted yesterday about - you did not take that propaganda we had there, did you? - the wonderful brochures and the wonderful publicity that has gone out to all parts of the world, gone out to industrialists and businessmen and entrepreneurs all over the world. Well, Sir, since yesterday I had a chance to examine some of this propaganda. I must say that the photography and the printing is very well done by our local people, and I am certainly glad that it is our local people who are doing this now.

MR. DOODY: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: No, Sir, I am not going to be too critical of these pieces of propaganda. But I want to draw the committee's attention to the fact that there is nothing new in this propaganda, Sir. Every single item in this propaganda can be found in a little booklet published by Joey back in 1971, I think it was, "To You With Affection." Every single bit of it that is where it came from. It is too bad that

Joey did not have a copyright on it, Sir. Every bit of information in here - and I was looking for the one that I wanted - I cannot find it - but anywhere, Sir, it is there somewhere. They had this globe, this circle showing Newfoundland on the map and the number of miles from London and the number of miles from New York. It is identical, Sir.

MR. DOODY: It has changed.

MR. NEARY: No, it has not changed. It is identical to what we saw in "To You With Affection."

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: Ah, it is very, very funny, very funny indeed.

Joey's technique, Sir, for industrial development must not have been too bad after all when this honourable crowd copied almost word for word, used some of his diagrams and illustrations in their booklet. Now, Sir, yesterday - oh, here it is, here it is, look, taken from "To Your With Affection."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: A global map, that is all, a global map. Now, Sir, let me deal with that now, let me deal with that global map, that is all. Sir, a global map, they say, that is all. Listen to this, Mr. Chairman, listen to this: One of the things they talk about in this pamphlet is ports. And I will read their pamphlet. "Port facilities in Newfoundland are spacious and protected and have the capability of becoming the base of operation for offshore service industry. Possibly the greatest asset of many Newfoundland ports is their deep water." What does Joey say about that? "Year round ports offering inexpensive transport to the great world markets have been developed through the direct assistance of the federal government in areas with abundant land available for industrial development." Let us see what they say about people and labour. Listen to this. This is theirs. Then we will see what Joey says. "A competent and reliable labour force with unlimited experience in marine conditions peculiar to Newfoundland

is available to the industry. The labour force is supported and often trained by a province-wide system of technological and vocational educational centres." What does Joey say about that, about people? "Proceeding rapidly through an effective programme of vocational and technical and university education is the re-orientation of a people who for four centuries eked out a scant living in an often heartbreaking struggle with a grudging nature." That is what Joey said. It is much better. If I were an entrepreneur or a businessman I would buy Joey's. And, Sir, you can go on and on.

Power, they talk about power. Joey talks about power.

Newfoundland's location, financial assistance -

MR. DOODY: He still talks about power -

MR. NEARY: Sir, the kind of power he was talking about last night, if I were the honourable minister, I would be very concerned about it, because he is likely to get a bit of a shock.

MR. DOODY: What was he saying about the honourable gentleman across the way?

MR. NEARY: I know the honourable minister cannot stand criticism. If he cannot stand the heat, let him get out of the kitchen, Sir. I got a few more jolts to give the honourable minister yet.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, yesterday I spoke briefly about the Gross Provincial Product and I know the minister does not understand this kind of language, Sir, but everything in this Province, all the good things, if we get any more good things in this Province, will only come, Sir, as a result of our being able to maintain an annual increase of eight, ten or twelve per cent on our Gross Provincial Product.

Now, Sir, let us see what has happened. The minister said to me well, can you go back a few years and give us some examples. Well, last night I did a little homework and I came up with some figures that might interest the minister and the Committee. I want to make it clear, Mr. Chairman, I want to make it clear that these percentages that I am going to give take into account the rate of inflation.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: And I did not give the minister the answer.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: - did not have a chance to check it out -

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, in 1961, taking into consideration now, the inflationary pressures, the real growth and so forth, 1961, Sir, 7.7 per cent. That was the increase in our Gross Provincial Product. That was net. 1962 - Pardon me! 1962 was 7.7 per cent; 1963, 6.9 per cent; 1964, 9.2 per cent; 1964, 7.0 per cent; 1966, 7.7 per cent. In 1967, I do not know what happened that year, Sir. We had a bit of a slump. That may have been the year of tight money, 4.0 per cent. That was a low year. We had been on a steady upswing since Confederation or since 1961. We had some bad years in the early years of Confederation. In 1968, Sir, 6.4 per cent; 1969, 7.5 per cent and so forth and all the way down the line until we get down to 1971, the last year of the Liberal administration, 1971, our increase taking into account the inflationary factors, our increase in the Gross Provincial Product was 7.6 per cent. In 1972, the first year the Tory administration took over, 4.5 per cent and in 1973, 4.9 per cent, their second year; in 1974, 4.2 per cent. We are going down. We are going in reverse. We are sliding down hill.

In 1975, Sir, according to the Minister of Finance that brought down his budget in this honourable House on March 12, 1975, Mr. Minister of Finance, the Member for Fortune, in his 1975 budget said that this year, according to his estimates, the Gross Provincial Product taking into account all the inflationary factors would be 2.0 per cent, 2.0.

Now, Sir, that is not a very bright picture, is it? It is a very dismal outlook as a matter of fact, very dismal, and I would suggest, Sir, that we will be lucky in this Province if we can produce a 2.0 per cent net increase in our Gross Provincial Product this year at the rate we are going. I would say, I would be more inclined to think, Mr. Chairman, that it is going to be a minus, it is going to be negative and that is why, Mr. Chairman - I hate to sound like the evangelist talking about productivity. The minister made no reference to it. Somebody has to latch on to it, crusade the cause because there is a cause there that needs to be fought. There is a crusade there, a battle that needs to be won. We have in this Province, Sir, whether we care to admit it or not, whether we care to face up to it man fashion, whether we have the courage to say it inside the House, outside the House, we have a bad reputation for productivity in this Province and this, Mr. Chairman, Your Honour knows this, I am not an economist, this will discourage industrialists and businessmen and entrepreneurs from coming into this Province. All they have to do is look at our record of work interruptions, strikes, whether they are illegal or legal, work stoppages, and they will immediately see, Sir, that we have a very poor track record and we are going to have to do something about it, Not what Mr. Mercer of the Board of Trade says we should do about it. He turns around and polarizes the situation and blames it on certain trade unions for trying to get their share of the pie, trying to get increases to cope with the cost of living, to better look after their families; not to blame it on anybody because I think, Mr. Chairman, that both parties are to blame, both labour and management are to blame, Sir.

If government and if this House and if the people of this Province

are going to become production oriented, change their attitudes, to get a bigger slice of the pie, Sir, then we are going to have to produce more. We are going to have to make a bigger pie, so that everybody can get a bigger slice. That is just simple, ordinary common sense, Sir, simple economics, and the minister does not deal with that at all in his remarks. Perhaps now I can provoke him into joining with me. Maybe we will become two high priests. Maybe we will become the evangelists going around this Province talking about doing something about our low productivity, not blaming it on anybody, trying to find solutions. Blaming it will not solve the problem and I hope Mr. Mercer and the Board of Trade can make a better contribution than that instead of coming to the government and recommending ways to put the boots to the labour movement, trade union movement.

What is wrong with setting up my productivity council, that I talked about in this honourable House, where you have representatives of labour and management and other sectors of society to sit down together to try to find solutions to this great problem that we have in this Province, But this is probably not the only reason, Sir, we have not been able to attract industry to Newfoundland. The main reason, I would suggest, Sir, is that the present administration have not been able to do the selling job that needs to be done. Joey himself was a super salesman who could go around this world and sell people on coming to have a look at Newfoundland, to set up a business or an industry, but this honourable crowd, Sir, seems to have lost the art for selling. Selling, roll up your sleeves and get out and sell Newfoundland, That is what you have to do, Sir. Business people and industrialists are not going to beat a path to the minister's door. They have to be sold on the idea of coming here. Sure, we have the best deep water ports in the world and we have the profit potential and we have the people and we have the power, but, Sir, we have to put together a package that we can sell to industrialists and businessmen because they will only come here if they know they can make a profit.

In this selling job there is no reason, Sir, in my opinion, why the government or the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation could not

join with industrialists and business people in financing the setting up of industries here, the same as the Government of Canada did with this Telesat - what is that company they set up? What is the name of it?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Telesat.

MR. NEARY: Telesat. No reason why the Provincial Government could not do the same thing.

Now, Mr. Chairman, before I take my seat I want to deal with one other aspect of this negative attitude of the government towards industrial development. We saw the fruits of that today, Sir. We saw the results today when Statistics Canada announced that 45,000 of our fellow Newfoundlanders are unemployed through no fault of their own and cannot find jobs. They have a hopeless situation. I say, Mr. Chairman, what a difference three years makes. Only three years ago, Sir, under a Liberal Government in this Province we were forging rapidly ahead. We were moving forward. We were going steadily on, steadily ahead. Not only was our Gross Provincial Produce, as I indicated there a few moments increasing year after year after year, on the upswing since 1961, but we had the lowest unemployment rate we ever had in our history.

What a difference three years make, Sir. Three years later under Tory Administration we have record unemployment, 45,000 Newfoundlanders unemployed and this is despite, Mr. Chairman, a boast of the Minister of Finance that we have \$1 billion budget in this Province. So, Sir, the cause of unemployment, this record unemployment we have in this Province, is obvious.

The Progressive Conservative Administration over the past three years, Sir, has simply not done anything positive about industrial development in the Province, other than going down to Come-By-Chance after all the criticism of that project and joining in the fun and games of opening that great project down there in Placentia Bay, the Come-By-Chance oil refinery. Mr. Chairman, I have no objections to the minister and his colleagues trying to get a little mileage out of that oil refinery, I am so proud of it. It is too bad we could not stay in to put the second one there.

God only knows - nobody else will ever know, Sir - the real story of the battle that was fought over that oil refinery. I sat there highly amused the day the Premier stood up on the platform with the Queen E II in the background making his little dedication speech, telling us how wonderful this project was, what a great thing it was for Newfoundland.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: I am not wasting time of the House, Sir, I am making some pretty good points. It does not make any - we did not cut the time down to seventy-five hours. We are satisfied to stay here forever if we can only persuade this crowd, this honourable crowd, Sir, to start the great march forward that was stopped in 1972 on January 18.

We have before us today, Sir, the Department of Industrial Development's budget which is under debate. As far as I can see, Mr. Chairman, there is not a lick or a promise of anything firm for the future, not a plan, Sir, not a proposal, not a hint of a large or a medium or even a small sized new industry to be established in this Province in the foreseeable future let alone in the next twelve months to give jobs to our record number of unemployed and to get our provincial

productivity back on the rails.

Mr. Chairman, they used to criticize Joey for all his travels around the world. Well, Sir, with all the globe trotting that the honourable the Premier, the Minister of Industrial Development and all their colleagues have done over the past three years, Sir, and all their cabinet buddies have done, it has not resulted, Mr. Chairman - at least Joey got the odd industry going. Every industry we have here practically since Confederation you can trace it back to Joey. He got a few going. There were a few failed. He got a few off the ground. But, this honourable crowd, Sir, with all their globe trotting have not been able to attract one single new industry to Newfoundland and yet our provincial debt has escalated by over fifty per cent, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out yesterday. Our provincial debt at the moment is \$1.7 billion and climbing.

Mr. Chairman, I will wind up on this note. It is too bad that the honourable the Premier is not in his seat to hear this. In my opinion, Sir, in my opinion and the opinion of a lot of ordinary people of this Province, that only a provincial election, Sir, will cure this situation. Only the turning out of this present inept administration, Sir, holds any hope at all for restoring the upward trend in our provincial productivity and to create jobs, a march forward that was started after Confederation and that was interrupted a few years ago, three years ago, to be precise, on January 18, 1972 when my honourable members opposite formed the Progressive Conservative Administration. The only cure for it, Sir, is to turn out this honourable crowd. Let us have a provincial general election. Let us have it before the end of May so that the people of this Province will be given a chance to get into the polling booths and mark their X for men who are dedicated, who are prepared to take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and start the great march forward again that was interrupted three years ago when the Tories managed somehow or other to con the Newfoundland people into voting for them rather than the people's party, the Liberal Party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Burgeo-LaPoile.

MR. EVANS: Mr. Chairman, I am not in a very good voice today having the

flu as I do, but after what I have listened to for the last two days from the Member from Hermitage, yesterday in particular, and today the Member for Bell Island.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Yes, I would like to come up, boy, yes.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. EVANS: Oh, I would be proud of it, proud of it.

Yesterday some of the remarks made by the Member from Hermitage regarding the great announcements that were made by this government - for to have the face to get up and talk about great announcements after what we heard for so many years from the great dictator, the great announcements, oil wells galore, salt mines galore, millions made the same night, already out in the bank. We were lucky in these instances because nothing was done about it.

Then you take the ones that were started, like the rubber factory over in Holyrood. Two carloads of rubber boots went up to Toronto, all for the left foot. The next shipment was on the siding for a couple of days. There was a queer smell emanating from the cars.

MR. SIMMONS: Were you in that shipment?

MR. EVANS: I was not. You were, in a small rubber bag.

When they examined the freight cars -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Come on "Al", get sense.

MR. EVANS: Keep quiet. Keep quiet. You are annoying me.

When they examined the freight cars, they found there was nothing on the boots only rubber. I think they had coated them with Adler's chocolate instead of rubber. Anyway, we get down to some of the things that were mentioned concerning the present day by the Member from Hermitage.

He spoke about a hardwood plant in Bay D'Espoir. Well, the party of which he is a member built the original hardwood plant at Donovans where you could not find enough wood to make a match. There

was oak brought in from West Africa. I saw it myself. That was in the early 1950's , 1952. That opened in 1952. Why would a government put a plant in Donovans, a hardwood plant, when there was lots of hardwood in Bay D'Espoir? Why was it not done then? Why do we have to spend a double amount of money, triple amount of money today with the cost of escalation, to build it there when it should have been built by the previous administration?

Another point brought up by the Member from Hermitage in regard to a fish plant in Bay D'Espoir. Now, that is something that I have to take a different stand on. I would like to see industry anywhere, Bay D'Espoir, Mr. Chairman, or any other part of this Province, but there are reasons why you could not have a fish plant in Bay D'Espoir. Years ago, when they had sawmills there, if you went in Bay D'Espoir in the summer on a hot day where the water is about half fresh and half salt,

the stench from the sawdust that went in the water was enough to take your breath. You can imagine what it would be if you had a fish plant, with offal from a plant, because there is bound to be a certain amount of offal going into the water regardless of what type of operation you are carrying out. I maintain that there would be only one reason why any government would advance funds to put a fish plant in an area such as Bay D'Espoir would be to destroy the whole area, would be mass genocide, I would say, because you would poison everybody from Bay D'Espoir to Grand Falls.

Today we hear so many complaints from the Opposition regarding the unemployment picture here in this Province. That is being experienced not only in this Province today, not only in Canada but all over the civilized world, except in cases where people are working at slave labour - And that is contributing to a lot of our ills right here in this Province today, particularly in the fishing industry as I pointed out a few days ago. When our fishing industry today is down to the lowest pitch that it could is mainly due to the fact that slave labour is bringing in fish from Asian countries at prices which are less than half that ours cost to go into the U.S. market. And we must not get away from the fact that Newfoundland will always have a fair share of seasonal unemployment unless we become highly industrialized, which, of course, is the policy of this government in days to come. But at the present time it is very difficult for anyone to maintain the level we already have, much less improving it. Of course, that is what we are expected to do by bringing in cheap power here when we can bring it in from the Lower Churchill, and thereby we hope to attract industry. But there are so many causes beyond our control.

You take my district for instance, Burgeo-LaPoile on the Southwest Coast. We never had any unemployment. But for the past two Winters we have had drift ice in, our people could not fish. We have had quite a large share of unemployment in that area. No one is responsible for that, It is an act of nature.

You can talk about your Productivity Council but it is going to take a lot more than Productivity Councils or any direct act by government

to cure the present ills we have today regarding unemployment. Take the motor industry, one of the greatest industries we have in North America. Today the industry is nearly dead. People today cannot afford to buy even the smaller cars which most of the companies are producing rather than the large car which everyone wanted and would buy today if they could afford to. So we are not the only ones who are hurting.

This government brought in plans which were very highly intentioned, and we have done quite a bit to stabilize industry here in this Province. When we took over the Refinery at Come-by-Chance was under construction. But I am doubtful if it would ever have been completed if we had not taken over this government when we did, because anyone who knows anything of the facts will recall that that would have cost the government and the people of this Province \$160 million plus to be able to get that refinery underway. We did not get a cent for the land, not even a bit of provincial sales tax accrued to the government from it. Whatever profits were made by the company once it started operations would have been theirs, and after fifteen years the company, Shaheen Refining Company could have bought the whole issue for \$2,000. And then somebody looks up and tells me, some of the members opposite, that Joey was a great director of industrial development. I think

if you had to go to Waterford Bridge Hospital and examine every patient in there you would never have gotten another one to have made that deal that he made there.

Then in regard to the linerboard mill which, not being as successful as we would wish it to be is still a long way ahead of what it would have been, I do not think ever it would have been completed, with the mess that was there when we took over. Probably if we could get Mr. Vardy back he might be able to tell us a bit more.

But, then the Member for Bell Island gets up and he says they get this government out and get the other crowd back again - which crowd is he talking about, the Roberts crowd or the Smallwood crowd? I do not think ever they will work together. That is too much for anyone to hope. And God forbid that ever the people of this Province will ever have to go through another nightmare in regard to instability and unconcern, and probably I could use words a lot harsher, in connection with the people who dragged this Province down to the depths that we took it over in 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Labrador North.

MR. WOODWARD: Must I go on, Mr. Chairman? Mr. Chairman, to make a few remarks on industrial development and the minister's salary, maybe the minister can tell the committee when he rises again in his place, what future aspects will apply to future developments as a result of the harnessing of the Lower Churchill. I think the questions that are in the people's minds and particularly in the minds of people who live in that particular area, there is a great mistrust of the present administration, the fact that the emphasis has been placed largely on exporting power, or taking power from the Lower Churchill, if and when it is developed, down to the Island of Newfoundland.

It is easy to say that development will take place in the Goose Bay - Happy Valley-Lake Melville area or indeed any other part of the mainland portion of the Province called Labrador. Then again it is equally as easy, Mr. Chairman, once you have a carrier, a transmission line, and the power is taken away from that central location and placed

at another location in an area such as the South Coast, the Port au Port Peninsula where you have some advantages such as some deep harbours or some future development. I understand that the Lehigh people that were mixed up with BRINCO in the cement development and I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that you must be very disappointed about that industry going by the board, that proposed industry going by the board. I understand, according to the papers this morning, that Lehigh have withdrawn their interest from BRINCO and now that the programme is shelved for a period of time on the cement development in the Port au Port area.

We, Sir, are equally as concerned about what does happen, and it depends largely on the attitudes of government, once the power is in turn shipped from Labrador and you can use that power, consume it, in other areas such as the Island portion of the Province, what incentives will there be offered to industry to relocate in Labrador? Well because of the fact that we have cheap power and do we have to bear the cost of transmission of power? If the power is immediately available within a short distance can we sell industry, offer industry cheap power to develop industry in that area or will we establish one particular rate for electricity that is coming out of the Lower Churchill and the Upper Churchill? If that is the case then, Mr. Speaker, there will not be any advantage offered to people to relocate or industry to relocate in the Labrador area. We have not yet seen any way to break down the isolation, to get the all-around shipping into the Port of Goose Bay. There is some expensive research going on with regards as to how do you get through the ice and extend the shipping season, but that is the big deterrent as far as development of industry, particularly if you are dealing with large masses of material or shipment of goods, large volumes of goods from the area.

Maybe when the minister speaks again, Mr. Chairman, he can tell just what the policy of his government is in order to attract industry to the area where the hydro will be developed. The other area of concern, Mr. Chairman, is the BRINCO development of uranium. What are the prospects of having an enrichment plant or indeed any type of processing as far as uranium is concerned around the Makkovik area? What are the possibilities of developing or having an integrated service in conjunction with the Labrador Linerboard wood harvesting industry to get into a large-scale sawmill operation? A lot of good merchantable timber is now going into pulpwood which we feel, in turn, is probably not making the best use of that particular raw material. Maybe the minister can tell us what his views, or what his government's views are in this respect. There are a number of other things, Mr. Chairman, relating to industry and the development of that hydro on the Lower Churchill and what it will be used for?

I am particularly concerned about what is going to be retained in the particular area and what incentives the government will offer to industry to relocate in that particular area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, I will spare the minister the chore of answering both of us twice since my interests are as well those of the Hon. Member for Labrador North who just spoke. There are a couple of other things I would like to emphasize. I will speak very briefly to this heading. The first question that one must ask when discussing industry and industrial development in this Province is whether in fact this administration has articulated any kind of an industrial development philosophy or are they still going along piecemeal, putting a plant here and an industrial park there and somewhere else? Where are we going in this day and age when all across North America we are seeing the devastating effect of

unplanned industrial development since the early 1920's and before that? The question we should be asking ourselves at this point is whether we, on the northeast corner of the North American Continent, should concern ourselves with the development of the kind of heavy industry that has proven to be something less than a blessing to other areas of this continent. Should we not be putting more emphasis at this point in time on less destructive, less destructive and disruptive programmes of development? What are we doing about the development of tourism and tourist related industries? Are we giving that as much emphasis as we are giving oil refineries and shipyards? I think this is the type of question that we must ask ourselves when we are setting about to articulate a philosophy of development for the future. I see no evidence that any kind of a philosophy has taken form in the minds of the honourable gentlemen who make up this administration. Some of the directions they are taking are laudable. Some of the things they have done have been great mistakes. But we are still left with the big question of whether or not we are going to bequeath it to our children and grandchildren the kind of a Province that we would like them to have. And heavy industrial development is the one kind of activity that more than anything else can have a totally disruptive and destructive effect upon the environment and upon the society.

I will address myself particularly to what is happening in Labrador. All of a sudden three or four years ago the people who held the reins of power in this Province decided that Labrador was no longer a poor cousin that had to be given welfare and that we were some kind of a bank account to be drawn upon. Well, we get a little tired of having industrial development in this Province promoted on the strength of Labrador's untapped resources. Not that we begrudge the people in the rest of the Province, or the rest of

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Canada, for that matter, the benefits of the development of those resources, but we would like to see a few of the benefits to filter off to our people who have lived there for centuries. Up to this point we have not received very many of them. We have received a lot of words, a lot of assurances,

a lot of sympathy, but sympathy is not going to put much bread on the table.

Much was made of the promotional programme that the government has undertaken and over the last two years much has been said about the government's commitment toward the idea of a totally integrated province. There are a lot of people in Labrador who rightly or wrongly believe that we should put an end to this so-called partnership and the reason they have felt that way is because of the neglect which I have just mentioned. Perhaps the honourable minister has all of the right intentions but it seems that his people involved with promotion have not had the benefit of his concern. Because we see full page ads such as the one that appeared in The Financial Post, December and October and November, December and January last year, January this year, three quarter page ads with glowing praises of the industrial potential of this Province, telling all about the oil and the gas that is being found offshore, one in particular which in glowing detail sells the industrial developers of the world the idea of cheap electricity.

I quote from one part of that promotional brochure, "But that is only part of our power story, it says, referring to Churchill Falls, "work has started on the Gull Island Power Project on the Lower Churchill River which when completed will mean a total average annual capability from both the Upper and Lower Churchill Projects of 46.5 billion kilowatt hours."

Further down it says, "we have power to spare now and in the future. That is why it is good business to check out Newfoundland before making a decision on plant location."

Now I know that the minister understands that we are touchy on this subject and I know that his heart is in the right place and I know that he is not trying to sell us short when he neglects to put in the word Labrador. I am not trying to be petty on this point. What I am saying is that it merely points out the fact that the whole thrust of development, the whole direction of development centres on the Island that the only thing that is concerned with Labrador

is the extraction of the resources from the Northern part of the Province for the development of the Southern part of the Province. I think it is about time that the minister informed his people in the planning section that we really should at this point in time start thinking about putting something up there in Labrador as well. If they really started thinking seriously about that then they would start calling it the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, as the honourable minister and his colleagues have assured us that it is the name of the Province, at least the name of the government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the question of chickens and eggs; are we going to allow the federal government to tell us that we cannot have our roads and our railways and our airstrips and wharves until we get the economic justification to spend money on them? Are we going to continue to allow our communities to be neglected simply because we do not have at the present time the industry to justify that expenditure? Somebody here, because certainly there is nobody in Ottawa with brains enough to do it, somebody here in the Province must tell those people who have the money to spend on economic development that before we can have our mines opened up and our forests opened up and our plants put in there, that we got to have the transportation, the communications facilities, to entice developers to come in.

Every time we go to the federal government departments with a request for expenditure on basic facilities, it used to be called infrastructure in the days of "Fred" and those people, every time we asked for money to be spent on them they say, we have done a cost benefit analysis and the cost does not justify the benefits that will accrue to the community.

Somebody for heavens sake get up there and tell those people that we have got to have them before we can develop. We seem to hear less and less these days about the much touted Labrador Highway which was talked about last year and for which the grand sum of \$100 was cut out and never spent. I would again ask the minister to give serious consideration to scrapping the idea of that Trans Labrador Highway in favour of putting in a railroad. A railroad would be much more serviceable, less costly in the long run, more costly in the short term but less costly in the long run, much more dependable and I think would probably be a much greater inticement to industrial developers. We would also have the benefit of putting in a non-disruptive service which would have minimum effect upon the ecology since we could use cheap Churchill Falls power and we would not have to resort to fossil fuels for energy.

Perhaps the minister would give that some more consideration the next time he talks to his colleagues in Cabinet and perhaps he could put a bug in the ear of one of his high-paid planners downstairs and ask them to just sound out the possibilities, whether or not it is feasible or cheaper to take a look at a railroad. After all, most other parts of the country, including the Yukon Territories and the Northwest Territories, Northern Manitoba, Northern Ontario, all have their railroads and spur lines. It is not all that difficult. If anybody can put a railway through the Rocky Mountains then I think we can probably put one across Labrador.

The last point I would like to make concerns the second major power project plan for Labrador on the lower Hamilton River at Gull Island. I wonder if anybody has yet tried to discover, or whether they care enough to try to discover what the cost of flooding all of that land on the height of land above the Churchill Falls, what the cost of that was in real terms to this Province. How many acres have we put out of production and has anybody done any similar kind of study on the costs, not the costs of flooding, not the cost of development,

but the cost of taking that land at Winokapau out of service, of raising the level of the river for 140 miles back and taking it forever out of service except as a reservoir. whether any serious consideration is going to be given to harvesting the wood that is on that river and when we are talking about articulating a development philosophy. Maybe it is time we took a good, hard look at flooding huge areas of our country and taking them forever and ever out of any other kind of use.

I think if everything were put together, and all the pieces put in order, we would find that the benefits we get from cheap electricity are far outstripped by the costs of taking productive land out of service, productive in all its aspects, not just forestry or agriculture, but every other kind of use, us and our children and our grandchildren are going to put or probably will put or possibly will put that land to work.

On this subhead, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to close by asking the minister to answer those questions or at least consider those questions and will take an opportunity later on to address myself to other aspects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Industrial Development.

MR. DOODY: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I have the honour of addressing myself to, I think, four members of the Opposition who have raised questions and points. I would like once again to say how unfortunate I feel it is, and I mean to exclude the two members from the Labrador districts from this comment, how unfortunate it is that the Opposition once again have seen fit to spend what appears to me to be an excessive amount of time in repeating things that they have already said, I think particularly the Member for Bell Island who went on and on and on

in his usual loud raucous style making very few points and wasting a lot of time that could be better served in this House by consideration of the estimates. Yesterday as I concluded, or at least when I ran out of time, I was addressing myself to the -

MR. NEARY: You ran out of speed.

MR. DOODY: No, I ran out of time. It was forty-six minutes gone, I think, and I was only allowed forty-five. I do not think there is any danger of anybody running out of gas in this honourable House, Sir, as long as the Hon. Member for Bell Island is here to supply us.

MR. NEARY: I must have really hurt you today.

MR. DOODY: He has an inexhaustible supply of useless information.

MR. NEARY: I must have really hurt you today.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Dunphy): Order, please!

MR. DOODY: Thank you, Sir.

The Sea Water Products was a point. I am not going to spend any more time than necessary on it. I simply want to reiterate the few points that I did try to make. One is that a DREE offer was made. The DREE offer in itself is really, simply that the DREE people say that if the plant is in operation, productive, viable, profitable for thirty days, then the offer that they have made will be given to the company concerned. So really the \$141,000 at this point is of no value at all to the Sea Water Products. Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation and the Department of Industrial Development have spent hours and hours and hours, a lot of time, a lot of effort, a lot of energy and have spent it willingly, and it will do so again in an attempt to get some viable operation going in Hermitage. But I would like to repeat what I said and which I think is what brought it to the attention of the Hon. Member for Hermitage who misunderstood me. The point I made was that there was absolutely no point in proceeding along the lines that the Bide Arm operation was started, and it was

exactly the same situation. Up there there was a DREE offer of \$144,000 or \$145,000. It started the people in Bide Arm out on a project which was doomed to failure from the beginning, which should never have been started because there was no rationale in an economic sense for it -

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible).

MR. DOODY: Yes, that is right.

Before the situation got stabilized the people in Bide Arm had come to regret the fact that they had gone down the wrong road to the extent that they had. With the proper kind of direction and the proper kind of assistance I think a great deal less money could have been spent and a great deal more constructive work could have been provided for the people. So this is simply the point I am trying to make with the Sea Water Products operation in Hermitage. I sincerely hope that it does get underway. And, as I say, our department, the Department of Industrial Development and the people of the Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation will give it all the time and the attention that they are asked to do.

It was stated that a great ferroalloy or an aluminum plant was promised to the Bay D'Espoir area. I can only say, Sir, that every time information was asked of us on this subject we indicated that we have been in consultation with many industrialists who were interested in the establishment of such a facility in an area where reliable power at an economical rate is available. Six or seven of these people have visited the Province of Newfoundland and we took them to review the various areas that we thought might be appropriate to such a facility. One of these areas, and the one which seemed to have gained the most attention and the most attraction from these industrialists, was the Bay D'Espoir area. There were three particular spots down there that seemed to excite their attention, the Roti Point area, an area behind Milltown up on the height of land there, and an area near Swangers Cove. During the past year the Department of Industrial Development spent approximately \$50,000 carrying out site survey analysis at the Bay D'Espoir for

such an industry, and we have the facts and figures and statistics to provide for such an industry, if they do indeed decide to locate there. But at no time did we indicate that there was any commitment from such a facility nor indeed did we ever indicate that the Province was completely satisfied that such a facility would be completely desirable. There are a great many uncertainties in such a plant that would have to be looked at very carefully and would have to be weighted very, very carefully. The possible ecological damage from the aluminum is certainly there, and we have to see that the environment is protected, as the member from Labrador South said, not only during our own time but for future generations. This is something that we are

very, very conscious of whenever we think in terms of industrial development, particularly heavy industry. While mentioning the possibility of a ferroalloy or of an aluminum or other such heavy industry, and the fact that it is a power intensive industry. I should like to direct myself then to a question raised by the Member for Labrador North. I am just going to point out that we have taken these gentlemen, these industrialists on each and every occasion to the Goose Bay area to let them view the situation there themselves, just as we have taken them to the Bay D'Espoir area, to the Bay of Islands and to the Stephenville area or the main areas. Some of them expressed an interest in having a look at the Bell Island area and some of them the Terrenceville area, but the four that I mentioned earlier were the ones that were of most interest.

We have gone to the extent of applying to and receiving from the federal government an area of land which can be used as an industrial site near the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area in the Northwest area. It is available to an industry should one choose to locate there. If it takes a certain power subsidy, not a subsidy - let me phrase that differently - if it takes an advantaged rate or a rate that would be cheaper on the mainland of Newfoundland, on the Labrador section, then it can be delivered to the island to entice an industry to locate in Labrador, certainly this government will consider it and be very, very anxious to do what it can to facilitate such an operation.

I agree with the member that there is certain justification in what he says, that it may not be fair to charge the cost of a transmission line down through the Province against an industrial site in the Goose Bay or indeed in the Labrador area. It may very well be that the blending of such a rate - I think is the term they use - may not be the best way to attract industry to the Goose Bay-Happy Valley area. This has been very much in our minds and we have approached industry along that line.

As I have said before and will continue to say there is absolutely no point in attracting an industry to Goose Bay or to Bay D'Espoir or to anywhere else that is going to be a drain on the

economy of the Province. There is no point in going into a subsidy operation. There is no point in going into an operation that is going to be a drain on the treasury. We have had one ERCO, and let us not dwell on it, but let us take the lesson that can be learned from it and apply it against our future discussions with these industrialists as they come to visit us.

There is no question about it, I think the Member from Bell Island said it himself, that industry is not beating a path to the doors of the Province of Newfoundland. This is not the most attractive area in the world for industry. We have to do a lot of selling. We have to do a lot of projections. We have to do a lot of presenting those advantages that we have in the best possible way. I apologize to the Member for Labrador South for having left the name of Labrador off the advertisements that were appearing in the international press. Sometimes - I do not want this to be misunderstood - but sometimes you will find that the industrialists who visit us and communicate with us in response from advertisements are somewhat confused by the term of Newfoundland and Labrador. They wonder if they are indeed two different provinces or two different governments or two different areas and if indeed they should be in consultation with us or in consultation with whomever.

However, if it helps to relieve or alleviate the fears of the people in the Labrador area, I can assure you that a simple directive to the people who do the copying in the department will set that situation correct. The word Labrador can quite easily be included in future advertisements. There was certainly no intention to slight the people of Labrador. We realize how sensitive they are about the situation. I wish it were not so. I agree that it very likely is so and if such an inclusion can help alleviate that situation we will be most happy to accommodate the member.

The philosophy of industrial development of the Province of Newfoundland I went over at some length in my opening comments here and I echoed to a large extent some of the thoughts of the Member from Labrador South in his comments. It is felt by this government that the

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main thrust of industrial development in the Province is to develop the natural resources of the Province, of the entire Province, in the most sensible and practical way possible and to work with our present resource departments in that regard, to use the body of expertise, the talent that we have recruited in our Department of Industrial Development, the thirty or so people who are down there. It is not a large department or need it ever be, but to work with the resource departments, Forestry and Agriculture, Mines and Energy, Fisheries, Rural Development, Manpower, Tourism, Transportation and Communications and so on

and to mobilize the resources that we have and try to gain the maximum advantage to the Province and job creation from them with the minimum of dislocation in terms of our ecology and of our lifestyle, and there is also a delicate balance to try to achieve in between there. To me and to many of us the heavy industry thing is a nuisance to be tolerated perhaps only in terms of jobs, the necessity of jobs. And this is a dilemma that anybody who sits in government in this Province will always be faced with, the necessity of providing employment for the people balanced against the lifestyle of our Province, the history of our Province, and the way of life that we all want to have here forever and a day. And some of us have got to make a decision from time to time about whether it is nice to have all the forest and trees and hills and valleys and rivers and streams, and not have enough money in our pockets to be able to visit them and enjoy them. Sometimes I think that the greatest critics of heavy industry or job creation or industrial development of any sort of the encroachment on our natural resources, if you will, on our lifestyle, on our forest and rivers, are those people who have the guaranteed annual incomes and the university degrees and the secured jobs, the people who can look forward to a couple of weeks or three or four weeks paid vacation every year and go out and take advantage of them with their trailers and so on, and fishing and hunting and so on, and these are wonderful things and everybody should have a right to be able to enjoy that sort of thing. But I wonder how much benefit and how much amusement and how much relaxation those of our people who do not have jobs get out of this sort of thing that I just described?

It must be a very scant sort of satisfaction to a man who is on welfare or who is looking forward to a hungry Winter, in relative terms, to know that come Summer there is a great unspoiled place in the centre of the Province where he can go and fish and hunt and tramp around and track and take his family and his sons and teach them what there is to know about the Province, when he knows in his own heart and soul that he has not got the wherewithal to do it. So these are things that have to be considered and thought about when we think in terms of industrial development. It is not simply a matter of putting

up factories, nor is it simply a matter of spoiling our lifestyle. There is a delicate balance in between and I quite honestly feel that it is not an easy choice to make. I would like to be able to give you all the answers. Unfortunately I do not have them. And I do not think any man who is a Newfoundlander at heart, who is interested in this Province can come up with an easy answer and an easy solution.

I would like to comment also on the fact that the Member for Bell Island raised the name of John Rannie here this afternoon. I would not want this House to think that when I mentioned the fact that we had expanded the Marystown Shipyard and created another hundred or so jobs down there, that we had gotten another \$31 million worth of contracts, that it was done by me as the minister. Because obviously I know no more about shipbuilding, or maybe a little bit more about shipbuilding than the Member for Bell Island. Most people know a little bit more about everything than the Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Oh, yes spareribs.

MR. DOODY: What I do want to say is that John Rannie is one of the most remarkable and honest and decent and capable persons that I have ever met in my life. And this Province and this administration and the previous administration and any other government or people who have had the honour or the good luck or the good fortune to be associated with him could do nothing else but to share that sentiment. It is true we gave Mr. Rannie a testimonial dinner when he left and we made him a presentation. It is also true that we have asked him to become and remain a director of the Marystown Shipyards Limited. And I am very pleased to say that he was very happy to accept that. I am also happy to say that two Sundays ago Mr. Rannie was here in the Province of Newfoundland and had talks about the shipyard with our people. So I am in no way trying to detract from the honour and the vote of thanks that this Province owes to John Rannie, and indeed to Mr. Smallwood if he was the man who brought him here,

AN HON. MEMBER: He was.

MR. DOODY: although I cannot imagine anybody bringing John Rannie anywhere that he did not want to go.

MR. NEARY: He was.

MR. DOODY: John Rannie was the man who built the Queen E II and put Brown Shipyards on the map, and did like work in British Columbia and now in his spare time, in his late 70's, doing an odd job of consulting in Nova Scotia while he teaches in a technical college in Aberdeen. Perhaps Mr. Smallwood did bring him here.

MR. NEARY: He did.

MR. DOODY: If he did, full credit to him.

MR. NEARY: He did.

MR. DOODY: I wish that Mr. Smallwood's recruiting programmes for members of government and for other people that he had brought to the Province were all as fortunate as his choice of John Rannie.

MR. NEARY: He brought BRINGO here.

MR. DOODY: This Province would not have been in the situation that, you know, it is in.

MR. NEARY: Do not be talking such garbage.

MR. DOODY: Let me mention the fact that the -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: Member for Bell Island also said that it was almost

necessary, he said, to give away the whole Province, but Mr. Smallwood did it. Well, that is true. I cannot contradict him on that. It is a most unfortunate statement but it is a true statement. and he mentioned BRINCO a few minutes ago and that was one of the most unfortunate examples of a giveaway programme that the history of our times, that the history of the Western World, or perhaps any part of this world, has ever seen. I do not know why the honourable member harps on it. I did not want to raise it. I would not have raised it, but if he feels that it is worthy of mention. If the honourable -

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dunphy): Order, please!

MR. DOODY: The man just sat down, Your Honour. He has been on his feet constantly for the past two days and he is still at it. Will you relax "Steve", take it easy.

MR. NEARY: He is provoking me now. - -

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dunphy): Order, please!

MR. DOODY: You are all tensed up, boy.

MR. NEARY: What about the Bill Mullalloy giveaway, the Dick Greene giveaway?

MR. DOODY: Now, the Pyramid Mobile Homes Plant out in Argentia came in for a great deal of ridicule.

MR. NEARY: No it did not. The minister did. The plant did not.

MR. DOODY: This was felt to be something that was pretty pathetic. Here it is, he says, there is one watchman out there now. The honourable minister went out and opened the plant, attended a party, a cocktail party. Actually it was a luncheon. It was thrown by the Pyramid people in the Officers' Club at Argentia. It was all very pleasant too. I must say it was a very welcome two hours off.

MR. MURPHY: (First part inaudible) serve liquor, did they?

MR. DOODY: They did. They did. They had wine on the table and they had alcoholic beverages of other sorts too, but I must say I tore myself away at three o'clock and came back to work.

The point is that the operation was geared to employ somewhere in

the vicinity of 150 people. They made a DREE projection on that basis. They showed how many people would be employed and how many units could be manufactured with that many people working, applied to DREE on that basis. DREE accepted it as a reasonable proposition, looked at the market. The gentleman says there was no market study done. DREE examined it very carefully, looked at the market study which was done, offered them a \$500,000 grant, which they accepted. Pyramid Mobile Homes went into operation with that \$500,000 and considerable of their own funds, something in excess of \$1 million total investment. Shortly after that the over-production piece came into existence. The over-production, as I have explained to this honourable House before, was caused by the economic conditions. People could not buy, could not finance the units. They are currently turning out one home a day, employing fifty-four people. I have told that in six weeks time they intend to produce two homes a day and they will add another thirty people. They feel that once the economic malaise that is affecting Canada or the rest of world rights itself, they will get back to full production.

The Pyramid people are not pessimistic. The Pyramid people are not planning on closing down. They have every intention of keeping the plant going and I am quite happy to say that the Government of Newfoundland, the Department of Industrial Development, were of some use in attracting the people to Argentia, the Pyramid people to Argentia because it is an area that is badly in need of jobs and fifty-four people working out at Argentia today is a lot better than it was a few months before they moved in there. I am sorry that it is not 540 people, obviously, but these are the simple facts of the things and getting into hysterics and waving your arms around your head and screaming about poor Mr. Smallwood and so on and how many people he would have had out at Argentia is all very entertaining, but it is really not very constructive.

Now, the situation in Labrador, as I say, is - as I have said we have encouraged all -

MR. NEARY: Sit down, boy and do not be making a fool of yourself.

MR. DOODY: - of the people who came to the Province to look at the industrial potential in Labrador. The ice problem is the major problem.

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There is a six or seven month period of the year when Lake Melville is frozen solid, where there cannot be navigation through that area. The cost of inventory during that period of time is tremendous. A couple of years ago it was bad enough. Today with the cost of money, the huge interest rates on money, to stock pile alumina or stock pile aluminum ingot or fabricated aluminum for that period of time is

excessive to the extent that the cost of power these people would have to receive and the cost they would need to pay for power to offset the cost of inventory, the six or seven months tie-up, it would just not be economically sensible. We even looked at the possibility of moving the ingot out across a country. It is a relatively light and small metal, and we thought in terms of a railway or we thought in terms of road transportation. But even at that the cost of the investment, the capital investment, in terms of the return from the market was such as to make it uneconomical. Perhaps in a year's time or two year's time things might change. I would certainly like to assure the honourable member that this government, when it is still in power at that time, and I think that it will be, will see to it that that power is made available and that industry can be attracted to the Goose Bay-Happy Valley area. Certainly there is no place in Newfoundland or Labrador that deserves the first call on the power from the area.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear! Hear!

MR. DOODY: I mean, that is just common sense. I would like to assure the honourable gentleman that this is the philosophy of this government. He spoke of the possibility of a sawmill industry for the area. Once again, as the honourable member is probably aware, that has been looked at. One of the sub-committees of the Goose Bay Project Group, of which the honourable member is a member, is assigned that very responsibility in conjunction with the Federal Department of Forestry or that section of the Federal Department of the Environment as well as our own Department of Forestry and Agriculture who have assigned people to that task, and they are looking at that very carefully. There is no need for me to go into the sad tale of the state of the lumber industry in the Western World, certainly in the Eastern Seaboard of the United States and in Canada today. It is depressed. There is no building. There are not enough housing starts. The cost of lumber has gone down. Our own lumber mills here in the Province

on the island are having a difficult time of it. They will survive. We will see to it that they survive. But I think that that has to be taken into consideration when we are looking at the possibility of such an operation in the Goose Bay-Happy Valley area. I am also equally certain that that is going to bounce back again, housing starts will re-commence and the building industry, the construction industry will move ahead again. Certainly the Western World is not going to give up and collapse. When that happens, I am sure that the material that has been gathered now by the sub-committee that I mentioned will be of inestimable value and hopefully they will be able to get something moving up there in that direction. But I just mention that to let the honourable member know.

MR. NEARY: Stop wasting the time of the House.

MR. DOODY: Do you want the answers to the questions that we are asked or do you not? I cannot understand you.

MR. MURPHY: They ask the questions and when you go to answer them now they want to know who is wasting time.

MR. NEARY: We know all about the world situation and in Viet Nam, you know.

MR. MURPHY: Well what are you talking about it every day for?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. MURPHY: You get in your own seat when you open your mouth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. DOODY: Are you all right now?

MR. NEARY: Do not be wasting time, boy, making a fool of yourself. Sit down.

MR. DOODY: The Hon. Member for Labrador South also asked a very relevant question, the flooding of the area in the Gull Island Valley, and the cost of harvesting trees. That has been looked at by the Provincial Department of Forestry and Agriculture, and I know

that they got some figures on it. The preliminary figures that I saw were absolutely frightening. It certainly would not be an economical operation. It may be in terms of ecology and environment protection that harvesting will have to be done anyway and the trees will have to be brought down to the Goose Bay, or the wood, will have to be brought down to the Goose Bay-Happy Valley area if that is done, and I assume that it will be, but I am not in a position to say so, because I do not have the engineering reports. The study was done by a group who were a federal-provincial group of forestry people. The honourable minister is not in his seat now but certainly he will be able to tell you. They, in conjunction with the environment people of both governments, did the study, that did the costing and the whole bit. I think they will be in a position to tell you. It has been done. As I say the cost is absolutely staggering, and it is involved to a large extent with the harvesting of trees on the slopes and so on which is a pretty involved situation. But that work has been done and the information is available. I am sure the ministers involved will be able to supply you with the information.

MR. NEARY: Is that your deputy minister there along side you.

MR. DOODY: What?

MR. NEARY: Is that your deputy minister there along side you.

MR. DOODY: No, that is the Hon. Mr. Murphy.

MR. NEARY: Giving you advice.

MR. MURPHY: Social Services.

MR. DOODY: Social Services.

MR. NEARY: God help him! We will all need welfare before we are finished.

MR. DOODY: Well, Sir, I would like to think that I covered most of the points that were raised. I have gone on, as

the honourable Member for Bell Island tells me at great length, that I am wasting the time of the House, and I certainly do not want to be accused of that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: Sir, if there are any other questions that honourable members want to ask me as we go through these estimates I will be only too happy to supply the information if it is available. If it is not I will try and get it for them, and I will now resume my seat.

On motion 1501-01 through 1501-02-08 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): Shall 1503-01 carry.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, anything in here for George? I got to ask about Mr. McLean. Anything in the minister's estimates for promotion for George McLean?

MR. DOODY: We are running ahead - the bursary is it?

MR. NEARY: No, no. A promotion.

MR. DOODY: No, no. I explained that earlier.

MR. NEARY: There is nothing there for George.

MR. DOODY: No. As I said earlier we received submissions from various public relations firms during the year. Mr. McLean's firms did not submit proposals that were acceptable to the department. However, that does not rule out his participation if indeed he does, sometime in the future, come in -

MR. NEARY: Poor old George will be on welfare.

MR. DOODY: with something that is acceptable. We have nothing against Mr. McLean. He is an honourable gentleman.

MR. NEARY: He is going to be on welfare.

MR. DOODY: Excuse me, the gentleman for Labrador South.

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): Order, please!

MR. MARTIN: Would the honourable minister briefly explain the procedure that is used in assessing industrial potential, the identification of industrial potential.

MR. DOODY: You will have to excuse the smile. It is not meant in an insulting manner. It is just that I went through that at great detail the other day, and the honourable Member for Bell Island told me to sit down and shut up, I was wasting the time of the House in going

through all of the boring, tedious details of how we arrived at such a decision.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: The minister probably tabled the information.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

MR. NEARY: Yes.

MR. DOODY: The various firms who were considered capable of doing the work are contacted by the officials of the department and they are asked to submit proposals as to how they feel the story of the Newfoundland industrial potential could be presented. They think of it in two different, media presentation and copywriting.

In the identification of the particular permits it arrives down at a judgment value of the officials concerned. They eventually come back and say that we feel that - in this case it was an outfit called the PRSL Limited, Public Relations Services Limited against McConnells Limited, and they demonstrated why they felt one could do a better job than the other. And there is a whole bunch of jargon here.

Now they talk about the area of concern of the audio visual services and the specific areas of brochure work and media with a view to filling the gaps in our programme. They have undertaken discussions with a number of firms. They could provide all services as they are required in package form.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, maybe I could spare the Committee some time. I think the minister misunderstood my question. What I am trying to get at is, in the identification of industrial potential, not the promotion of it -

MR. DOODY: I see.

MR. MARTIN: I am not interested in that. But the question is whether or not the department goes out to identify areas where industry can be developed or whether the department waits for potential developers to come in with ideas?

MR. DOODY: No, the department goes out. The identification of the potential of the Province in terms of the various departments that I mentioned earlier is done in house. We ourselves, the staff of the various departments working with or coordinated by the Department

of Industrial Development identify what they feel are the prime selling points of the Province. And then these are gone over with the chosen public relations firm, and they in effect put the icing on the cake or do the packaging. But the identification of the thing is done by our people who attempt to sell it then and go out and find people who might be interested in using the thing.

MR. MARTIN: One would assume then, Mr. Chairman, that the department has at its disposal complete resource inventory of the Province.

MR. DOODY: Yes.

MR. MARTIN: Certainly we have seen the map on Forestry and Agriculture. The one blind question that has not been answered is whether or not we have a complete inventory of the mineral resources, and in fact, can the minister, does the minister or his department have access to the survey files of BRINCO that they have compiled over the last twenty years?

MR. DOODY:

We do not have a complete resource inventory of the Province. It is something that is on-going. It is amazing how short information was in that particular area. It has been compiled as rapidly as possible. As the member says there has been a resource atlas compiled of the Island part of the Province and this is the one you refer to. In that you notice that there is a mineral inventory in two areas, one in terms of occurrences and one in terms of concessions.

The sort of information that BRINCO or BRINEX and these other concession companies is required by regulation to be provided to the Department of Mines and Energy each year, they have to bring in copies of all the field work that they have done, what they have discovered and what they have not discovered, the areas that they have worked over and this information is available to the Department of Industrial Development. Of course those areas that particular concession company chooses to take out a development licence on or a mining lease on is information that is reserved for that particular company itself. But once they decide that under the terms of the agreement that they are not going to develop that and they are given a certain period of time in which to make up their minds, that information is public knowledge and is made available to companies whom we feel might be interested in developing here.

MR. MARTIN: Right. And with regard to the Labrador section where we are now seeing one aspect of industry developed, that is the hydro potential, I am wondering if the minister and his planning committee has tried to put together all of the various pieces of the resource inventory in Labrador to decide how the basic transportation systems are going to operate in order to make it more feasible or make the development of resource potential there more viable. That is to say can we, by putting in a railway or a road in a certain place, hope to be able to get into opening up another mine or another area of forest, for instance?

MR. DOODY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, this is certainly one of the areas of

promise, the spin-off or secondary areas of promise from the Lower Churchill Development. As roads are opened up, whether they be forest access roads or in this case the roads that would be necessary for the servicing for transmission lines and the building of sites, it is historically true that development very often follows. It is much easier to entice or to attract a mining firm to do exploration and substantial testing if the communications systems are such as to cut back on their costs and to make it a lot easier.

The Minister of Mines and Energy in a statement here in the House a little while ago alluded to that fact and went into some detail on it. The railway situation in Labrador, which I am sorry I did not mention earlier, is not one that I am familiar with. It is not a question, quite honestly, that has been looked at very closely, to the best of my knowledge. Certainly the road situation is, and this is the area that we have been most concerned with because the building of the transmission line from the Upper Churchill to Gull and from Gull to Goose will necessitate a road which in effect will be a road from Goose Bay to Esker, from that road I would expect that a great deal more exploration and testing work will be done by mining companies.

Unfortunately, one of the problems in Labrador is the huge concession areas that have been given out. Some of them are coming back to the Province little by little. It is very difficult under the terms of some of these concessions for any one company to do a very reasonable job in exploration. This system has been changed but it is not always easy to change retroactively situations that have occurred or have caused to happen some years ago. But the honourable member is absolutely correct, the opening up of communication, the opening of roads and perhaps railways, or certainly even landing strips would make the development and the exploration of these areas a great deal easier and more practical and it is meshed in with and worked in together

in terms of the full package of the potential of the Province.

On motion 1503-01, carried.

On motion 1502-01 through 1503-01, carried.

MR. MARTIN: 1503-01 Mr. Chairman, if the minister would just very briefly explain how far along this programme has gone? Are we getting any great deal of benefit out of the training programmes? Does everybody know that this programme is available?

MR. DOODY:

That is the Newfoundland Institute for Management Advancement and Training. This is a NIMAT Programme. It is a relatively new programme. It has been one that we have come up with. As I was saying in our opening remarks, Sir, the two great shortages and the two big vacuums that we see in the development of the business and commercial life of the Province of Newfoundland is the lack of capital, risk capital, and to an almost equal degree the lack of management, trained management. So, this NIMAT Project concept was put together this year under the direction of Bob Olivero, who is also the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. He, working with a small staff, has put together a very comprehensive programme. It is not in itself a training group, but they will mesh together and co-ordinate the Extension Service of the university, and the other training programmes that can be brought to bear in the Province in terms of management.

They have brought out some programmes such as basic accounting and bookkeeping and industrial relations management programmes, relatively simple things that you look at, but things that are badly need here in the Province. The \$30,000 is a relatively small amount. We are hoping to get some DREE funding on that. We have run into a problem. The present Department of Regional Economic Expansion finances two management training programmes in the Atlantic Provinces, and they have been bringing great pressure to bear on us to include us in these two existing programmes. One of them is the A.M.I., the Atlantic Management Institute. The name of the other one just escapes me for the minute, but they are in effect agencies of three universities in the Atlantic Provinces, Dalhousie, St. Mary's and I think the University of New Brunswick. Their programme is far more sophisticated and far more advanced than we felt would be advantageous to the Province of Newfoundland at the present time. So, we have held out for an agency of our own.

I do believe that we are making progress in that regard. I think that the DREE people are coming around to our way of thinking. The provision of training programmes in that NIMAT Organization is done

through the facilities that I said of the university and the College of Trades and Technology, the College of Fisheries and other training institutes and individuals. The gentleman who is running it for Mr. Olivero is named Mr. Harvey Best. He is the executive director, and is the only full-time member of the staff right now. It is a relatively new organization. It has not had much opportunity to do anything very big right now, but it is private and it is non-profit.

The management board or the board of directors consists of representatives of business in the adult education facilities and some government people. So, I think it is a step in the right direction. They work very closely with the development association too which has a self training, management training and advice section. So, as I say, it is really only in its infancy, but it is something, I think, that is badly needed in the Province and we are quite happy to see it getting moving.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, one final point on that. We heard just this week of a similar programme that the federal government had, I believe, under the Department of Manpower and Immigration which was declared a total loss. They did not have much success. I suspect it was because they did not do very much promotion amongst the business community and the Province. If the minister has any promotional material available, I wonder if he would make it available to the members of the committee.

MR. DOODY: Yes, I certainly will, Sir. I will check with the NIMAT people and see if they have anything prepared as yet. I think the programme, the federal programme, that the member is referring to is the CASE programme which is an agency of the federal, industry, trade and commerce programme and it is one that was started here in the Province, I think, about five or six months ago under the direction of Mr. Toby MacDonald. It consists of a group of retired or semi-retired local businessmen who will apply themselves to assist business or commercial enterprises that have management difficulties. I think the cost for them is something like \$30 a day, of which the company is charged \$20

and the federal government pays the other \$10. So, it has been primarily a St. John's oriented programme although I think they are now making some efforts to get outside the Avalon. It, in itself, is a good programme. I think that it fills a vacuum. We had been after the federal government to establish it here for some time. Mr. MacDonald, I read in the paper recently, that he is a bit disappointed that it has not received all the attention that he feels it should have. I think that it will assist in the same direction as NIMAT and they can work together, but they are somewhat different in their approach.

MR. MARTIN: They are a complementary programme?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: They can complement -

On motion 03-02 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dunphy): Shall 1503-04 carry?

MR. M. WOODWARD: Mr. Chairman, -

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair recognizes the honourable member.

MR. WOODWARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, in light of the fact that the Provincial Government is participating in a small way with some \$30,000 then to the Goose Bay Project Group and the Federal Government is spending a considerable amount of money, over \$200,000 last year, I think, in looking or in research to develop something to replace the USAF segment of the economy in the event that they were to pull out of the area which I understand the agreement goes through until 1976. Whereas the direct result of that, some 700 or 800 people that are now presently employed in the Goose Bay area are depending solely on the USAF participation in the air base there and, as I understand it from the Minister of Transport, in the event that USAF do phase out of the area completely and do not renew their agreement in 1976 then we could no doubt see a large exit of the people from the Goose Bay-Happy Valley area because, as we see it now, there is nothing else in sight to replace the people that would be left unemployed by USAF withdrawing from the area.

No doubt the minister is familiar with this. He has had some people, his staff, working on the Project Group. I remember one person which I consider to be very capable and I think has helped considerably on the group, one of his development officers, Rick Emberly, whom we feel and the local community has felt that has done a considerable job, a good job on the group and maybe has been some help to bringing to light what has been brought to light as a result of the research that has went on with the Goose Bay Project Group.

Mr. Chairman, there is some uncertainty and I suspect that the minister is very well aware of what can happen. We are looking at a number of ifs - if the Lower Churchill gets off the ground, and it is only an if, and we have not been able to determine how many people will be employed, as the minister said earlier, when I asked the question, how

many people will be employed this year. We do not know how many people will be employed or how many temporary jobs, but whatever we look at, Mr. Chairman, in the results of Goose Bay, we are looking at an economy now that is dependent largely on a military force and that military agreements are largely between the Federal Government and the American or some, the American Government along with a small part of the British Government is playing by having a force in there.

So, we are looking at an uncertain economy which I suspect that the local community has no control over and maybe the Provincial Government have not that much control over either as to if the agreement is renewed and if the agreement is not renewed. But if it is not renewed in 1976 which is only a short time away, I think the agreement expires on the thirtieth of June, 1976, then we could be looking, instead of looking at an area where we feel has great potential for development we could be at an area that is going into an economic slump and no doubt that when this type of thing happens in an area like Goose Bay that is isolated and there is no other means, it is far different from the situation, Mr. Chairman, that happened in Stephenville. When Stephenville phased down, a number of people retained their homes and looked around in the immediate area such as Corner Brook and other areas for jobs and some maintained the home in Stephenville.

When you get an area like Goose Bay where people have got to come off of that portion to come to work on the Island or to go to some part of the mainland, they are not going to leave their families sitting in Goose Bay during the long winters and working abroad. They are more apt to leave what they have behind and we do have in the town of Happy Valley alone some 800 families now that are homeowners and have developed their own homes there. Those people have been working with the Americans now, most of them are working with the Ministry of Transport. That the Ministry of Transport have taken those people on on a temporary basis, I suppose is an

unusual federal agreement but they have taken them on for the duration of the USAF Agreement which was a three year period, from July, 1973 until July, 1976, for that period of time. Those people are very cognizant of the fact that they may be left without jobs and no one has assured them that there will be jobs when that time has elapsed. So this Project Group, the federal government saw fit to set up a Project Group to try to attract or to study and to try to attract industry to the area. As it sits right now, I do not think that we can see on the horizon not one industry other than the possibility of the Lower Churchill going ahead which could employ a number of people.

We have had a number of studies. One of the studies that was made was the round wood transportation for the Labrador Linerboard, the transportation of round wood down to the Island of Newfoundland to Stephenville. I think that a number of people now involved in that industry, in the harvesting of wood, feels that it would be better if we had a chipper in Goose Bay which would probably give some permanency and some permanent jobs. I do not know if the minister has given this any consideration. Originally when the mill was meant to go into Stephenville it was decided that a chipper would go into Goose Bay and the wood would be shipped down in bulk in chips rather than the round wood that we are shipping today. And we find it very expensive and very costly.

The other area may be that the minister can look to the fact of what type of production are they looking at for the harvesting of wood for the Labrador Linerboard from that area this year? We understand now that the shipping will be cut back, instead of having one 5,000 ton bulk carrier or instead of having two, as they had last year, 30,000 ton ships, they will be looking at one for the transportation of wood from Goose Bay to Stephenville.

This area, Mr. Chairman, when you look at the total Labrador Linerboard operation, people are a little bit, I suppose, concerned with the fact that Labrador Linerboard have not put any initial investment

into fixed assets into the Goose Bay area. What they have been doing over the years is taking over surplus buildings, some of them are in very poor condition, from the Canadian Forces and from the Ministry of Transport. They have very little to leave behind other than the fact that they have invested a large amount of money in equipment. But as far as moving out of the area is concerned and leaving a large amount of assets behind, there is none there other than the equipment that is movable which they can ship to some other location. But this in itself does not lend any permanency or any permanent industry to the area and people are not looking at it as the life line economy. The other area where we are concerned is the fact that the studies that have gone ahead jointly by the Project Group and by the provincial government has not come up with one industry that can fit one particular person in to a job in the event in 1976 that USAF decides that they are not going to renew their agreement and then to move out of the area. And there is no doubt that the - although we think of the development of the Lower Churchill and the Premier saying that there are great prospects, potential development for the Goose Bay area, there is nothing tangible that we can see and I do not think the people are too enthused about what has been said or they are not taking it as facts. They would like to see something happening.

In this respect maybe the minister can fill the committee in on his views on this and also on the land transfer and when the community will get about to conducting its business, the new enlarged community of Goose Bay-Happy Valley that was amalgamated and the councillors elected but they have no jurisdiction because the land has not been transferred to the Province. It is now, as I understand, federal still, maybe still a federal reserve. I think maybe it is transferred to the Ministry of Transport and will in turn be transferred to the Province. But the time is important there and maybe the minister can tell us if we are going to this summer

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have the transfer complete so the community can go about developing,
and if there is any prospect of industry coming in, maybe
the community can make ready for it, Mr. Chairman.

MR. DOODY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will attempt to answer some of the questions raised by the honourable members. Certainly they are not easy questions to answer as he well knows. The economy of the Goose Bay -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: They are very real questions. There is no question about the question. Real serious questions, and I would not want the committee to think that I am taking them lightly. The honourable member realizes and has said that the economy of the area has depended for many years on a military installation there. Since that time a logging industry of considerable size has taken place in the area. Whether or not both bulk carriers will be used this year I am not in a position to say. I know that the markets have softened for linerboard. I know that there will be some down-time in the mill. The honourable Minister of Forestry has said that here in the House, the Minister of Fisheries I am sorry, and what the production of pulpwood in the Goose Bay - Happy Valley area will be during the coming season I am not in a position to say at the present time. I would hope that they would be able to keep up to the production of last year, but certainly if the mill has got to cut back in production, then there can be no question but the operation in Goose Bay will be affected.

If the production is cut back it seems reasonable to suppose that it may be necessary to use one rather than both bulk carriers, although I am of the impression, and I may be wrong on this, that contracts have been signed for both bulk carriers and it may be in the best interest of the operation to keep them both in operation. But as I say, that is a point that will be clarified when it becomes clear to the people responsible.

The Goose Bay Project Group itself, of which the Member for Labrador North and the federal Member for Grand Falls - White Bay - Labrador are members, it has been in operation for a considerable length of time and they have, as the member indicates, done quite a few studies. They have examined possibilities of industry and they

have pretty well, I would gather from the reports that I have seen, come to the conclusion that the Lower Churchill Development will be the major potential for industrial development or for job creation in the area other than the present facility. I know there is an exception here. They have a sawmill as one of their major projects, but we discussed that a little while ago.

I notice that they say here that the industrial opportunities studies into activities that will be in significant demand during construction and operation of the Lower Churchill Project, and they name some examples here, for instance wood transmission poles, creosoting plants, trucking services, machine and electrical shops, bulk cement storage, steel fabrication shop, tire sales and service, commercial storage facilities. But these are all service industries and are not the sort of basic industrial development or industrial permanent job creation that the honourable member was asking about, I am sure.

The situation is as he has described it. They have laboured long and hard and have attempted to come up with the answers for permanent jobs in that area. As I said earlier, the big and tangible, the one that may come up again pretty continually is the ice situation and it is difficult to find an industry that fits the particular problems that are in the Goose Bay - Happy Valley area. I have no doubt at all that the people involved, the provincial members of that committee, as well as the federal, will continue to try to do their very utmost not only to keep the present USAF agreement in operation, and that of course is strictly a federal responsibility, but we will certainly do our best to encourage it, but also to try to find the back up industrial base for the economy of the area.

With reference to the transfer of land, we have gone into that in some detail a little while ago, I will run through it again for the benefit of the committee. For what appears to be an interminable length

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of time the provincial and federal governments have been bickering over the turnover of lands and buildings and areas from the Government of Canada to its various departments to the Province, which in turn can make them available to the Goose Bay - Happy Valley area and whether for commercial activity in the case of some of the buildings or for the municipality in the case of some of the housing and the land. I think some of the houses have been turned over, but certainly not nearly enough.

On February 27 the various people involved

had another meeting, another in a series of many, many meetings and our Mr. Emberly, whom you mentioned, summarized the discussions in a telegram to the Federal Minister of Transport saying in effect that the agreement that has been delayed for so long could be signed in two sections, that we should sign an agreement immediately turning over the lands and buildings to which the member refers so that we can make them available to the people in the area, the municipality for their immediate use. It should have been done a long while ago. There is really no reason for it except for the fact that the Federal Government are reluctant to turn over a part of the area without turning it all over. The Province is reluctant to take possession of the whole area because of the capital cost of some of the public works involved up there.

So, the areas for which we would have to take responsibility which have not been kept up, as the honourable member knows, the paving of roads, the water and sewerage system in some cases, the fire fighting service, above all, the energy supply, the power supply would cost, I think, the last estimate I heard, would cost the Province in capital funds something in the vicinity of about \$10 million. The Federal Government at one point have agreed to fund us somewhere in the vicinity of \$1 million or \$1.5 million I think was the last figure we heard. So, we said this is completely unacceptable. We were not responsible for the condition of the area up there. We had no say in its upkeep or maintenance or indeed in their installation or building. So we can hardly be expected to take them under present depreciated conditions without some funding or costing arrangement with the Federal Government.

So, they have once again gone back to give that some more thought. Well, this has been ongoing now for the best part, I guess it must be two years. We have been going over this, back and forth over the same mishmash, with various departments. So, on February 27 as I say, we sent them a telegram summarizing the meeting of that date and shortly after that, we received a telegram from them acknowledging receipt of this telegram, But three or four days after that we received another telegram saying

that they hoped to be in a position to comment on the contents of our telegram shortly and, lo and behold, about four days or five days ago we received another telegram saying that they intend to look at our telegram sometime around the middle of April. Now, this is the sort of frustration - because if they would just say no or say yes or whatever. It is funny, I guess, for one respect but it is not very funny for the people up there who I am sure convinced that nothing is being attempted and nobody really cares and it is frustrating for the officials. you mentioned Mr. Emberley, there are others who have been also involved and it is so frustrating from there. People from Municipal Affairs people from Public Works, people from the area themselves who have served long and given of their time to work on this ongoing frustration.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: Yes, there is a gentleman from Justice who is after growing several beards and whiskers trying to resolve his problems, of his counterparts in Ottawa, but this is simply not to delay the activities of the House, Sir, but simply to try to convince the member - and I know that he will never be convinced. If I were in his position or if I were in the position of the people of Goose Bay, Happy Valley, I would never be convinced that we are trying to get the darn thing turned over. Everybody - the Federal Government says that they do not want it; the Provincial Government says that they do want it; the people in Goose Bay have indicated that they need it; it seems obvious that it should be done, but it has not been done.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: That is right. Pardon?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, if I may. I would just like to have one or two words on this subject because of the fact that my association with this area goes back to the early fifties. I have very many personal friends down there, not political but personal friends. I did serve as Minister of Labrador Affairs for a few short months. I was completely

emerged in a very serious problem that had been created and I am just wondering how things are going since, with reference to the pension plan down there, I think the honourable member has said some 800 people are concerned and I think at the time that the great majority did not have much of an outlook for the future as far as their pension plan was concerned.

It is a great tragedy, Sir, if this great, great air base as I call it which it was originally intended to be, it just phases out and becomes just another ghost town. In the time of the few months I was Minister of Labrador Affairs, we did spend a lot of time with the member, of course, who was the member at that time. As a matter of fact, I think he predeceased me as Minister of Labrador Affairs at that time in the -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. MURPHY: Predeceased. No, that is not a good word, eh? He is not dead, no. All right. He preceded me, that is the word. That is right, yes.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. MURPHY: You were missing for two weeks, Sir, but you were not dead. You were just vacationing. So, the reports of your death have been greatly exaggerated. I think Mark Twain said that. But quite

Frankly, Sir, I thought I would say a word on it. I am a little bit concerned about what is going to happen here. We had a beautiful area there. I remember the early days when they set up the Happy Valley area. As a matter of fact before anything had been there, I was visiting there with Mr. Ted LePoint, at the time, who was civilian personnel officer on the base, and he just showed us where that area had been graded down, where the old civilian club was down by the Hamilton River. I know these people have their roots in there. They are very good family people as such. They belong to the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area, and I know they must be terribly worried about what the future is going to be.

So, all I say, Sir, is that through the honourable member himself, and I guess Mr. Rompkey is very much concerned, the federal member and all the government departments concerned, I am very happy to say, Sir, that our department there is not over-busy with welfare in that Labrador area. I am very happy for that because a lot of people just feel that it is a completely depressed area. We have done our best. We have a fairly adequate staff in that area there to look after things. We are working with the people as closely as we can. So, I only hope, Sir, the mention of this great chip mill kind of brings a little bit of a smile to my face because I remember all the great meetings that were held there and our former Premier expounded at great length on this thing here.

I am wondering, Sir, again, and watching the difficulties we had with the shipping, Sir, the past few years where we had chips waiting, tied up for many days, if the idea of the chip mill had been completely forgotten or is it still alive or would it be the thing. I think the idea was then that this would happen and this would be sort offunnelled or blown into the hold of the ship and then sort of pulled out of the hold when it reached the Stephenville area.

So, I can only say, Sir, that I certainly hope that this Goose Bay Project Group can get something done and relieve some of the anxiety that these people must feel. I mean, you know, there is a count-down on it now between now and I think, July, 1976, I believe, is zero

date. So, all I can say, Sir, is that I certainly hope that to the member who represents the district - he must share the anxiety - and to all the people there, that everything will turn out to the best of their advantage.

MR. DOODY: I should just mention that shipping situation, Sir. It will just take a half a minute. I have neglected - it has not been ruled out by any means. It is just one of these situations with that Labrador Linerboard Operation and I am sure it will be debated fully later on during these estimates. They are not in my estimates. But, it is a huge capital cost. To pour money into it at the present time is something that is going to have to be looked at very, very seriously. The cost of the operation and the capital cost of that mill and the woods operation are such that it has to be looked at very, very carefully before we get involved in another big capital expenditure such as a chipper might be. But, it could -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: That is a large part of the cost and one balanced against the other might very well be the answer. As I say, it is being looked at. It has not been forgotten by any means.

On motion 04 and 05 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: Since it is six of the clock I think I would like to call it at this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It now being six o'clock, I now leave the Chair until eight o'clock this evening.

The Committee resumed at 8:00 P.M.

Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1503-05 - The Member for Labrador South.

MR. M. MARTIN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I was about to ask the honourable minister if he will look on his list which he must surely have of those people who got a part of that \$300,000, and tell us where it went -

AN HON. MEMBER: It is very difficult. (Inaudible)

MR. MARTIN: The red lights go. We would like to know who got paid? For what? And when? And maybe, why?

MR. DOODY: 1503-05?

MR. MARTIN: Right. Promotion.

MR. DOODY: Promotion that is \$330,000.

AN HON. MEMBER: \$290,000

MR. DOODY: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Going back to that.

MR. DOODY: Yes, \$290,000 was last year's vote, right, or last year's revised.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: Advertising.

MR. NEARY: How much did George get?

MR. DOODY: No, there was none there unfortunately for my good friend. The placement programme expanded to include media work in several Western European countries and Japan in addition to Canada and the United States. All English Language placement was handled by Ted Mills Studio, and all foreign language by PRSL, Public Relation Services Limited, whom I explained earlier. A copy of both placement schedules is attached. I can get to that in a minute. The North American amount is \$105,092.92, the international amount is \$14,537 so that a vast majority of that \$119,000 was placed by Ted Mills Studios here in St. John's. Layout Design and Production, all design layout and art work for both advertising and brochure production was handled by Ted Mills Studio, \$11,818.67. Brochures, the printing costs only are included in this amount, with all printing been done in the Province. Basically two brochures were produced The Newfoundland Adventure and Newfoundland Marine Potential. The latter was printed in two languages.

one of them was in Norwegian for that offshore oil exposition of Stavanger of last year and that is \$12,813. On fairs and missions and so on the department exhibited at the Offshore North Sea Exhibition at Stavanger in Norway in September 1974 the total cost of that was \$31,000. That was the design of a booth, the construction and transportation of the booth, the exhibition rental space,

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. DOODY: and various other services, interpreter services and so on in Norway, \$31,000. And the cost of two investment luncheons were undertaken in Boston and New York attended by a total of 425 United States businessmen, Development Councillors International Limited organizing pre and post-luncheon publicity and media work, the banquet facilities and meals at the two hotels, in the two places, and the cost of shipping down some Newfoundland salmon and shrimp and so on. And support was provided to a local firm, Terra Nova Shoes Limited to participate in the International Shoe Fair in Montreal was \$625.00, audio visual presentations, the creation of a departmental photograph library was begun, a local photographer was hired named Dave Miles, that cost \$8,600; public relation services - an active programme of press tours and press release distributions, speech writing and audio visual script writing was undertaken during this year - public relation services \$38,813, a series of small souvenirs of the Province were used for distribution to industrialists, businessmen, public relations people, international press

people and so on, replicas of various parts of the Provincial Life and so on, \$2,500. And there was a Financial Post supplement in preparation of editorial, advertising, lay out and production done by an outfit called Quantum Public Relations for \$4,000.

I am sure I do not know who Quantum Public Relations are. It is a new one on me.

MR. NEARY: How do you spell it?

MR. DOODY: Q-u-a-n-t-u-m, Quantum Public Relations.

MR. NEARY: It sounds impressive.

MR. DOODY: It certainly does sound impressive all right. The media placement schedule is here which breaks down is Financial Post, Financial Times of Canada, Toronto Globe and Mail, The C.I.N Bulletin, The Canadian Mining Journal, The Oil Week Magazine, The Atlantic Advocate, Industry Week Magazine, The Financial Times of London, The London Times, The Guardian of London, Norwegian Offshore and North Sea Catalogue, and so on. Anyway that totals the amount of the subhead in breakdown.

MR. MARTIN: Could the minister shed any light upon this business of a couple of weeks ago where, I think it was, the Federal Trade and Commerce people held an exhibition or a promotion of Canadian Sea Food Products and Newfoundland was not included? I am wondering what input the minister's department had into that?

MR. DOODY: No. And in all honesty, Mr. Chairman, I know nothing about it to the best of my knowledge. If such an exhibition was held, our department was not involved nor invited to be participants nor were our people involved in anyway. The Department of Fisheries may have very well have been, and I rather hope they were, but certainly the Department of Industrial Development and the promotion people in our department were not.

On motion 1503-04 through to 1504-03 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 1504-04 carry?

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, this Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation, the minister started the other day to give us a progress

report. This is the first year, I believe, that the minister has had an opportunity to report on the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation. It is the first time there has been a vote here for it, I believe. Is there anything spectacular about this that we should know about or are they just another bureaucracy that is set up and is not doing anything worthwhile?

MR. DOODY: No, Sir, we have very few new bureaucracies set up that are not doing anything. There are a few that are left over from the old regime but we are gradually wearing them down and weeding them out. All the data on the activities of the year of the Development Corporation in answer to a question from the member for Bell Island was read into the Hansard and tabled in the House. I guess it was not more than three or four weeks ago but certainly no more than three weeks. I can go through the whole process again if the committee wishes by industry, by sector, the amounts involved. I think that that would not be constructive really, because the information is already a matter of record.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, that is not necessary. I asked the minister the other day if he would get a list of all those who received loans from the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation and what the loan was for and if any of the loans had been repaid or any debts outstanding or have any been written off? The minister undertook to get me the information. Would the minister have the information now?

MR. DOODY: There are two answers to that three or four part question. The first one is that I undertook to consult with the Minister of Regional and Economic Expansion in Ottawa to ask him how he felt about tabling the names of the people who were successful in obtaining loans from the Development Corporation because, as I say, there is a great input of federal funds in that organization, and I do not really know what the federal policy is with regard to the publication of that sort of thing. Personally, I see nothing wrong with it.

I do not mind doing it. Once we get the okay from them, I will only be too happy to table the information in the House. As to the amount of money outstanding, I would suggest, Sir, that since the operation has been in progress for around a year, as the member says, there has been very little if any repayment of loans. There have certainly been none written off, because there has not been enough time. To the best of my knowledge the debt schedule is one that is current and active, and I do not really see anything very serious or very worrisome about it. Certainly we have received no reports from the Corporation to indicate that they are incurring any problems of that nature. Certainly

I think that next year they will be able to tell us the tale of how much of the money has been loaned, how much that has been invested as equity will be recoverable, not only in absolute terms of money repaid but in terms of direct benefit to the Province in relation to jobs created and in addition to the economy of the Province. But, I do not really have any information on the numbers of dollars that have been repaid. As I say, the operation has not been in being long enough to have any substantial amounts repaid. Certainly there have been no write offs.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, one thing that concerns me greatly about the image, if you want to call it that, of the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Loan Corporation. I believe I heard the minister - I am not quite sure now if it was the minister - but I heard somebody the other day in authority using the same reference to the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation that I personally frown on and I think it is very detrimental to their cause. I am not sure if it was the minister or not who indicated to the House, or somebody outside the House, that the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation will grant loans when all the chartered banks and all the conventional methods and ways of getting loans, you know, when the applicants have been turned down, they go to the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation.

Well, Sir, that is not right. In my opinion, that is not the way it should be, Sir. You know, you go to the bank, the bank says no, boy, your project is not feasible. They turn you down. You go down to, who is it downtown who says, never borrow money needlessly? Who?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No. Never borrow money needlessly, but when you must -

MR. MURPHY: Household Finance.

MR. NEARY: That is it Household Finance. You go down to Household Finance and they say, no, boy, it is not feasible. You go to the Industrial Development Bank, no, not feasible. Go over to my honourable friend, the Minister of Rural Development, and he says, no, boy, not feasible.

So, then you are flicked over to the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation as a kind of last resort.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, Sir, that is not what it is for in my opinion. The Newfoundland and Labrador Development Loan Corporation, Sir, the emphasis should be on development.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Well, it is not, and that is where the weakness is and that is what I am concerned about.

MR. MURPHY: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, Mr. Chairman, that is not what I am saying. In the case, for instance -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, just let me finish and I will tell you what I am talking about. If the Minister of Social Services will just pull out his ear plugs for a moment, Sir, I will tell you what I am talking about. I think I have a very valid point, that it is the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation, Sir, that should be out preaching the gospel around this Province. They should be explaining to people, business people, industrialists, people who have ideas and suggestions for setting up business and industry in this Province, saying, look, we are here. We have the people who can do the feasibility studies for you, and we have the people who can set up your accounting procedures for you, and we will give you financial assistance at very low interest rates, and we will join with you, if we have to, in setting up the company. We will put some equity into it ourselves.

It is not a place of last resort in my opinion. The Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation themselves should be taking the initiative and should be establishing industry if necessary.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Sir, it is not - look, if the dummy from Bonavista would only listen, Sir. This programme -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please! Order, please!

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, if the honourable gentleman is not going to speak in this debate in a very intelligent way and refer to members by their right name, by the right district which they represent, the honourable gentleman is now asked to retract that statement.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult for the member to comprehend, to understand me.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, my point of order is that the honourable gentleman from Bell Island must retract that statement.

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: What statement?

MR. NEARY: What statement? Ah, do not be talking so foolish.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: There is no point of order there.

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): Order, please!

It is unparliamentary to refer to any other honourable member other than the honourable gentleman from such a district. I would ask the honourable member to retract that statement.

MR. NEARY: The honourable -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: I think you would retract that way.

MR. NEARY: Yes. There is nothing unparliamentary about it, Your Honour, but if Your Honour makes the ruling, well,

MR. NEARY: Of course I abide by Your Honour's ruling.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dunphy): Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, could you get the honourable Member for Bonavista South to restrain himself, Sir. If he does not understand -

MR. DOODY: Come on, get on with it.

MR. MORGAN: You are wasting time of the House, come on.

MR. NEARY: I am not wasting time of the House. I am, Mr. -

MR. MURPHY: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Well, so what? We did not put the seventy-five time limit on. That was done by the dictators on the other side.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dunphy): Order, please! Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, -

MR. CHAIRMAN (Dunphy): Order, please! Order, please! I would remind honourable gentlemen both to my left and to my right, when another honourable gentleman is speaking, he has the right to be heard in silence and I would like that rule observed.

MR. NEARY: So, Mr. Chairman, if the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation is going to do the job that it was set up to do, and we were told in the beginning about the great things that were going to be accomplished by this Corporation - as a matter of fact, it is a brain child of the former Liberal administration. It is, Sir. They can laugh at it all they like. It is one of the pieces of unfinished business, Sir, that was left behind. The only thing that needed to be done, the only thing that needed to be done after January 18 was to appoint the Chairman and the members of the Corporation. That is all that had to be done, Sir, and some money put into it.

Mr. Chairman, this Corporation, Sir, is just going to be like any other government agency, any other bureaucracy. After another year or two we will be looking back on it and say, well, it failed. And the reason it will fail, in my opinion, and I do not think it should fail - they have only had one year yet in operation. They have only had one year, Sir. The minister really has not given us a report on their

activities during the past twelve months. The minister has not told us how many industries, what kind of industries were established, no, the minister has not. Sir, I know one real good, solid, sensible, common-sense industry that was set up. I did not hear the minister talking about that.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Name it. Name it.

MR. NEARY: I will name it if I have it, sure. But I think the House should take a few moments, Sir, to dwell on this subhead because I think it is quite important. The minister has not told us how many jobs have been created as a result of the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation, what kind of industries have been set up.

MR. DOODY: Yes I did.

MR. NEARY: The minister did.

MR. DOODY: Yes, I did, sector by sector dollar by dollar.

MR. NEARY: The minister lumped them all together and said, tourism this much, mining this much, so and so this much. Well, Sir, I want a breakdown. Look, -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, I may not have a breakdown, but honourable members on the other side may have one before I am finished. Sir, the Committee is entitled, Mr. Chairman, to this information. How many jobs, what kind of jobs? How many jobs, what kind of jobs, what kind of industry? Is this just a court of last resort? Will emphasis be placed on development? Will the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation go out take the initiative, try to establish industries themselves? Or will they just wait for people to be turned down by all the other loan agencies and finally get to the Newfoundland Development Loan Corporation as a last resort? Is this what it is meant to be? I mean, I am quite sincere. I would like for the minister to give us the information.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, just a few brief comments while under the heading of Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation, 1504-03. It is indeed to me quite surprising after two years since the formation

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of this new Corporation, the honourable Member from Bell Island stands in his seat and says he was not aware until a couple of days ago that this Development Corporation was set up for the purpose of helping those people who could not obtain financing from other sources, Mr. Chairman, And then he turns on the other hand and says it was a brain child of the Liberal administration, yet he does not yet understand how that Corporation is supposed to work. Unbelievable, yet he is the very spokesman in this debate who is criticizing the honourable Minister of Industrial Development of this Province, standing for as long as two hours,

criticizing and talking about what kind of policy should be brought in. And here we are with a Development Corporation set up and he does not even understand how that Corporation is supposed to work.

MR. NEARY: Now you know why the gentleman is a dumbbell, Mr. Chairman.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, to have to listen to that kind of nonsense, to have to listen to that kind of debate in the House of Assembly and to ask such silly, stupid questions, when all the honourable gentleman had to do during the past two years was to talk to any loans officer. He did not even go and talk to the chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Frank Spencer, who is doing a fine job in that position. He did not only have to talk to him but just talk to the loans officers of that Corporation and to find out what their function is and not to stand in the House and condemn the Corporation after two years.

MR. NEARY: Sit down, dummy.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stagg): Order, please!

AN HON. MEMBER: Name him! Name him!

MR. CHAIRMAN (Mr. Stagg): Order, please!

I detect a certain willingness for some honourable members to describe other honourable members in an other than complimentary and parliamentary manner. I bring it to the honourable member's attention and anybody else who might be anticipating a similar foray that that type of remark is completely unparliamentary and uncalled for.

MR. NEARY: I thought I was being very kind to the honourable member.

MR. MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, that is very typical. When a backbencher tries to score a point, and he is hitting home, usually the reaction from the opposite side is to personally attack.

MR. NEARY: You are not hitting home.

MR. MORGAN: I am hitting home the fact that the Hon. Member for Bell Island has been speaking in this debate for at least two hours and

wasting the time of the House of Assembly, because he very seldom knows what he is talking about and tonight he has proved his point. Tonight he proved his point. He did not even know what the Development Corporation, set up two years ago, was for and how it is supposed to work. It is unbelievable, after the two years the Corporation has been in existence and helping industry and making loans available. The point I think he was trying to make was the fact that we are making loans available to companies and industries on the basis that they cannot get financial assistance from the banks, from other finance companies or other sources of lending. The term, I think, and the minister can confirm this, is that before a loan is made available that the Development Corporation must have made sure that the applicant has been turned down from three other sources before the application can be processed and approved or even considered. The application for assistance has to be turned down from three other sources. Unfortunately, I think, in some cases that does not work out to the benefit of the applicant. And I would like -

MR. NEARY: Does the member

MR. MORGAN: - Mr. Chairman, to point out that these regulations were not the regulations set down by this government, if it was a brainchild of the previous administration, maybe it was. But unfortunately the regulations are set down at the federal level because this Development Corporation is funded by the federal government. There is only a small portion, a small percentage that is funded by the provincial level and usually it is in the form of equity, equity investment. Therefore, as the old saying is, the man who pays the piper calls the tune. In this case I think the regulations governing the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation could be very well changed. But it is up to the federal level of government to listen, Mr. Chairman, to the suggestions put forward by the Hon. Minister of Industrial Development and this Province, as a government, to change the existing regulations in the hope that they will benefit

the smaller companies who are trying their best to develop some of our primary resources. So, Mr. Chairman, I hope that that suggestion will be listened to by the honourable minister.

MR. DOODY: I certainly appreciate the comments of the member for Bonavista South and obviously he has done what many members of this honourable House should have done, and I think particularly the member for Bell Island, he should have looked at the act and at the organization before he - but, of course, that is ridiculous. I should not even suggest that.

Under the terms and conditions under which the Development Corporation was established, I can refer the honourable committee to the section entitled, loan capital, which is section 10 of the act.

"The total amount of advances by Canada outstanding at any time under this section, excluding your accrued interest shall not exceed the amount of \$20 million." In other words the federal government, the Government of Canada runs entirely the loan portion of this organization. The Province of Newfoundland funds an equity arrangement of \$2 million. So as has been suggested by an honourable member, the Government of Canada has got a large say in the organization.

Section (4) says such funds shall be used by the corporation to make loans for the establishment, expansion or modernization of business enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador, provided that the corporation considers that the business enterprise to which any loan is made is viable and could not obtain adequate financing from any other sources.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: "And could not obtain adequate financing from any other sources." In other words it is a lender of last appeal, a lender of last resort. Now this is, no loan the Corporation shall carry interest at a rate less than the rate at that time determined by the Minister of Finance of Canada in respect of advances of funds provided by the Department of Finance to Crown Corporation plus a minimum of one per cent per annum. In other words, the Minister of Finance of the Government of Canada in his wisdom decided that this organization was not designed to go into competition with the private commercial Banks of Canada, whether or not that was a wise decision of course can be debated at some length. It would be a rather fruitless debate because the articles have been signed and the arrangement is under way. It is true that the negotiations for this organization, the negotiations leading to its establishment, were started under the previous administration. Fortunately they were carried through to fruition by the present administration. As a matter of fact, the agreement that I have here is signed on behalf of the Government of Canada by John Marchand, Minister of Regional and Economic Expansion and by H.R.V. Earle, the Minister of

Economic Development. So that indicates to me that it was signed very shortly after this administration took office, or relatively shortly thereafter, I think first the Minister of Finance and Economic Development was the honourable Mr. Crosbie, following which Mr. Earle took that portfolio.

So the facts of the matter are that it is a by law, a lender of last resort. Now the Government of Canada, through its Industry, Trade and Commerce Department has recently established a new business bank, business development bank, to replace or actually to absorb the Industrial Development Bank. The I.D.B. is a Government of Canada institution which was designed to help small businesses, to provide funding and once again as a lender of last resort. You have to demonstrate to the officers of that organization that the commercial banks and lending institutions would not accept your proposition. In their wisdom the Government of Canada put that particular institution under the tender arms and care and guidance of the Bank of Canada, of all open-hearted and kind hearted institutions in the world of which to put a small business bank in charge.

Anyway they have changed that recently and I understand now that a new Corporation has been established to absorb the activities of the development bank, the I.D.B. and will also absorb some of the other small business activities of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and there are many, very few of which have filtered down to this Province as I stated in my opening comments. Hopefully under the new organization this will happen.

One of the unfortunate things from our viewpoint is that it will duplicate in many respects, in many ways, the Development Corporation and we have visions in a year's time or a year-and-a-half's time, of a competing organization here which might conceivably cause more concern and more confusion to the small business people of the Province by having two organizations, both federally funded, both headed in the same direction and competing with each other as lenders of last resort.

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I raised the question at a recent meeting of the Ministers of Industry, how can both of the organizations be lenders of last resort and Mr. Gillespie said he would take it under advisement and let me know. But we have not heard yet how they both are going to be lenders of last resort, but it is an interesting philosophical problem.

To answer perhaps part of the problem of the Member for Bell Island and even to attempt to look at the problems of the Member for Bell Island boggles the mind. But to just to try to grapple with one that he raised recently, the Development Corporation does indeed go out into the field and solicit applications. It goes out into the field and speaks to business people. It encourages business people and people who are interested in establishing business to come to them for advice and assistance. It does not tell them at any time that this is the place where they will get their financing. What it does do in many cases is direct them to the I.D.B. or to the various other financial institutions always with the assurance that if all these other people turn you down, come to us and we, under our terms of reference, are in a position perhaps to help you both in terms of equity, we can loan you some provincial funds to make up your participation in the venture, and we are in a position to loan some of the federal funds to help you carry it through. They are carrying on a series of regional development seminars in the Province. The concept of regional development seminars is certainly not new. Many government agencies and departments have been carrying them on for the past few years. But, the vast majority have, in our estimation, perhaps lacked the proper planning or the proper follow-through and proper follow-up. We would like to think of them to involve existing entrepreneurs and business people in resource based industries and fishing and forestry and mining and tourism and to explain to them the various areas of financial assistance. Not only financial assistance, but in management guidance and in other areas where there might be a vacuum or a lack.

We have encouraged the Development Corporation, and indeed the Development Corporation on its own initiative has managed to get involved in many of these things. They are, as I said earlier, participating very heavily with NIMAT in its management training programme and they hope to bring its policy and courses and programmes out to the people in the Province. There are many areas of concern and

many areas of interest and many areas of participation by the Development Corporation other than the straight loan thing which our Corporation, I guess, is best known for. It seems that many of the opportunities that are in the Province right now emanate from the further development of our existing and under-utilized resources. You know, our human resources as well as our natural resources primarily in the fields, as I said, and I keep harping back to it because I am sold on the idea, in the fields, our own particular fields of forestry and fisheries and agriculture, of minerals, tourism, small manufacturing, specialized services and hopefully - well, that remains to be seen perhaps, and I should not even mention it because I will be accused of big announcements again of petroleum, gas and the sort of spin-off industries that would come from the harnessing of the hydro potential of the Labrador.

It was decided that the Corporation would not really devote all its energies to a service section of business or they would not sit down there in their nice offices in on Kenmount Road and talk to retailers and wholesalers, fellows who want to start bars and lounges and liquor businesses. There may be the places where these things are necessary but there are very many places where they are not. This Province has a surfeit of this sort of thing. So, they decided that they would particularly apply themselves to the businesses that would directly or indirectly grow from bringing in additional dollars created by new producing industries and even though they may be very small industries in the Province they decided then that they should get involved in something that I have harped on on many occasions during my comments or during these estimate debates, any advancing of venture capital in the form of equity financing. If a man comes in, or a firm, or a woman, or a group, or whomever comes in with an idea and they say, your terms of reference allow you only to loan us, no matter how good our fund is, \$3.00 for every dollar that we have. We do not have the hurt money. We do not have our own funds to put in there. Then the Development Corporation is in a position to say, well, we have got some venture capital here that the Province has put up and we will

raise up, we will raise up at the expense of the Province the risk money that has to go in there to qualify for federal funds. And this is what we have done in many respects, and this is where they fill a vacuum, and this is a point that I think the -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: It's a - no, it's a participation in the venture. The corporation participates in it. They take an equity position in it, and if the thing goes bust -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: then that money, you know, is gone, but it is risk capital. And as I say this is something that the Province of Newfoundland has been sadly lacking in and there appears to be very little local risk capital or even Canadian risk capital to fill that vacuum. For some reason or other, and it is not only common to Newfoundland although it is probably more apparent here than anywhere else in Canada, Canadian business people and Newfoundland business people like to see their money in a little pile in front of them, or they would like to be able to look out through the window or go down in the morning and count - I know the feeling, Yougo in in the morning and count the cans. The member mentions it to me from time to time. How happy I used to be when I was able to go in in the morning and count the cans and know that all was well! Check the contents of the barrel of beef to see if anybody was in there in the evening and pilfered any of it, and this sort of thing. This is the sort of unfortunate type of entrepreneur in many respects that we have had in Newfoundland, and this is really not an indictment of all of us. There are those people in the province, not enough; perhaps, but many who have invested and re-invested and invested again on many risky adventures and they should be commended. We do not have, I would say there with very, very, very few exceptions we do not have anybody from the rest of Canada who is willing to invest or risk rather, a plugged nickle. We get the insurance companies from Canada down here, Sir. We have all sorts of great insurance companies down on Water Street and Duckworth Street who sell life insurance and all sorts of insurance to the people in the Province. But they do not

invest very much of that money back in here, as I understand it.

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: They will buy some of our bonds, you know, nice safe money. They know there is a good solid administration here. They know their money is safe. They will buy all the bonds that we can put on the market. That is no problem with them. But you do not see them getting involved too much in any new venture, and the same is true of the chartered banks. The chartered bank system in Canada to me is something that has to be a rather pathetic exhibition of financial - what is it? - miserliness. We need a merchant bank system here. We need a risk capital system here. We need perhaps, as I said before, a venture bank financed and guaranteed by the Government of Canada for developing provinces as they do for other nations. They do it for - there is an E.D.C. Branch of the Industry, Trade and Commerce Department in Ottawa which will, as I said, loan money or guarantee money for a new venture in Jamaica or Trinidad, and more sugar to them, but they cannot do it for the Province of Newfoundland.

So in a small limited way we have put an equity fund into the Development Corporation. They have started a management advisory service down there which includes financial and accounting and engineering and legal and marketing and production advice, many things that are necessary. Certainly they do not have enough people to be able to do it all at the same time, but they are spreading out and they are helping and they are doing what they can, and they do have that advice available, and they are willing to send their people out to do what they can with small businesses around the Province. They are building up an industrial, what they call an industrial intelligence bank to assist in exploring potential opportunities for the provision of research services, a commercial library in access to national data banks. They are able to tell somebody who comes in with an idea and say, this was tried such and such a time, or we have had somebody in with an idea like this before, and we have gone into it in some detail and this is the result of our finding and so on, and we really do not think that this is such a great idea.

The ideal, of course, is to have adequate capital and the best of financial management, and somebody who is capable in personnel, management, in production, and in marketing, and in managing financial statements, and legal corporate structures, and able to prove proper legal title to a business, and able to get the proper plans and costings and required facilities. All these things would be ideal to the Newfoundland business person, or indeed any business person could provide all of that sort of thing, and they would not really need any sort of help, any sort of Development Corporation or any sort of industrial development division or department, but unfortunately these are very rare in Newfoundland. And I would suggest, Sir, they are very rare in many of the developing parts of the world.

So what we have got to do in our Development Corporation and indeed in our own department is to search out potentially viable business opportunities,

some of which are coming to us, being proposed by businessmen and others. The ideas have got to emanate from our own people, and we got to make up the deficiencies in these sectors that are lacking in some of the ones that I mentioned. We got to be able to fill in these vacuums, to fill these voids and make up for the things that are missing. Now the honourable member opposite is interested in statistics and what we have done statistically to date in that Development Corporation. Well, we have authorized financial support from fifty-five businesses by offering loan funds of \$8,011,000 and equity funds of \$983,000. Now should these businesses succeed, as projected, they will provide additional employment -

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, to save the minister trouble. Would the minister take a half a dozen of these and just give us an example.

MR. DOODY: No, I am doing these. When you get in here perhaps you can do your estimates, but now I am going to work on this one. I am not going to save any time. I have listened to you wasting time now for two days, and I am just going to give the House the benefit of the information that I have here.

MR. NEARY: Do not be parroting Wick Collins, boy.

MR. DOODY: Then when I sit down -

MR. NEARY: Do not be parroting Wick Collins, boy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: Give the committee -

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: - the information. I am asking the minister to give us a half a dozen.

MR. DOODY: Why should I have to take the sins of Wick Collins on my shoulders. Glory be to the hand of God, is there no mercy in this world?

MR. NEARY: Well that is what you are doing. You are parroting him. I mean, we did not set the seventy-five hour limit here, you know. That was your fellows who did that.

MR. DOODY: Here I am, an Irish orphan with one leg and I got to take the sins of The Evening Telegram. Let me carry on will you please?

MR. NEARY: All right, how many jobs?

MR. DOODY: We estimate something in the vicinity of 911 full-time jobs and 721 part-time or seasonal jobs.

MR. NEARY: Okay.

MR. DOODY: Is that what your were groping for?

MR. NEARY: Give us some examples of the types of industry.

MR. DOODY: Well, there are many yardsticks used to measure this sort of thing, but one of them is not the possibility of employing useless, defeated, political non-entities. So I do not think there is very much point -

MR. NEARY: You are likely to be back in the pickle barrel.

MR. DOODY: Yes, that is right.

So, Sir, there are a great many details. I am not going to go into them, As I say, I am not going to mention the names of the people who got loans unless I get the permission and the authority of the minister in Ottawa, because, as I say, and I thanked him, and I give him full credit, it is the federal government's money that is in here, and it would be less than courteous for me to go into that sort of detail. But if there is any other information that I can provide the House other than that, as I say, I am only too happy to do so.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman,-

MR. DOODY: Up she rises.

MR. NEARY: Sir, I think the House really is entitled to this information, but if the minister wants to go to his counterpart in Ottawa to get permission to provide this list to the committee well and good. But the minister could at least, Sir, get up and say, look, under Tourism, we set up a hotel or we bought another sister ship for the Rowdy Man. Under Rural Development we set up

a half a dozen sawmills. This is the type of thing we are doing. Give us some idea. The minister is asking us to approve this vote blindly, and we do not know what we are approving, and we do not know if this is a success.

MR. DOODY: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: Well tell us what kind of things the Development Corporation has been doing. Have they bought any aircrafts? What about the sealing boat that we heard about that they are going to set up a cannery on? Give us some information on that. You know, give us something to work on, something to hang out hats on.

MR. DOODY: There was \$40,000 spent -

MR. NEARY: Well, give us a half a dozen examples of the kinds of industries that have been set up.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Carried.

MR. NEARY: No, it is not carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. MURPHY: The Hon. Member for Labrador South wants to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, I would be interested in hearing what the minister had to reply, but it appeared that he was not about to. So there is something else that I would like to plug in here in the same vein as the questions raised by the Hon. Member for Bell Island. For instance, the sawmilling sector of the development programme -

AN HON. MEMBER: What?

MR. MARTIN: Sawmilling, all of the money that has been put into sawmills. Now I realize that a lot of the smaller type mills have been funded by Rural Development. But once you get into the larger operations then it comes under the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation's jurisdiction. In one particular instance, there is a private operator with a fairly sizeable operation, who was funded by the Corporation,

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grossly over-capitalized with not, as it turned out later, very much management expertise, apparently, who had to be continuously propped up with further grants and loans from the Corporation all the while undercutting the prices of private operators who were trying to struggle on their own and got a serious blow to that part of the sawmilling industry. Now I am wondering

if this is a common occurrence in the history of the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation or if it is one isolated incident. These are the kinds of things that we would like the honourable minister to point out to us before we have to go out on this subhead.

MR. DOODY: Well, if you are talking about the sawmill industry per se or a particular sector of it, there are several major involvements by the Development Corporation in the sawmilling industry, one that immediately leaps to mind is the Rayo Forest Products Mill out in the Gambo area. Is this the one you are referring to? The Ray Osmond mill and you are absolutely correct on that one. The DREE involvement was substantial and the Development Corporation's involvement was substantial. This is the sort of reason why I hesitated and hated to bring to mind the names of individuals but if that has to be, then so be it.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: May I, with your permission, Sir? The situation now that the Rayo Forest Industries mill is one of what appears to be a major management problem. The Development Corporation has had to put some of their people in there to try to find out exactly where the problems are. It would seem on cursory examination that the cost of logs to the mill is about thirty to forty per cent more than they should be according to the original projections and estimates. Where the difference is they have not as yet to my knowledge located. They do know that it is a management problem and not an operating problem, not a machine problem or a production problem. On the cost of the operation, the cost of the product that they are putting through is way in excess of what it should be. It is, as I say, it is one that the Corporation is working on. They have got their people in there trying to sort it out. We have even seconded from our department a gentleman whom, well, he is not there now, he spent several weeks out there working on it, a gentleman who is probably well known

in the forest industry, Mr. Ross Shephard who was a Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of Forestry and Agriculture who has been assigned to our department and spent some time working on it to try to sort it out. They are trying to get a new accountant in out there and they are trying to reorganize the management of the operation. The suggestion that his product was being sold on the market more cheaply than his competitors' is something new to me. I had not heard that before. I knew he has a tremendous and ferocious inventory out there which was a bit, you know, a problem which I saw as a very heavy one because of the cost of money and the cost of inventory these days. If indeed what you say is true, that they are undercutting the competitors while they are being financed by the Corporation, that is a very serious charge and one that I will certainly look into. It is not one that I knew before.

The Development Corporation has put \$1 million, oh, over \$1 million \$1,154,000 into large integrated sawmills and I think that mainly speaking there are two of them. There is that Rayo Forest Industries one and there is the Ralland mill, the new one that is not yet in production but which is coming along pretty favourably now. Talland, the one down in the Hermitage area, down in Bay D'Espoir, Ed Ralph and a gentleman Strickland, Ernie Strickland and I think they have provided, certainly if they have not provided financial assistance, they have provided management help with the Sexton Mill in Terra Nova, Kepenkeck. But these are the mills which they have been most actively involved in and financially has been the two that I have mentioned. They have also offered management help and accounting help and so on in several other mills in the Province, some of the larger mills.

In the mining bit, there is some \$900,000 invested in the Green Bay Mine. In the tourism, there is \$895,000 invested in tourism to encourage the establishment of hotel and motel accommodations in areas of the Province which cannot maximize their tourist potential because of a lack of such facilities.

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AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Where are they? Do you know where they are?

MR. DOODY: No.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Why?

MR. DOODY: Because I do not have the list here in front of me.

Then, if I told you where they were, you would know which ones they were. I do not really know. I do not know. I have not got the list here. That is the difference between you and I. I was delighted to know that the Development Corporation had established and worked on this many hotel and motel accommodations to the tune of \$895,000, done by an efficient staff with an impartial Board of Directors who made judgments on them. I do not ask who they were. No, I do not know.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY: I do not know.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. DOODY:

I honestly do not know. I have not asked. If I start working now on where these are and -

MR. NEARY: Could the minister postpone this -

MR. DOODY: who got them. The next thing you are going to be wondering, are they P.C.'s or are they Liberals or are they this or are they that? What districts are they in and what their political affiliations are? I do not know. I have not asked. I have let the Development Corporation make its own decisions. I do not want to get involved in it but I will if you insist on it.

MR. NEARY: Yes, I insist on it. Why not postpone this -

MR. DOODY: Because you really terrorize me and you make me do all sorts of terrible things that I do not usually want to do.

MR. NEARY: Why not postpone this vote until we get the information and go on to the next one.

MR. DOODY: Do not pass the vote, boy. Let it stay there. Do not vote for it.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, that minister -

MR. MURPHY: It is placed on the Order Paper. That is the way it has always been.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, the Minister of Industrial Development answers to this House for the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation, Sir, and God only knows we have been accused often enough in the last couple of weeks about not getting information out to the people of this Province. And here we are now almost on our hands and knees trying to drag a little bit of information out of the minister who answers for this Corporation in this House. If the minister does not have the information, let him undertake to get the information, let him clear it through Ottawa if he has to -

MR. DOODY: I have already told you I would do it.

MR. NEARY: but not pass this vote, Sir, until we get the information we want. Go on to the next item.

MR. DOODY: I have already told you that I would undertake to consult

with the people in Ottawa about this and if it was all right with them I would table the information in the House.

MR. NEARY: All right, leave this vote in abeyance until we get the information.

MR. DOODY: No. No. No. If you do not want to pass it you vote against it but we are going to bring this to the House this evening.

MR. NEARY: I do not know, Sir, if they have anything to hide or not.

MR. DOODY: No.

MR. NEARY: Well why not give us the information?

On motion 1504-03, carried.

On motion 1504-04 through 1508, carried.

On motion Head XV, Industrial Development, carried.

Head VII Justice 701-01

MR. CHAIRMAN: The honourable Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Now, Mr. Chairman, unless the Committee insists, I do not propose to go into an opening statement. I rather subscribe to the view that was announced a couple of minutes ago by the honourable the Member for Bell Island that these estimates are an opportunity to get information and unfortunately during the past two or three years there has crept into the practice in this House of great debates on the minister's salary, and there is no more information under 701 or 702 or similar votes in any department, there is just no information. But we sit around and debate that and then you get into the real issues as to where the information is and you trip over yourself with the people carrying them. So if it is the wish of the Committee, my suggestion is that we pass on until we get to, well the first item really is 703. And you can criticize me, say anything you wish about me and ask me any questions you wish and I will try and answer them.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, the tradition of this honourable House has always been that on the minister's salary -

AN HON. MEMBER: That is wrong.

MR. NEARY: Yes, Sir, as long as I have been here and I have been here thirteen years now, going on fourteen years.

MR. MURPHY: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, Mr. Chairman, the situation is this, Sir.

MR. MURPHY: Do not tell me.

MR. NEARY: Yes, and I have been here just as long as the honourable minister.

MR. MURPHY: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Sir, it has always been the tradition of this honourable House that the minister on his salary would give a report of the activities of his department.

MR. DOODY: Well, I tried to do that and you accused -

MR. NEARY: No, I did not accuse him.

MR. ROUSSEAU: When the Minister of Industrial Development accused him of a filibuster. He did. Right!

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, Sir, I am quite prepared to go down through the estimates item by item. But, Sir, the minister is quite wrong, that we could have a continuing discussion on the minister's salary, on the administration of justice in this Province. But if the Committee does not want to do it, I am satisfied to pick up the items as we go down through. Certainly we would expect the minister to give us an accounting of his activities.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: All right. Let us try it out and see how it works.

On motion 701-01 to 08 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): Shall 703-01 carry?

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, before we carry 703-01, could the minister bring us up to date, Sir, on the appointments of judges in this Province. This is something now that has been hanging fire for some time. I am sure the minister must have some observations to make on it. We are just not going to let this slide through. We got the Appeals Court. I understand the old Daily News office down on Duckworth Street is being all done up, posh offices, wall to wall carpeting waiting for the appeal judges to be appointed. So, the minister must have anticipated that the appeal -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Morgan did not get any money.

MR. NEARY: Morgan did not get any money. Well, I am glad to hear that. The minister must have anticipated when he bought this building and fixed it up, renovated it, that the Appeals Court would have been set up by now. Let the minister give us a report on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): The honourable Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, I thank the honourable the justice critic of the Opposition for affording me this opportunity. This heading, of course, covers a fair number of items, not the least of which, in fact I think the most important of which, even though it is not spelled out precisely, is in salaries because there will be a staff for the Court of Appeal, in law books, in recording equipment. These things in these votes will be money for the Court of Appeal.

I hope that all honourable members of this House are fully aware of what the situation is now. Well, Mr. Chairman, in the last session of this House, about last May, after about a year and a half or two years of consultation with my counterpart in Ottawa - I use that word very advisedly because I am not sure that the federal ministers regard the provincial ministers as counterparts - But in any event, after considerable consultation with the Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General for Canada, we finally drafted, and it met with their approval, his approval and his deputy's approval, an act setting up a separate Court of Appeal.

This act was passed last May and is on the Statute Books subject to being proclaimed. Now, an act is not law until it is proclaimed. You ask, why can it not be proclaimed today? The reason for it, Mr. Chairman, is that the Judicature Act which was passed last year, the act amending the Judicature Act, was a pretty massive piece of legislation. It sets forth for the first time - and I said this before - in over 125 years it restructured the Superior Courts of the Province. It sets forth a totally new system of procedures within the two courts.

There will be the Court of Appeal consisting of or headed by the Chief Justice of Newfoundland and two other appellate judges. There will also be the Trial Division headed by the Chief Justice of the Trial Division and three other trial judges. Now, today, if a litigant is unhappy or dissatisfied with the decision of a single judge of the Supreme Court, he appeals to the other three judges. when it is in full strength, under certain procedures. They constitute themselves as a Court of Appeal, but it really is the one court.

These procedures are all set forth to come into play the day that the judges are appointed to the new Court of Appeal. Today, if we proclaim the act, we would be in a very unusual situation. We would have appeal procedures to a court that does not exist. This

could mean that certain litigants in Newfoundland would have no recourse to an appellate court at this time. As soon as the act was passed by this House, a copy of the act was sent to the Minister of Justice in Ottawa with the urging that he now amend the Judge's Act of Canada to confer upon the Governor-General in Council the right to appoint and pay judges of the Court of Appeal.

The indication that we received at that time was that the - indeed there was an indication about this time last year that the act would have been amended in June because generally there is an annual amendment to the Judge's Act in Ottawa. Some Province increases one of their courts, the County Courts or their Superior Courts or something every year. But there was an election called and then there was no amendment to the act.

We inquired again - I did - when the new session of parliament opened. I was told by Mr. Lang that the bill would be introduced in the House of Commons early in November and with a bit of luck it should be law by the end of December of 1974. Now, the bill was indeed introduced in the House of Commons in November or December of 1974 - I have forgotten which - but it did not get through. My deputy minister inquired of the Deputy Minister of Justice in Ottawa this winter as to when is the bill likely to pass now. No question at all the bill will be through, it will be law by March 31. There are some salary adjustments in there. It has to be law by March 31. Otherwise, there has to be some change in the accounting procedures. March 31 is coming on and there is no word.

Now, there is nothing I can do or anyone else can do to compel the Parliament of Canada to pass an act. All I can say is that the act is before the House. That act provides for three additional judges for Newfoundland in the appellate division. It confers upon the Government of Canada the right to pay them.

We also asked at the same time that there be included in that amendment to the Judge's Act a provision for two extra District Court judges, one for the District of Gander-Twillingate with the judge residing in Gander, and the other for - guess where? - Burin-Burgeo with the judge

residing in a place called -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: - Grand Bank. That is it. It almost escaped me, Grand Bank. Again these two provisions, the provision for these two judges contained in that act, all I can say is that I hope the act will soon become law. In the meantime, under the British North America Act the Province is responsible for providing facilities for the Superior and County Courts. We have nothing to do with the appointments and we do not pay their salaries, but we are obliged to provide the facilities and supportive staff.

So, we, immediately the act was passed - there was some money in my vote last year, the vote of my department, to try to get on with renovations for a building to house the Court of Appeal. At the time the place we had in mind was where the District Court is now and legal aid, it used to be the Union Bank building.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The Bank of Home Affairs, was it not?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, it was Home Affairs. You know, it is amazing how people can miscalculate. I asked them one day, how much do you think it would cost now to make this into a nice courtroom because after all it is the highest court of the land. Oh, \$30,000. I think somebody down in Public Works should know. We will make it \$40,000. So, when I went in and took a look it was between \$500,000 and \$750,000. The slate roof was gone. The renovations that would have to take place - I do not know what that says for the combination of the District Court Judges at this time, but in any event this was the money that would have to be spent which we just did not have.

We then asked the officials in the Department of Public Works would they please see if they could find a place to rent close to the law library because it is very essential that any Court of Appeal be within close proximity to the law library which we are obliged again as a Province to provide for judges and lawyers too. Fortunately they came across this building, the former Daily News

building and that is leased. Do not ask me the terms of the lease, I do not know. I have only seen it once, the specifications, but they have done a first class job of laying it out to the specifications set down. It provides for a courtroom, an office for each judge and for the secretarial staff and then there has to be a vault because there are some very - all the court documents have to be very carefully guarded.

MR. MURPHY: Would the minister say that is provincial responsibility?

MR. HICKMAN: That is provincial responsibility. Unfortunately the only time that I saw this building, the renovations, when I was down there with the deputy minister and we heard some hammering downstairs and went around the back and discovered that there is an entrance to the back of that building, and we found some offices down there. They were being renovated for someone else on Water Street, I guess, and we asked if we could have these and there is our intention to station two crown prosecutors for downtown permanently, and the Director of Corrections and the Probation officers.

That, I think, brings up to date - at least as far as I know. I have told this Committee everything I know about the Court of Appeal. Let us see. Is there anything else under 703?

703-02-06, Mr. Chairman, refers to recording equipment. That vote is being increased. At this time we have recording equipment in one or two of the Magistrate's Courts in the Province. We have sent recording equipment out to these courts. We have asked them to check them out and to let us know which type of equipment they find to be most satisfactory. I do not think that we have been able to get a consensus yet, but where we have to spend a fair amount of money this year is on recording equipment in the Supreme Court.

One of the problems in the Supreme Court at this time is the delays in obtaining transcripts of evidence in order to make an appeal. We have without any hesitancy responded to every request from the Supreme Court for court reporters. Court reporters are exceptionally difficult to find. They are not the ordinary stenographer.

The lady, she cannot miss a word. Now, we have had recording equipment down here for a number of years. Apparently it is not sufficiently accurate that the judges will rely on their recording equipment alone. They insist that the court reporters sit there and take it down in shorthand as well. This means that you are tying up three and four girls constantly because a girl cannot take shorthand as a court reporter for more than, oh, I would say, twenty-five minutes at the longest.

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: I know. Anyway, you know, there are certain prerogatives that I, as a minister, do not possess.

MR. NEARY: They are just as valuable here, you know.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, in any event, we have now - the recording equipment down there now is beginning to give out. Instructions have gone out to find recording equipment that is sufficiently accurate that all you need is someone to sit in the court, the clerk of the court, and who can turn it on and turn it off. Then, the girls, we have five girls, five court reporters in the Supreme Court, that is three more than we had oh, four years ago.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: I am not disagreeing with you, but it is not my prerogative to decide as to how or what goes on inside the courtroom door.

MR. MURPHY: Do they use one of these machines like Miss Murphy used to use or do they do it in regular shorthand?

MR. HICKMAN: Regular shorthand with their shorthand books and they write it all down and the recording equipment is going merrily along at the same time.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes. What happens then is when the time comes to transcribe it, you know, a girl has got notes going back for twenty minutes and then she has got to wait until - the other girl may be down taking evidence now. So, she cannot transcribe the next twenty

minutes worth of evidence. In any event, all I can do is make the facilities available. I do not have the right to say that they shall be used.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: No. We have now asked - in fact the registrar of the Supreme Court has had, I think it is Atlantic Film in to see what sort of installation they can put in and put it in quickly. I am told that the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities have a recording system there that works exceptionally well. They do not use court reporters and they have a transcript of their evidence very quickly after any hearing.

Anyway this is what we are aiming for. This is why that vote of the recording equipment is in there. The other items under courts, Mr. Chairman, seem to be almost the same as other years with the natural increase because of salaries. There is a vote there for Judicial Council. That is the Judicial Council that was appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Courts Act that we passed in this House last year.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: But I am just summarizing, setting forth the policy. When the heading is called, you know, if you want any more information I will be glad to -

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): The Hon. Member for Labrador North.

MR. WOODWARD: The minister gave us a good resume on the Appeal Courts. Maybe he can tell us why they have increased the salary by thirty per cent, an additional \$373,000, in salaries. Maybe he can tell us how many additional positions they have filled, and the categories, and the salary scale or position. Maybe that will occupy some of his time.

MR. HICKMAN: I hope that the honourable gentleman was not under the impression that the difference between \$1,041,000 and \$1,415,000 is the staff of the Court of Appeal.

MR. WOODWARD: Yes.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh, no. The staff of the Court of Appeal will consist of -

MR. WOODWARD: Well, tell us!

MR. HICKMAN: Wait now! The staff of the Court of Appeal first will consist of probably a registrar, but I am not certain of that. In Nova Scotia -

MR. WOODWARD: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes. There will be not more -

MR. WOODWARD: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: Wait now!

MR. WOODWARD: How many new positions?

MR. HICKMAN: About six.

MR. WOODWARD: But no it is not about. We want to know how many, you have it there.

MR. HICKMAN: Six. Six. I have six.

MR. WOODWARD: Six positions for \$373,000?

MR. HICKMAN: Oh; no, no, no, no, no!

MR. WOODWARD: Tell us what the annual increase is, plus the new positions.

MR. HICKMAN: The other increases in salary are the increases that will take place if we can fill all of the vacant posts we have.

MR. WOODWARD: Tell us what you budgeted it for. That is all I want to know.

MR. HICKMAN: We are budgeting for \$1,415,800.

MR. WOODWARD: Last year you budgeted for \$1,041,800.

MR. HICKMAN: That is right.

MR. WOODWARD: What covers the increase of \$373,000?

MR. HICKMAN: Anticipated increase in salary.

MR. WOODWARD: Anticipated increase?

MR. HICKMAN: Right.

MR. WOODWARD: No new positions?

MR. HICKMAN: No. The only new positions -

MR. WOODWARD: You are going to give them a thirty per cent increase across the board.

MR. HICKMAN: No.

MR. WOODWARD: More than thirty.

MR. HICKMAN: No, it is not going to work that way, Mr. Chairman.

MR. WOODWARD: Well, that is the way the figures --

MR. HICKMAN: I cannot think of any new posts other than the Court of Appeal -

MR. WOODWARD: You should get the officials in "Alex" to tell us what it is all about.

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, I am just looking at them here. They are here in the yellow book. If you would look in the yellow book. I do not see any here in the yellow book, 118 - that includes 118 people whose salaries are set for starting with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, it includes the bailiffs, and the court reporters, the court stenographers, the salaries for the District Court, the elevator operators, the law librarian. I can tell you, for instance, that the vote for the law librarian is \$3,500, which we put in there is gone now, it will be nearly doubled because of a letter I got yesterday. Under the Provincial Courts Act the magistrates' salary must be reviewed annually now. That

review will take place next month or the month after, you know.

MR. WOODWARD: But you do not increase it by thirty per cent.

MR. HICKMAN: We do not know how much we are going to increase it by. But the only new posts, Mr. Chairman, - oh no, they have included the correctional officer -

MR. WOODWARD: How much does he get?

MR. HICKMAN: I do not know, it is not in there. It is just courts. That is all. Just the court staff. The only new post there, there might be an occasional second clerk in the Magistrate's Court. For instance, in Happy Valley the magistrate has asked for a second clerk and I believe he is going to get one.

MR. WOODWARD: Yes, he should. He should.

MR. HICKMAN: And maybe he should.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. WOODWARD: Oh, yes. No doubt about that.

MR. HICKMAN: We have included in there \$20,000 for extra assistance

AN HON. MEMBER: Carried.

MR. HICKMAN: under magistrates. Now may be -

MR. WOODWARD: \$20,000 for extra assistance, that is, \$353,000.

MR. HICKMAN: The rest of it is anticipated increases.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: You know, there is no way you can put any fat in my estimates, I wish there was. It was all salary.

MR. WOODWARD: But your total staff is going to get an increase of thirty per cent.

MR. HICKMAN: I hope your are right!

MR. WOODWARD: This is what the figures are saying, are they not?

MR. HICKMAN: Well, I hope you are right.

MR. WOODWARD: You know there is no additional staff, but they all get an increase of \$373,000, divided among 118 people.

MR. HICKMAN: No. No. They are not, Sir, you can take it from me that they will not get an increase of thirty per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: But the only new posts are these in the Court of Appeals.

MR. WOODWARD: So there is nothing in here for judges.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh, no we do not pay judges.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman -

MR. CHAIRMAN (DUNPHY): The Hon. Member for Bell Island,

MR. NEARY: I know, Sir, the minister, I noticed he had a little bit of a smile on his face when he talked about the appointment of a District Court judge for the Burin Peninsula that would be stationed in Grand Bank. But I do not think the minister has his eye on that, Sir, I would say the minister is a little more ambitious than becoming a District Court judge.

MR. HICKMAN: There is nothing wrong with Grand Bank.

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon? No there is nothing wrong with Grand Bank, but I would think the minister is probably a little bit more - I know the minister is looking for a nest, a nice comfortable nest, Sir,

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: after the next election. But I am sure that the minister's sights are a little higher than living down in Grand Bank as a District Court judge. But, Sir, on the subject -

MR. MURPHY: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: But on the subject, on the matter, Sir, of District Court judges, I wonder if the minister could tell us, because we never hear very much about the District Court judges who are already appointed and functioning, I am wondering if the minister - I suppose this comes under the minister's jurisdiction. -could tell us just what the workload is for the District Court judges who are already appointed? Do they justify - we never hear anything about it. Maybe this is the reason Ottawa is rather hesitant to appoint two or three more District Court judges. I notice there was no mention of Labrador at all, my honourable colleague might have noticed that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: But is the case load very heavy now for the District Court judges? Is there any need for any more District Court judges?

Is Newfoundland ready for it? Does it serve any useful purpose at all?
You know, is it just a sort of an illusion of grandeur?

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: What is the case? Well, then perhaps the minister might also care to comment when he stands in his place on the slowness - I know the minister made some reference to the appointment of the Appeal Court judges - but the slowness in appointing the judges of the Supreme Court. There is a vacancy there now for some time since the late Judge Higgins had passed away there last Fall. That vacancy has not been filled. There is provision for two additional judges of the Supreme Court.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: Judge Puddester is working down in the minister's office part-time, I think, on a per diem basis, or on an hourly basis.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, that is a vacancy - no, no, Judge Noel was appointed there. A good - I will say.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, let us not bring politics into this -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. NEARY: No, but it is always very frustrating for me, Sir, as an ordinary layman, and I cannot understand this slowness of the Government of Canada in appointing these judges. Is there any reason for it? Can the Province put any pressure on? Now, I know if the minister put pressure on it might be misinterpreted that he might be bucking for the job of a judge of the Supreme Court or the chief judge of the Appeal Court. But is there any way that pressure can be put on Ottawa, because it does slow down the process of the administration of Justice in this Province. I think the minister would be the first to admit that. Is there anything at all we can do to speed up these appointments to persuade Ottawa to make these appointments? And on the other point that I mentioned earlier, perhaps the minister would care to tell us about the District

Court judge, for instance, in the riding of Bonavista-Trinity-Conception. How is the work load? I mean how many cases per year would be heard in this court? This would be very interesting because the case load may be heavy, or it may be too heavy for one man. Maybe they need two there. Maybe they do not need one in Gander. Maybe they need two in Bonavista.

AN HON. MEMBER: Two in Brigus.

MR. NEARY: Yes, two in Brigus. Could the minister give us some information at this time?

MR. HICKMAN: The courts are not obliged nor do they, Mr. Chairman, submit to me a record of their work load, but I have a pretty good idea as to -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: No, we do not. We do not have nothing to do with -

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, not civil cases.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not civil cases?

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, only the criminal cases.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: I would think that the busiest District Court in the Province - I would not think, I know - the busiest District Court in the Province is in Corner Brook, Judge Soper. There is no question about it. That Court serves the entire West Coast. Judge Soper goes on circuit. He goes down to his Honour's bailiwick. The District Courts of St. John's have a tremendous number of writs issued out of these two Courts, civil

writes. How many trials they handle per year, I do not know. But it has the potential of being by far the two busiest courts in the Province. Grand Falls, which was a slow starter has become reasonably busy.

MR. MURPHY: Does that include Labrador as well?

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes.

The District Court judge, Judge Inder, Judge Inder sits in Happy Valley and in Labrador City.

MR. NEARY: Once a year.

MR. HICKMAN: No, Judge Inder will sit in Happy Valley whenever there is any work offering.

MR. NEARY: That is once a year.

MR. HICKMAN: It may turn out so that is, either the people in Labrador do not want to appear before Judge Inder on a criminal case, or, alternatively, it is indicative of their being very law-abiding citizens.

The last judge to be appointed was Judge Bartlett, who graced this House for one full day.

AN HON. MEMBER: Did he?

MR. HICKMAN: He certainly did. Judge Bartlett sat over there right next to the Member for Placentia East. Mr. Smallwood and he sat side by side in the back row on March 1, 1971. And Judge Bartlett was threatening to write a book about it, my one day in politics. But be that as it may, he tells me, Judge Bartlett tells me that he has been much busier since he went to Brigus than he had anticipated. With respect to the other two district judges -

AN HON. MEMBER: Can he handle it? Or do you need two more judges?

MR. HICKMAN: No, I think he can handle it, Mr. Chairman, but he certainly has indicated that he has been busier than he had anticipated.

What is a very delightful thing is occurring in the Province of late - I think Legal Aid has had something to do with it - that lawyers are for the first time beginning to move more and more into rural Newfoundland. The trail was blazed by His Honour in the Chair when he went to Stephenville, went back from whence he came, not quite from Boswarlos, and set up practice there. Gander has a law firm, Marystown, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, and there is a gentleman in the Clarenville area.

MR. WOODWARD: Labrador City.

MR. HICKMAN: And in Labrador City we have two lawyers now.

I anticipate -

MR. NEARY: We almost had a branch office on Bell Island, only our friend behind you there chopped me down.

MR. HICKMAN: Right.

MR. AYLWARD: On your recommendation.

MR. NEARY: No, not on my recommendation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Oh, yes!

MR. NEARY: When we get to Legal Aid we will deal with that.

MR. AYLWARD: Okay.

MR. HICKMAN: In any event, Mr. Chairman, as more and more lawyers move into rural Newfoundland the need for District Court judges become more readily apparent. And I subscribe to the view that there is no reason why a litigate in Grand Bank or Marystown or Gander or Bonavista should have to come to St. John's to have their cases tried. There is no reason why, if the Government of Canada is prepared to pay these salaries, we should not have these District Court judges. When I come to the capital vote I must remember, I must not forget now that when we get to 703-09 to tell the committee what we are doing there. I think it is a good idea, and I think we can justify these courts. On the appointment of supreme - the delay in filling a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench I cannot answer that. I just do not know the answer.

MR. NEARY: You cannot understand it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any reason?

MR. HICKMAN: I think I know the reason. In the beginning, again, it went back to the anticipation that the Judges Act amendment would be through by the end of the year, and it was Mr. Lang's intention to recommend to his colleague to make all the appointments at the one time.

MR. NEARY: Every time there is an appointment made does it have to go through the House or -

MR. HICKMAN: No, just to the cabinet.

MR. NEARY: Just to the cabinet?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes.

But the idea was, as I understand it, and it made a lot of sense, to do all of these in December. But now that this delay is upon us I really think we cannot wait any longer. I realize that the Law Society sent a telegram to the Hon. Mr. Lang about six weeks ago -

MR. NEARY: Any recommendations?

MR. HICKMAN: No, simply complaining about the delay and as was said here, I think by the Leader of the Opposition, he sent them back a rather nasty reply and pointed out to them that he and he alone would be recommending the appointment, and he would do it in his own good time.

MR. WOODWARD: Not Otto Lang?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, oh yes.

MR. WOODWARD: No.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, it is posted - I have not read it -

MR. WOODWARD: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: Well his name is signed to it. I have a copy of it,

MR. NEARY: That is not very nice of Mr. Lang.

MR. HICKMAN: I gather it is posted on the door of the law library for everyone to see. But in any event that is what he said, and the honourable gentleman from Labrador North expressed a view that it was not a very pleasant telegram.

MR. AYLWARD: Mr. Chairman, before this vote passes, on the question of courts, I am certainly very, very pleased and I know you are, indeed all practicing lawyers, and I guess the general public to see that we are becoming closer to the appointment of an Appeal Court for the Province. As anyone who has anything to do with the practice of law in this Province has realized that we need desperately in this Province, and have needed for years, an Appeal Court. Newfoundland, apart from Prince Edward Island, I think, is the only Province of Canada that has not had an Appeal Court and that, in my opinion, is deplorable. We really do not have it yet, and what we have today in our Supreme Court is just three judges what we had, I suppose, a hundred years ago. Some years ago another judge was added but one judge retired because of illness, who was appointed the fourth judge. And, of course, recently we had the untimely death of the late Mr. Justice Higgins. And, Mr. Chairman, I think it is inexcusable to see the delay in the appointment of a fourth Supreme Court judge for Newfoundland.

There is certainly every good reason, or explanation, if it is not a good reason, for the delay in the appointment of the Appeal Court judges because the Federal Act is not passed. But there is federal legislation on the books which enables the federal cabinet to appoint a fourth judge. It is really desperate down there today, because there are a large number of cases. When you consider the increase in the number of lawyers in this Province over the past ten years - and I am sure the records at the registry will certainly verify it that the litigation has quadrupled down there. It is something fantastic. And in the registry itself, Mr. Chairman, as you, yourself, know as a practicing lawyer, they have a great deal of work to do, and they have very trying conditions under which to do that work. I am glad that they are being provided with new quarters down there. But when the Supreme Court in Newfoundland was given divorce jurisdiction a large number of divorce

cases backlogged, of course, over the years and then we have the continuing cases. So you have the three judges that you have, as I say, today in Newfoundland that you had one hundred years ago, dealing with divorce and there are a large number of these cases. While many of them only take a short time in court, in a lot of these cases there is the question of maintenance and that is a very, very important matter.

MR. MURPHY: How many cases would you have of divorce - what does it average fifty, sixty, seventy or eighty cases?

MR. AYLWARD: A year?

MR. MURPHY: Yes.

MR. AYLWARD: Oh, it is over 300 or 400.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would, myself, like to see established in this Province just one court dealing with divorce and family matters. I think it is a very, very important branch of the law today, and it is a branch that concerns the intimate lives of a large number of people. And it is too bad that we could not have all these matters, including child custody, maintenance, divorce, separation and everything in just the one court. I do not know what the situation is in other provinces of Canada. I know when the Attorney General attended a meeting of the benchers the matter was discussed, and I know that they have shown some interest in it. But I sincerely trust that some day we will see a Divorce Court and a court that handles divorces and family matters.

MR. NEARY: Why could they not have a judge in the Family Court?

MR. AYLWARD: We have a judge in the Family Court, but he only just deals with maintenance, you see, child custody now.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. AYLWARD: For some reason or other the Supreme Court has always guarded that custody of children as being something within their domain, but whether he is called a Family Court judge or a Supreme Court

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judge, in my opinion, it does not matter as much as if we had just the one court which dealt with all family matters, including divorce.

Mr. Chairman, I would like as the previous speakers speaking under this heading mentioned, I would certainly like to see what is really needed and that is, of course, the immediate appointment of a replacement for the late Mr. Justice Higgins. We have down in the Supreme Court as I mentioned, just three judges. We have the courts, for example, recessing in June until October. Now there are only three judges down there and they have all the cases that they heard themselves plus any outstanding judgments of the late Mr. Justice Higgins. These cases have to be reheard by these judges and they must - Pardon?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: They do not rehear them -

MR. ALYWARD: Oh, no, they have to rehear them.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ALYWARD: Well, however they do it, my opinion was they had to rehear it. No matter how they do it, they still have to dispose of these judgments. So, they have an excessively heavy work load and this, I think, could be immediately relieved by the appointment of a replacement for the late Mr. Justice Higgins. Also, I would like to congratulate the Attorney-General on the improvements that he is making in the courthouse itself down there. I think, Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that we never did in recent years obtain a new courthouse for Newfoundland because really it is a very, very old building. In many respects it is not all that functional, but I suppose he is doing the best he can with what resources he has.

So, Mr. Chairman, I only want to again express my satisfaction with what appears to be the imminent constitution of that Court of Appeal. I think it is long overdue and it will certainly be a great step in the administration of justice in the Province of Newfoundland. As far as the Appeal Courts, the District Courts are concerned, I think they could play and do play a very, very important part of the administration of justice and the sooner one is constituted for these other two districts of Burin-Burgeo and -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. ALYWARD: Gander, Gander-Twilligate. I am inclined to agree with the honourable gentleman from Bell Island. I do not think we will see the honourable Attorney-General in Grand Bank, but I am sure that

whatever bench he decides or is suggested to him to grace, I am sure he will do as good a job as he has done as Attorney-General and we will be all very pleased to appear before him. We have to prepare for that day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member for St. John's East.

MR. W. MARSHALL: Mr. Chairman, when the honourable the Attorney-General gets appointed to the bench, I think it behooves people who may have to appear before him to get up and speak on his estimates.

Mr. Chairman, first off, I would like to endorse what the honourable Member for Placentia East has said with respect to the appointment of the fourth judge. There seems to be absolutely no reason why this judge should not be appointed. It is seriously inconveniencing the public and seriously inconveniencing the administration of justice. The judges at the Supreme Court are now very much overloaded. They perhaps were overloaded anyway, but they are very much overloaded as a result of the vacancy and it ought to be done immediately.

I would like to agree with the honourable the Member for Placentia East in congratulating the Minister of Justice for the job that he has done in the administration of justice in this Province, particularly in view of the fact that the monetary priorities of justice have not been able, despite the efforts of the minister, and they are excellent efforts, they have not been able to perhaps take the priority that they ought really to take in this Province because I feel there ought to be a lot more money funnelled into the Department of Justice than there has been. With the money that has been there, and the money that the minister has been able to get, I think he has done a very commendable and admirable job over the years that he has been Minister of Justice and Attorney General and anyone who has had any experience with the courts is fully aware of these facts.

There are two items that I would like to question the honourable minister on, though. The first thing is the matter to which he referred himself, that is reporting facilities. It has been raised from \$12,000

to \$25,000. Now, I wonder, Mr. Chairman, whether this really is enough because there is somewhat of a serious situation with respect to the reporting facilities in the Magistrates' Courts particularly outside of the larger centres. We can sit back and look at this with a great deal of - from a great distance, those of us who have not been involved in it, but it is like some kind of illness, when illness strikes. It is not until one is involved in a matter, a court case, that is, that one is a party to a court case, that one realizes exactly how important the adequate reporting facilities are because in the case of appeals, if the reporting is not done adequately, then and in that event it can destroy the appeal and very much adversely affect the rights of litigants before the courts.

As I say, it is not something which is of a great concern to John Q. citizen until such time as he is before the courts, but when he is, then it becomes a matter of crucial concern. There is another matter I would like to draw to the minister's attention if I can get his ear and that is a matter of prosecutions. There has been some reported concern voiced from time to time with the speed with which prosecutions have been brought before the court, before the courts of this Province in recent years. Now, we have been very fortunate, and the minister has been very fortunate, in being able to attract as Director of Public Prosecutions Mr. John Connors, who is an eminent and well-respected lawyer and counsel and has a national reputation, and we are very fortunate to have a person of his calibre as Director of Public Prosecutions. But Mr. Connors and the Minister of Justice can only do so much and I feel that that division of his department, that he would agree, necessarily has to be increased if it possibly can to give the personnel so that this important aspect of the administration of justice is looked after in perhaps a bit more expeditious way than it can now be. These people are down there working day and night. They need more people there and certainly it is most necessary because if people are up

on charges and they are liable for prosecution, it is essential that they be brought before the courts and the matters be disposed of as quickly as possible rather than charges hanging over for a long period of time.

So, I would like the honourable minister to comment on that and perhaps he might want to comment on prosecutions generally, both at home and abroad. I do not know whether he wishes to or not, but certainly we would very much all, I think, be very interested in both areas.

MR. HICKMAN: Well, Mr. Chairman, to set the record straight, I shall not comment on prosecutions abroad, a-b-r-o-a-d.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: If I may, in dealing -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: I said I will not comment on prosecutions abroad. Mr. Chairman, if I may deal first with the question of prosecutors. We have now, I think it is, seven crown prosecutors in the Province. I think it is seven. Mr. Martin, for the first time we have a crown prosecutor in Corner Brook, Mr. Stan Martin or - that is not his right name, that is not - Mr. Stan Martin, the son of the sub-sheriff, Gerard Martin known as Stan, a first-class prosecutor. He is in private practice. He was in the department for a while but we retain him as a crown prosecutor out there. We have besides the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Sweezey, Mr. Hill, Mr. Kelly, Mr. McGrath, Mr. -

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: Kelly. Five, six - yes, we have seven crown prosecutors. That is more than we have ever had before. The intention is to station two crown prosecutors downtown in St. John's. It is also our intention to have Mr. Gilmore Sweezey, who is a crown prosecutor on the staff of the department move to Grand Falls, where he will live permanently, sometime this summer and he will be responsible for the prosecutions in Central Newfoundland. We have found, Mr. Chairman, that whilst

the crown from time to time has had to ask for postponements, generally to enable the police to complete an investigation, and we cannot be expected to proceed before an investigation is completed, that the one or two learned gentlemen who create the most noise, and they are not members of this august body, are those who are always asking for postponements so they can get to Florida or Jamaica or places like that. The reporting facilities, we have recording equipment at the present time in St. John's, in the Provincial Courts of St. John's, Stephenville and Clarendville and also in the District Courts and in the Supreme Court.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: Pardon?

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Clyde Wells -

MR. HICKMAN: The thought has occurred to me, Mr. Chairman that maybe we can use this money to rent the equipment. There is a great deal of merit in renting the recording equipment and imposing upon the manufacturer the obligation to maintain it.

MR. HICKMAN: Now, Mr. Chairman, there is another item under this same vote I want to bring to the attention of the committee. Several years ago when I was in this portfolio before -

MR. NEARY: In the Liberal Administration.

MR. HICKMAN: In the Liberal Administration headed by -

MR. NEARY: J. R. Smallwood.

MR. HICKMAN: The honourable Joseph Roberts Smallwood, P.C., that means Privy Councillor, D. Litt., LL.D., to the chagrin of many I introduced a programme which would enable our lay magistrates, some of them, to go to law school and obtain degrees in law. The programme at that time was designed for one magistrate per year. We started it and one magistrate went, and then I parted company and during my absence my predecessor, who had very strong views the other way, who thought that it should not be done, had it cancelled. But it has since been revived.

Now the bit of good news I want to tell the committee is that very recently we have doubled that programme. That we have now agreed, and there is money in this vote again, you are talking about all this money, there is money in this vote, thanks to the President of Treasury Board, to enable us to send two magistrates to law school each year. Also government authorized me to enter into firm commitments with magistrates two or three years hence. This required as well a negotiation with Dalhousie Law School, they have now agreed to accept two a year on my recommendation. I have submitted to them the names of the first six magistrates. So there will be two going in September of this year, two the next year and two the year after. We already have three magistrates in law school, one who will graduate this year, another next year from McGill and a third one, Magistrate Goodyear, the following year from Dalhousie.

With this programme I think we will reach the position recommended by the Steele Commission and articulated by me as being government policy,

that within five or six years the vast majority of magistrates will be legally trained. And I do not say this, you know, in saying this I do not wish my remarks to be interpreted as casting any reflection on the lay magistrates. We have some excellent lay magistrates but the trend across Canada has been for legally trained magistrates and the royal commission recommended this -

MR. NEARY: The whole administration of justice -

MR. HICKMAN: The magistrates themselves would like it and this programme is now ongoing. Again for the record, Mr. Chairman, we have by far the largest number of magistrates now that we have had, certainly since I have been practicing law and I suspect ever in the history of Newfoundland. We have twenty-nine magistrates, five of whom are legally trained, three are at law school and with the new programme we very quickly catch up with the policy.

I draw to the committee's attention the fact that Nova Scotia, for instance, has but nineteen magistrates. Nova Scotia's population is almost double ours.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: After they get their degree in law, I would think that there might be some very serious consideration and contemplation given to calling them provincial court judges.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the last thing I think that was mentioned by the honourable gentleman was the changes that we have made in the courthouses. I would love to have a new courthouse. A few months ago I was in Halifax -

MR. NEARY: Ottawa would not give you the money to do it.

MR. HICKMAN: No. But to give you an idea as to the difference in the administration of justice in say Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, I was in Halifax two or three months ago because I wanted to see the type of facilities and supportive staff required for the Court of Appeals and I went through their new courthouse that was built there about seven

years ago. It must have at least thirty courtrooms. It has got the most magnificent recording equipment you ever saw. There is a recording room almost as large as this chamber right down in the bowels of the building and everything is fed in there, and if you have a witness today and that witness, you know, is giving his evidence, is being recorded, you do not need any reporters or anything there. And the next day there is, or four days hence, you know, the case is still going on, as so often happens it is suggested to a witness that that is in contradiction to what someone else has said four days ago and an argument develops between counsel. You press a button and to the chagrin of counsel back comes the evidence, the oral evidence, right over the recording equipment. You can hear the voice.

I said - remember, every courthouse in Newfoundland we build we pay for at full cost - I said to Chief Justice McKeegan, how much did this building cost the Province of Nova Scotia? He said you know the Law Society of Nova Scotia, in my opinion drove, a pretty hard bargain with the Attorney General of the day, Mr. Donahue. I said, oh. And he said yes, do you know that the Province contributed \$250,000 to this building? I said, you have got to be kidding, all that money! And he said, yes, it is built by the City of Halifax. The municipalities have the responsibility and here is a Supreme Court -

MR. NEARY: We are too busy here with the Summer Games. We have got to get a swimming pool.

MR. HICKMAN: Here is a Supreme Court building that houses the Appellate Court of Nova Scotia, the County Court Judges, the Supreme Court Judges who have Province-wide jurisdiction, the Province's total responsibility was \$250,000. If we want a new building down here, and we need a new Provincial Supreme Court building, there is no question about that at all, we are looking at \$20 million or \$30 million of provincial funds and Mr. Chairman, I think we have to be realistic enough to know that the people of this Province are just not ready to sacrifice a hospital or two or some paved highways or water and sewerage right now for a new Supreme Court edifice.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, in sort of finishing my remarks on this, that I have found in the Moores Administration a sensitivity for justice. It is a difficult portfolio to get money for but let me - My first budget that I brought down, the first estimates in 1967 was for \$4,270,000. In 1968 it was \$5,600,000, \$6 million the next year, oh now 1972, my first estimates under the Moores Administration was \$8,000,800, in 1973 it was \$10 million, last year as you will see, Mr. Chairman, it was \$15 million, I think it was \$15 million.

MR. MURPHY: \$15,507,000.

MR. HICKMAN: \$15,507,000, and this year for the first time it is \$20 million. Now that is not all inflated dollars by any stretch of the imagination. We have gone in three years from, what should I say, \$8 million to \$20 million.

AN HON. MEMBER: Eight to twenty.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, from \$8 million to \$20 million.

AN HON. MEMBER: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: A lot of it is going in salaries but I think, I hope we are getting some improvement in the service. Our renovations to the Registrar's Office in Supreme Court, which are now about complete, gives three additional offices and Mr. Chairman, again for the information of the committee, as soon as the work is completed in the Supreme Court building on the Registrar's Office and the renovations that are going on there, the same person or persons, whoever they are, who are doing this work, have been instructed to do a major renovation job on the Magistrate's Court in St. John's.

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: There were tenders called for the Courthouse one and nobody would bid, They called them a second time and nobody would bid, The jobs were too small and there was masonry work and eventually I think somebody in consultation with the Registrar went out and negotiated a contract.

These renovations to the Magistrate's Court will result in a third courtroom, because we now have three magistrates permanently stationed in St. John's and that is the first time since Judge Brown resigned in,

when did he resign, in 1949 that we have had -

MR. NEARY: Inaudible.

MR. HICKMAN: No, well we have the three magistrates appointed to that so that, benched in St. John's, so we will now have three courtrooms, There will be more office space. One of the things that the magistrate has had to put up with down there for years, ever since I have been practicing, is the noise factor and I think we are going to be able to cut that out by carpeting the floors and all in all it should speed up the productivity in that court.

Now, the last item, Mr. Chairman, which we are not even asked to vote on, but there is the item under capital and included in that capital vote is some money to enable

the Minister of Public Works to acquire on my behalf land at Gander and Grand Bank upon which to build courthouses to house the District Court and the Magistrate's Court. If one will recall, the Royal Commission on the Magistracy has said that Gander is desperately in need of new court facilities. This year we will get the land, hopefully, and next year we will get the courthouse.

One thing in closing, this year we did open two new separate courthouses, one in Clarenville, which is something to behold. The one in Clarenville we own. We picked it up from the Department of Public Works in Ottawa. It was a post office. I would strongly urge all gentlemen when they visit Clarenville to go to the old post office building, which we acquired from the Minister of -

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: Crown assets for, I think, \$10,000. There you will see justice in all its splendor and magnificence. Oh, it is a tremendous courtroom, and judges' chambers and chambers for visiting judges.

AN HON. MEMBER: Chambers for chambers.

MR. HICKMAN: It is tremendous.

MR. NEARY: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. HICKMAN: And then in Happy Valley, we have a new court facility for Magistrate Seabright.

On motion 703-01 through to 06 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 07 carry?

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, would the minister mind telling me what this Judicial Council is? I am a complete ignoramus. What is a Judicial Council? I know I heard the minister make reference to it there about a half an hour ago. Would you mind just refreshing my memory?

MR. HICKMAN: The Judicial Council, Mr. Chairman, is set up under the Provincial Courts Act. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court, who is Mr. Justice Noel, a judge of the District Court who is Judge Soper, the chief magistrate, Chief Magistrate O'Neill -

MR. NEARY: What do they do?

MR. HICKMAN: - the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Geoffrey L. Steele, Q.C., the former commissioner of the Royal Commission on the Magistracy, and Mr. Noel Goodridge, who was nominated by the Benchers of the Law Society.

They do several things. One, if a complaint comes in against a magistrate, it is not right that I, as Attorney General, should have any access or any authority over any magistrate. That complaint will be directed first to the chief magistrate. If the chief magistrate cannot deal with it, then the Judicial Council.

MR. NEARY: Are you talking about now matters of law or disciplinary action?

MR. HICKMAN: Disciplinary action.

MR. NEARY: Why could not the minister deal with a magistrate, for instance, if he was gone off the deep end on booze? Why could not the minister deal with?

MR. HICKMAN: Because, Mr. Chairman, it is a fundamental principle in the administration of justice that the court must be totally and absolutely independent of the Crown. Now I think the magistrates have always been truly independent of the Crown.

MR. NEARY: Maybe the Minister of Justice should be independent of the Crown. Maybe we should have a Minister of Justice who is not an elected politician.

MR. HICKMAN: In England, whilst the Attorney General -

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible)

MR. HICKMAN: In the United Kingdom, whilst the Attorney General is an elected member of Parliament, he is not a member of cabinet.

MR. NEARY: Oh, that is a good idea.

MR. HICKMAN: He carries all the title, he is the Hon. John Jones.

There is one other desirable thing about it. He is the highest paid member of parliament. He gets a thousand pounds a year more than the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

MR. NEARY: Would the minister like that appointment?

MR. HICKMAN: I think it is a very, very sensible idea.

The theory behind it - I inquired about it when I heard it, and there is a very good reason behind it. There is an old saying that a lawyer who acts for himself has a fool for a client. Maybe it is in reverse. But the thing is that an Attorney General is the first law officer of the Crown, he is the Crown solicitor. So if he sits at the cabinet table, which is the decision making body of government, and participates in the decision making, he may subsequently then, in his second capacity as the Attorney General, have to advise the Crown as to whether or not legally they made the right decision or to defend that decision. So that in a sense, I can see - The British always have some very sound reason which does not often appear on the face of it, but that is their reason.

This Judicial Council is designed to preserve the independence, the total independence of the magistracy and at the same time they can take disciplinary action. In the final analysis their recommendation has to come to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MR. AYLWARD: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: And the other thing that the Judicial Council are doing right now and that is looking at the boundaries of the magisterial districts. The Royal Commission recommended that there should be some centralization.

MR. NEARY: Well, that makes sense but I cannot see them being the boss over the magistrates.

MR. HICKMAN: Boss is not the word. The magistrates have no boss.

MR. NEARY: They do have a boss. The minister is their boss.

MR. HICKMAN: No! No! No! Any more than Otto Lang is a boss of the Supreme Court judges. He is not.

MR. NEARY: Oh, come off it.

MR. HICKMAN: No!

MR. NEARY: Come off it.

MR. HICKMAN: No, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you believe that?

MR. NEARY: No, I do not believe it.

MR. HICKMAN: Anyway, that is what they do.

MR. NEARY: Well, I mean look, I could give the minister an argument on it, but I am not going to do it tonight.

On motion 07 carried.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

On motion 07-01 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 02 carry?

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, on 02, I wonder if the minister could just explain what the fees are, whether or not they have been increased lately?

MR. HICKMAN: The Jurors' fees? The Jurors' fees, Mr. Chairman -

MR. MARTIN: Witnesses.

MR. HICKMAN: Pardon?

MR. MARTIN: Witnesses - 02.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh dear, \$6 per session.

Yes, if I had this bill before me that was passed the other day, I could answer it better.

MR. MARTIN: Fees and expenses of witnesses.

MR. HICKMAN: That is right, yes. Wait now, hold on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 703-07-02.

MR. HICKMAN: If the honourable gentleman would refer to the Summary Jurisdiction Act that was passed a few days ago, the book there, it is set forth there. I just cannot lay my hands on it right now. Wait now. Oh, here it is. Ordinary witnesses, \$4; non-professional, skilled or expert witnesses per diem, \$10; professional per diem, \$20.

AN HON. MEMBER: Per hour?

MR. HICKMAN: No, no, per diem.

MR. MARTIN: That means that a person called in as a witness will lose a day's salary, or is there something that says by law a person cannot lose his salary in being called in as a witness?

MR. HICKMAN: Last year we brought in an act which prohibited employers from deducting money from people doing jury duty. And my recollection is that we made the same provision for Crown witnesses.

MR. MARTIN: Now, that is why I asked. I do not think we did.

MR. HICKMAN: I believe we did, Mr. Chairman. I will have to check that out. I am not certain. But I know we did it for jurors, people serving jury duty.

MR. MARTIN: (Inaudible).

On motion 07-02 carried.

MR. MURPHY: Now, Sir, what about jurors fees?

On motion 03 carried.

On motion 04 carried.

MR. MURPHY: Sir, what about jurors fees?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is the honourable gentleman rising to - I suggest that he take it from his own seat.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: Go back to your own seat.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, while the honourable gentleman is getting back to his seat, may I answer the question on jury fees? We pay jurors \$6 per session -

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible).

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, if I may interrupt the minister just for a moment. I was going to stop on 03 when the Hon. Minister of Social Services stood up, and I assumed that he had the floor.

MR. MURPHY: Oh, no, I am sorry.

MR. MARTIN: Could we go back there or is it already too late?

AN HON. MEMBER: No, by leave.

MR. HICKMAN: Go ahead.

MR. MARTIN: On 03, yes -

MR. MURPHY: Oh, registration, I am sorry.

MR. MARTIN: By leave of the House I would like to go back to that one.

AN HON. MEMBER: By leave of the committee.

MR. MARTIN: By leave of the committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. MARTIN: On the registration of jurors.

I am wondering what is the situation now with female jurors, whether they still can be excused from jury duty at their own wish? The number of female jurors called, are there a very great number now declining or are they going to be compelled the same as anybody else to serve?

MR. HICKMAN: That, Mr. Chairman, could get us into a great argument on Women's Lib, and I realize that it is Women's Year.

Under the act a female juror summoned to do jury duty may, if she desires, be asked to be excused. And in the beginning there were a large number of ladies who asked to be excused. The thing seems to have settled down now, and very few are doing it. It was felt that that provision should be in there because if a mother of seven or eight young children, some, say, of pre-school age, if she is summoned to sit on a murder trial, where during the murder trial she is not allowed to go home at all, she is not allowed to communicate with anyone or with the outside world, who is going to look after her children?

So we had to include that right. Now, I know that the real libertarians do not agree with that. They say, we wanted to be treated equal. Men do not have the right to be excused, why should women? But I have a feeling that they are not articulating the view of a vast majority of the females of this Province. I think they are very happy with the present arrangement, and the ladies are showing a sense of responsibility because those who are asking to be excused are very genuine cases. Now I know the honourable gentleman is going to get up and say, why do you not have day care centres? And if you have day care centres, then they can all do jury duty. But we do not have day care centres.

MR. MARTIN: When an individual is called for jury duty that individual may give reasons why he cannot serve, or she, in this instance, cannot serve. Would that not be a valid reason why a woman could not serve the fact that she has to stay home with her family?

MR. HICKMAN: Well the law does provide that she has the right to say, I do not want to.

On motion 05 carried.

On motion total subhead 704 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 705-01 carry?

MR. NEARY: Not quite, Sir.

MR. DOODY: Is the Hon Member for Bell Island aware of the Academy Awards?

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

MR. DOODY: The Academy Awards?

MR. NEARY: Well, we are going to sit until eleven o'clock anyway so I have no control over the House. That is up to the acting, acting, acting Premier.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: I would get the Oscar, Sir, I would get the Emmy or whatever it is they would be handing out.

But, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister would react to a feeling that is widespread amongst the members of the Newfoundland Constabulary that they should be receiving wages or salaries the equivalent to the salaries paid in the R.C.M.P. Now I am of the opinion myself, Sir, that our own Newfoundland Constabulary are quite justified in demanding equal pay as to the salaries that are being paid to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. As a matter of fact, Sir, my colleague said it is the same type of work. I would say, Sir, that the work that is being done by the Newfoundland Constabulary is more strenuous, more hazardous in every respect than the work that is done by the R. C. M. P. The R. C. M. P. have been provided by the Canadian taxpayer, by the people of Canada, with all the latest equipment. They do not have to do any foot patrol. They can go around in nice heated cars.

AN HON. MEMBER: They do foot patrol.

MR. NEARY: They do do foot patrol.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Corner Brook they do.

MR. NEARY: In Corner Brook. Well, maybe for the city of Corner Brook, but that is about the only place in Newfoundland where they do foot patrol.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: They do not do too much foot patrol anywhere in Newfoundland except maybe - I did not know they did it in Corner Brook. But where they have other municipal contracts they do not do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: They only have one other.

MR. NEARY: Yes, well maybe they only have one other.

But anyway it does not make any difference, Sir. As far as I am concerned the members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, although they do not probably have as good equipment -

although I understand that the equipment that they are using now is being updated. They just brought in a new communications system - I understand that it rates with the best in Canada for the Newfoundland Constabulary. But, Sir, in my opinion there should be no difference.

Now the minister can argue or somebody could argue that the R. C. M. P. are better trained than the members of the Newfoundland Constabulary. Now I visited their training centre in Regina, the R. C. M. P. that is, there about some time last summer I think it was.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who paid for that?

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who paid for that?

MR. NEARY: It was not the Anti-poverty Association or it was not the Fishery Department. It was not the Fishery Department.

I was a guest of the government.

AN HON. MEMBER: A guest of what government?

MR. NEARY: A guest of the Government of Saskatchewan, believe it or not.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: No, I was guest, Sir. It did not cost the taxpayers of this Province one penny. I was guest of the Government of Saskatchewan, the N.D.P. Government out in Saskatchewan.

AN HON. MEMBER: Through the Speaker of this House.

MR. NEARY: Through the Speaker of the House, granted.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt about it.

They undergo very strenuous training out there in Regina.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, they get good training. I do not think there is any doubt about that, both out in Saskatchewan and in Ottawa, I think, they have another training centre. That is not the fault of the Newfoundland Constabulary. Under the circumstances and with the facilities we have available in this Province, where we do not have adequate training facilities, that is the fault of the administration and the minister, not this particular administration but the administrations that went before the minister's administration. We could have better training facilities in this Province. But these men, Sir, work just as hard. They are out in all kinds of weather. The conditions under which they work are just as severe and just as hazardous as any conditions under which the R. C. M. P. work. And I think they are quite justified, Sir, quite justified in asking - I might say, Mr. Chairman, that as far as training is concerned, I would say that our members of the Newfoundland Constabulary on traffic patrol, on their record for cracking cases, if that is the right way to put it, is just as good as the R. C. M. P., if not better. I would say the record of the Newfoundland Constabulary,

Sir, speaks for itself. I would stack it up against the record of the R. C. M. P. any time, and this is not a condemnation of the R. C. M. P. I am merely trying to justify giving our own members of the Newfoundland Constabulary the same salaries that are being paid to members of the R. C. M. P. It is not an unreasonable request, Sir. It is a very reasonable request. And I know the minister is going to get up and say, oh yes, we would be very glad to pay it if we had the money.

MR. HICKMAN: How do you know what I am going to say?

MR. NEARY: I know what the minister is going to say. The minister is going to say, give us the money, Sure, if the treasury board will give us the money, we will pay them the same as the R. C. M. P.

Well, Sir, we can find money in this Province for everything else, all kinds of foolishness - sending the Norma and Gladys to Japan with the Minister of Tourism probably on board.

AN HON. MEMBER: When is she going?

MR. NEARY: Well, I do not know if she is going. Ask the minister. He announced it publicly.

AN HON. MEMBER: It will never get there.

MR. NEARY: That is just one example. I could go down through the estimates, Sir, and find all kinds of examples of extravagance and waste if I wanted to, and I do not need anybody with a heavy hand, with a pen in his hand, with a heavy hand to show me where the extravagance and the waste is. I know where it is in here. And so it is only a matter of just eliminating some of this extravagance and waste and cut out some of the foolishness and pay our members of the Newfoundland Constabulary a decent wage. Now I know that they have come a long way in the last two or three years. As a matter of fact I had the privilege and the honour, Sir, of sitting down, when I was a minister in the former administration, sitting down for the first time in the history

of Newfoundland and bargaining, actually bargaining across the table with members of the Newfoundland Constabulary, with their committee.

MR. MURPHY: They went on strike.

MR. NEARY: No, they did not go on strike. As a matter of fact we resolved it. We gave them a straight across the board \$100 a month increase. And the strike was averted through our efforts. The Honourable P. J. Lewis, the late Honourable W. J. Keough and myself were the three honourable gentlemen who sat down across the table and bargained with the civil servants and the Newfoundland Constabulary and the people down at Her Majesty's Penitentiary for the first time in the history of Newfoundland.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why did it take so long for it to be recognized?

MR. NEARY: Because the honourable minister can tell you why it took so long. The honourable minister had the recommendations -

AN HON. MEMBER: The same minister.

MR. NEARY: The same minister, who was Minister of Justice in the previous administration had the report, had the recommendations from the Newfoundland Constabulary locked up in his drawer. We did not know it was there. That is why it took so long. Until one morning the former Premier was coming in around the bay in his car and turned on his radio and heard that the members of the Newfoundland Constabulary were going on strike and came in and called an emergency cabinet meeting to find out what it was all about. He did not know a thing about it. And we were as much in the dark as he was.

AN HON. MEMBER: How long ago was that?

MR. NEARY: That was back in - I do not know when it was - was it 1970 or 1971? In 1971, I think it was.

AN HON. MEMBER: In 1969.

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

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AN HON. MEMBER: In 1969.

MR. NEARY: Well, I do not know. It was not 1969. No, it was about 1970 because I was -

MR. HICKMAN: It was 1970.

MR. NEARY: It was 1970.

And the minister had the report, the recommendations -

MR. HICKMAN: I left the Smallwood Government in 1969.

MR. NEARY: No, it was not 1970. It was when the minister was Minister of Justice. It was probably 1969. And the report was down locked up in the minister's drawer and the Premier came in and said, what is all this about? He sent for the Minister of Justice. Where are the recommendations? Well, they were down in his drawer. He did not have time to deal with them, or he was afraid of it, or he did not know how to deal with it. And the minister went off, if he remembers, they had a parade that afternoon, and the minister went off and lectured the members of the Newfoundland Constabulary about the implications of their going on strike and forming a union. He inspected the guard. As the minister will remember, he had a real pep talk down here at Fort Townshend or wherever it was. The minister walked up and down. He inspected the parade and then reported back and the whole thing got completely out of control. And we sat down later, as we should have done, weeks before that if the minister had been doing his job and bargained with the Newfoundland Constabulary. We managed to resolve the situation and staved off the strike. I was one of the three ministers that helped to do that.

AN HON. MEMBER: The member for St. John's South -

MR. NEARY: The member for St. John's South was legal counsel for the Newfoundland Constabulary at the time. I am not sure, but I believe the member did sit across the bargaining table. I am not quite sure. I do not remember who the committee were at the time, but they were a good common sense committee. I can tell the members of the committee that, Mr. Chairman. We sat around a table down in the Department of Labour, I think it was. But anyway that is all irrelevant now, Sir. That is all water under the bridge.

Now we have reached a stage in life where there are some rumblings that members of the Newfoundland Constabulary should be paid the same salaries as the R. C. M. P., and I am inclined to agree with this, Sir. I am inclined to agree. And I am not trying to make politics out of it, Mr. Chairman. There is no political mileage to be had out of this.

AN HON. MEMBER: I am sure it is not.

MR. NEARY: No, there is not.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is running for a -

MR. NEARY: I am not running in any district in St. John's.

MR. MURPHY: It is the Newfoundland Constabulary not the St. John's Constabulary.

MR. NEARY: The Newfoundland Constabulary, Sir, is concentrated in one part of this Province, in St. John's.

MR. HICKMAN: He is running away from Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Pardon?

MR. HICKMAN: Running away.

MR. NEARY: No, Sir, I am not running in St. John's. I will set the minister's mind at ease and members' of the committee. I will put their minds at ease, Sir. I am not running in any district in the city of St. John's, and I am not making my pitch tonight to this committee to have the salaries of the Newfoundland Constabulary brought up on par with the R. C. M. P., I am not doing that for political expediency.

MR. DOODY: You are running in Harbour Main-Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Well, the Newfoundland Constabulary are not concentrated in Harbour Main-Bell Island but I wish they were. As a matter of fact, Sir, the minister might tell us, look, if he has changed his opinion of whether or not it would be more practical or if it would be less costly, if it makes any sense at all, to have the Newfoundland Constabulary police the whole of Newfoundland?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. DOODY: Harbour Main-Bell Island?

MR. NEARY: I beg your pardon?

MR. DOODY: Harbour Main-Bell Island?

MR. NEARY: Is the minister afraid up there. Relax.

The minister will get the message when the time comes. We are having our first organizational meeting on Bell Island on Thursday night to set up our executive for that part of the district. And if the minister wants to come as my guest, he is welcome to come over.

MR. DOODY: I would be delighted.

MR. NEARY: And then the following Wednesday night, we will be in the head of the bay. If the minister wants to come over there, he will be quite welcome to come. I will show him his way over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

MR. NEARY: He does not have to get a CN bus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please!

The Hon. Member for Bell Island is, I am afraid, not being relevant to this head here, 705-01. I fail to see the relationship between any coming election or where one should run rather than or beside police protection. I would ask the member for Bell Island if he would stick to the head here. Be more relevant, 705-01.

MR. NEARY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will just end up by saying that our policemen, Sir, our members of the Newfoundland Constabulary work just as hard, they work under just as hazardous conditions -

AN HON. MEMBER: And worse.

MR. NEARY: - and worse, that is right, Sir, right. They are exposed to the weather. They do not have the equipment to work with. They do not have the manpower. They are understaffed. In certain branches of the Newfoundland Constabulary, they are understaffed. The C. I. D. is understaffed.

And they are doing a magnificent job, Sir. I think they are quite justified. They are quite justified. This is a very reasonable request, and I think the minister should try to find the money. I do not know when their negotiations are coming up again.

AN HON. MEMBER: In June.

MR. NEARY: In June of this year.

Well, Sir, it would be something for the minister worth considering. And if that minister wants to leave his mark in the Department of Justice, if he gets his appointment to the bench, whether it is in Grand Bank or in the Appeals Court, if that minister wants to leave his mark, here is his opportunity to do it. Bring the salaries and wages of the Newfoundland Constabulary in line with salaries that are made to members of the R. C. M. P. And I do not think, Sir, that you will hear one objection from anybody in this Province if the minister would do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister of Social Services.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, if I may. As a St. John's member, and having stood on my feet, I think, since 1962, since I have been in this House in support of what our local constabulary are doing in the city of St. John's, Sir, I feel I should say a few words on it now.

I have my own ideas of what the policemen could be doing in the city of St. John's. I have expressed it on many occasions. That with some, perhaps, revision or arranging of the police and their duties as such, I think the city of St. John's could be policed more thoroughly than it is at the present time. This past ten years, Sir, I have been an advocate of precincts within the city of St. John's where instead of the police operating from one headquarters, as they do now, Fort Townshend, that we could have precincts within the city, Sir. And I believe

that the very presence of the policeman as such, within an area, perhaps under a - I do not think head constable is used now - I think we have the terms of sergeant and lieutenant and this type of thing now, Sir. I am right on that, eh? As I put forward the idea, as I say, some years ago, where a policeman would police a certain area of the city and this lieutenant would have a number of men under him, whatever they may be, and the policeman would patrol that area constantly. He would get to know pretty well everybody living in that particular area as would the people in the area get to know the policeman. And rather than regard him as someone in a uniform, they would look upon him as a friend.

Now I look back a few years to what some of the things, in my opinion, have been outstanding that the police department has done - and I am not talking about the issuing of tickets. I am not talking about the number of arrests they have made - but I think, Mr. Chairman, of the Boys' Club in Mundy Pond particularly -

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear! Hear!

MR. MURPHY: - where I think that the policeman did more for the prevention of mainly juvenile crime or juvenile delinquency than all the laws or anything else we could put on the books. And that was my idea, Sir, when I spoke over the years on this particular head. That it is time now - the city of St. John's is about four times what it was about ten years ago. I am talking about the size. If we could set up three or four precincts, as I have said, Sir, with a certain number of men doing a certain area. On their patrol, Sir, they are going around I do not care what it would be, early in the morning or in the middle of the day or whatever time it might be, they could see someone on a certain street, and they would know immediately, after a minimum time, that that person either lives in that area or that he had no business being in that area at that particular time.

I feel, Sir, we can look at this thing and that these gentlemen instead of patrolling the whole city if you like, taking turns patrolling the whole city, if we did arrange them, break them down, decentralize, if you like, the actual police groups. Because we could do it now, Sir, with the different fire halls. We have one over here in the East Extern area. We are getting a new one on O'Leary Avenue, Sir. We have one on LeMarchant Road West. We have one on Duckworth Street East. And I believe, Sir, and I say this quite frankly that with a set up like that

that the city of St. John's would have far more police protection, and that as far as the ordinary citizen is concerned, Sir, I am sure that they would feel far safer. And let us not hide the fact, Sir, that in recent years the city of St. John's has become a city that a lot of women, and a lot of men for that matter, particularly, are afraid to walk the streets after dark. Now I am not trying to distort any facts. Only the night before last my son told me - he had come home, he got home about 1:30 A.M. - that coming up Military Road or Rennie's Mill Road, I am sorry, he saw the police there, and it looked like an accident. There was a man there lying either on the sidewalk or in the ditch covered with a blanket. I wondered what it was. I did not hear anything on the radio the next morning. But in the news I discovered, Sir, that this was a gentleman apparently who was driving along Rennie's Mill Road at some time after one o'clock in the morning. There were three, apparently the story goes, there were three young men in a motor car who had passed him, and he sort of tooted to them to sort of watch what they were doing. They stopped the car, got out, and the gentleman, I suppose, was foolish enough to get out and go back to the kids, and he was assaulted right there on the street. Now this is one of the things that is happening, Sir.

We hear on Water Street, Sir, the number of break-ins. Only today we had the one in the Sports Shop, where it is happening, Sir, that this gentleman maintains that he has been broken into seven times, \$2,000 worth of rifles and what-nots stolen, and he feels that something could be done about it. I feel, Sir, quite frankly that we got to go back a few years and get back to street patrol in a lot of cases, Sir, otherwise we are going to be faced with this that is happening now of so many break-ins, so many break-ins where there are very heavy damages done and very heavy robberies committed. I can go back, Sir, twenty-five or thirty years ago when I worked on Water Street

where there was an old gentleman, and I do not know if anybody in the House will remember him, who walked Water Street, Sir. Mr. Skiffington was a night watchman. And he did Water Street on foot. I do not know if anybody here will remember it. And our contribution at the time, I think, was thirty cents, the firm I worked in, and every firm paid him, and we called him Rattle-the-Knob, that is what his nickname went by, because he walked Water Street, and he tried every door up and down the street on constant street patrol. And perhaps this is what we have to get back to in these areas. And again, I think, some of these firms will have to start employing, with large premises, their own night watchmen rather than depend on the police to look after their areas.

But to get back, Sir, to what is happening with our police protection. I would, too, like to congratulate the policemen. I think we have come a long way. And particularly, Sir, and this perhaps may be a little bit apart from the actual police protection, and that is how proud I am of the police band, Sir. And I want to congratulate the Minister of Justice, our Attorney General, because I think he has been right behind them. They are a very smart group, Sir. Not long ago there was a function on, and they displayed their new uniforms, and they really did credit. They travelled the Province last year, Sir, for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebrations. They distinguished themselves very highly indeed, Sir. A lot of praise was heaped on them. And I think these are some of the areas where our policemen could take part and earn some respect for themselves and from the general public Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. MURPHY: And the more respect our policemen get, I think, the more law and order we are going to have in this Province. So I would like, Sir, to support what the member for Bell Island has

said. I do not know if there are any negotiations. I saw a headline that they will be looking for the same as the Mounties. I do not know if that has happened. Possibly someone dreamed about that, but I do not interfere in any way, Sir, or try not to with anything that is happening in negotiations. I think there is a certain group that do that on behalf of government. And I am sure that when that group is approached and when the committee sits down that they will do what they think in their best interest and with what money will warrant to see that these gentlemen, Sir, are treated with the respect and perhaps the rewards that they are entitled to. So all I can say again, Sir, I would like to say on this vote, to thank the constabulary very much in the city of St. John's for what they have done and to hope, and I put this forward again, Sir, that we could look at the whole question again of precincts within the city of St. John's. Let us talk about the thing. There are many other matters, of course, that are being discussed continuously between the Attorney General and the Chief of Police and his staff.

I am very happy again, Sir, to note, and I think the minister announced the other day - I do not know if it was in the budget speech - that there will be \$1 million (Am I right on that, Sir?) for a new headquarters for the police. And I imagine it will be at Fort Townshend, and I think that is a tremendous step forward, Sir, and I hope that hall will be a credit to the police department.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Chairman, first may I say that the suggestion from the Hon. Member for Bell Island and my honourable colleague, the Minister of Social Services, to the salary that should be negotiated next year, I obviously cannot comment on it. No. 1, negotiations have not opened. No. 2, the negotiations are carried on by treasury board with the Police Brotherhood and not my department; and No. 3, to my knowledge treasury board have not received any proposals. All I can tell you is that whatever government can find to pay the Newfoundland Constabulary, they are worth every single cent of it. And I am very proud that during, particularly, the past year we have seen a very generous treasury board on the urging of my department and myself come up with a fairly substantial increase in the present salary scale for members of the Newfoundland Constabulary. A first-class constable in the Newfoundland Constabulary now receives \$10,350 according to these notes.

We have made, unquestionably, a policy decision and that has been a hard one to get and one that I have been trying to get ever-since I have been in public life, as to whether or not the Newfoundland Constabulary would continue as a provincial police force. I have always felt they should. But added to that, I believe that there is a responsibility on the part of the provincial government to provide that force, being a provincial force to police St. John's only, to provide them with the necessary training and equipment to do the job they are ready, willing and able to perform. I am told by - I can only go back to 1966 - I am told by my officials that going back to the very early 1950's, every year in the draft estimates there was always planning new headquarters for the Newfoundland Constabulary out. Well Justice used to be out, out, out. But it always went in, you know. Perseverance has paid off. Last year we had the money for planning. The plans are just about -

MR. DOODY: A very sympathetic treasury board.

MR. HICKMAN: And a very sympathetic president of treasury board. They should make him honorary president of the Brotherhood. They should make him honorary Chief of Police. He has been very generous.

But, Mr. Chairman, it is hoped that the plans for the new police headquarters - and bear in mind that this will be the first police headquarters. There has never been any headquarters built for the Newfoundland Constabulary in its more than one hundred years of history. The building they occupy now in Fort Townshend was an army building. That has been the history of the Newfoundland Constabulary right from the time it was first created more than one hundred years ago. It is an older force than the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They just simply had to move into buildings that were used and probably used out by others. The plans for the new building - and the new building will be at Fort Townshend. There is the usual debate going on between architects and engineers and the Chief of Police as to exactly where it should be located. But it is going to be located somewhere in that complex. It is a very good place to locate and the government owns the land.

It will be a three story building. There will be a rifle range, quarter master's stores, a place for records and property, a place for washing cars and examining cars that are brought in following accidents. The patrol division will be on the second floor, which will be the street level. The cafeteria, the locker room, washroom and a standard size gymnasium and the traffic division and an information section will be on the next floor and then on the third floor will be the administrative offices, the C.I.D. and personnel and training facilities.

We have asked the Chief of Police, and I have had some meetings as well, and we have asked the architect to take a look at the requirements of a city the size of St. John's, a

comparable size, with, you know, room for many years of growth and to come up with a kind of police headquarters that will meet our requirements, and I think this they have done.

Another thing we have done this year, Mr. Chairman, for the first time, and it is funny how some times you stumble on these things - I did not realize that there was a difference between an ordinary car and a police car. I knew that they had different gadgets on them but I thought

that, you know, my car would be a police car if they wanted to put a red thing on the top. On a plane a couple of years ago I was sitting next to a fellow who was a car salesman, and he said to me, why do you not buy police cars in the Newfoundland Constabulary? I said, we do. No, you do not, you buy ordinary cars. Then I said, well what is the difference? He said, the difference is that they have much higher powered engines. The seats become very uncomfortable in an ordinary car if you are sitting in it all day. There is better radio equipment - I do not know about radio equipment - better equipment anyway. I said, that sounds pretty good to me. So I made some inquiries, and I was told, oh yes, we asked for that fifteen years ago and were turned down, and we, you know - so that we now have them. There was no great fuss about it, but it is more comfortable for the men getting around. They all do not have them yet because you replace them with the others as they move out.

The last item which was referred to by honourable gentlemen opposite is the new communications system we are putting in. We are told that this system is designed after proven systems in operation in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. It should be in operation within -

AN HON. MEMBER: It is in now, is it?

MR. HICKMAN: It is and it is not. It should be in full operation within six weeks. One of the advantages is that the men will have their radios so that if a man gets out of the car he can be in touch with the man at headquarters. And hopefully no one will be able to listen in, which is a shame, I suppose, in a way. But when this thing is taken to its final sophistication, there is a controlled console and one man, it will have to be an officer or a sergeant anyway, he will be able to sit in front of that console, and he will not only

know where every police officer is in St. John's all the time, but he will have profiles, which will take some time to draw on something complete, of buildings that are most frequently burglarized and that sort of thing. So that if a call comes in that someone has broken into the Bank of Montreal, the man on duty there will not only be able to direct, he will know immediately how many policemen are in the area, but he will also have in front of him a profile of that bank, and he will be able to say to one of the men there, who he has spotted on that thing, go to the rear, you will find that there is a window in the back, and I want somebody else out in front, and there is a fire escape that comes out in the roof on the east end. So that when the training is completed and all the profiles are completed, it is going to be a pretty effective communications system.

Now, you know, we can get into a long debate but the question of vandalism is a subject matter of the Hon. Member for Hermitage's amendment to the Address in Reply speech, and I guess I might as well save that until then. But, you know, I have one thing to say about vandalism and crime. You know, I think we do, as Newfoundlanders, we do ourselves a great deal of harm when we talk about all the crime that is in the streets. Last year we had a study done by a criminologist, architect, penologist, Mr. K. L. MacReynolds, and here is what he talked about, what he said in the beginning of his report. He said, it is with some humility that correctional experts from Mainland Canada analyzed Newfoundland's correction system, which not only has one of the lowest incarceration rates in the nation, but also the world. The Canadian average for persons sentenced to jail in 1970 was 2.4 per cent of summary and indictable offences while Newfoundland was 0.94 per cent. The percentage of convicted persons going to penitentiary was .05 per cent as compared to the Canadian average of 0.14 per cent. So it goes.

There was a decline, as we know, in vandalism in the city of St. John's this year. There was an increase in serious break, entry and theft. One association went out and started to do some studies and issued all kinds of warnings, you know, about the vandalisms on the increase, and they circulated their members. They got back the report, which did not sustain what they said, and my only criticism of them is that they did not come out and then tell the public who they had alarmed that their fears were not well-founded.

What I would like to see, and this may be uncovering another head, and I do not know if I should get into it, but there is something wrong, Mr. Chairman,

with our sense of values. I get a call from a gentleman who has had his store broken into. He is very annoyed and so he should be. He lost \$7,000 or \$8,000 of goods. He says, I do not think very much of your court system. Well, I said, what is wrong with our court system? Well, he said, there was a fellow broke into my store the other night, and he took \$8,000 worth of goods. I said, did the police catch him? Oh yes, the police did a fine job. They had him within twenty-four hours. I said, did you get the goods back? Yes. I checked on the goods afterwards and the \$8,000 was about \$4,000, but it is always \$8,000, it is always \$8,000 for the record, you know. And, I said, well what is your complaint about the court? He said, that fellow got but two years in the penitentiary. And, I said, you think that that is not satisfactory? He said, no. Well, I said, what should he have gotten? Well, he started to say life, and he thought it over again. He said, five years anyway. I said, do you realize that a man who goes out and commits murder on the highway, when he is intoxicated, driving a motor vehicle, that the average sentence for motor manslaughter in three years, and you are telling me that if somebody goes in and steals insured goods at \$4,000 or \$5,000 or \$6,000 with no great criminal record behind him that two years is not satisfactory? You know, there is something wrong with their sense of values.

The John Howard Society can beat from one end of Water Street to the other, and they cannot raise fifty cents to be used in the rehabilitation of some of these young people who run afoul of the law.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear! Hear!

MR. HICKMAN: And when they go in office after office the door is slammed in their faces saying, you are coddling prisoners. Now if I am supposed to come out and to come down hard in the

enforcement of law and order and take seventeen and eighteen and nineteen year olds and wack them in jail and ask our courts to keep them there for three or four years, I just will not do it.

MR. NEARY: Well, you have them down in the penitentiary.

MR. HICKMAN: I say, Mr. Chairman, that we have the responsibility, and I have a responsibility which I try to discharge to the two police forces, two good police forces in this Province to apprehend and bring before the courts those who run afoul of the law and hope that the courts will impose satisfactory sentences. But my belief is that the administration of criminal justice really only begins when that man or woman is convicted in the magistrates' court, and that the real emphasis has got to come on the correctional procedures, the correctional programmes to try and ensure that that person will not again be back in the courts when he or she is released. And the rate of recidivism that is the return to jail, in Newfoundland is a way below that of other Canadian provinces, and we should be proud of it. And, you know, I will save that for the debate on vandalism but I had a word or two to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman, the area of discussion which we are now getting into is one which could generate a lot of controversy, one which last year drew a few snickers when I tried to put forward my ideas on the quality of justice and what factors go into determining the quality of justice. You can get into a lot of things. We can quote all kinds of statistics on incarcerations, number of convictions, whether or not an individual should be sentenced to this or that term in the penitentiary, the value of correctional institutions, correctional programmes, etc., etc. There is no justice unless the victim is treated as well as the criminal and all too often the victim is ignored while the criminal

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is treated in one way or the other. I will not get into that tonight, although the temptation is great. The subject to which I wish to address my few remarks is the one raised earlier this week in the news media as to whether or not we should have the Newfoundland Constabulary replace the R. C. M. P., and as to whether or not the R. C. M. P. and the Constabulary's salary should be on the same level, and only one very minor aspect of that controversy I will touch on again tonight, we may just as well

call a spade a spade and say that the Newfoundland Constabulary is really the St. John's Constabulary, and it is the St. John's Municipal Police Force. I have only one question to ask of the minister. It is a two-part question: Does the municipality of St. John's contribute anything toward the maintenance, the salary of that police force? And cannot any other municipality in the Province draw upon the services of that police force equally with the municipality of St. John's, and if not, why not?

MR. HICKMAN: Number one, Mr. Chairman, the St. John's City Council does not contribute anything toward the Newfoundland Constabulary. Number two, it would be a matter of policy as to whether or not the Newfoundland Constabulary should be expanded. My view is that before we expand the Newfoundland Constabulary, our first priority has to be to establish their headquarters and their facilities that are necessary if you are going to have a truly provincial force. And the other, of course, is the question of money. I hope the Solicitor General does not hear me say this, because we are about to start bargaining on a new R. C. M. P. contract, but we are getting a bargain, a fantastic bargain from the Government of Canada on the R. C. M. P.

In the city of Corner Brook, where we have a municipal contract, we have two forces, two R. C. M. P. detachments in Corner Brook, as you know. There is the subdivision headquarters for the West Coast and Labrador, with a large number of men - they are police presence, too - and then there is a municipal contract where you have another force, another branch of the R. C. M. P. detachment responsible for nothing but the policing of the city of Corner Brook. Again there is no charge to the city of Corner Brook for that amount. I believe the Honourable President of Treasury Board, with his alert mind, some months ago worked out that the per capita cost of policing the city of Corner Brook and the city of St. John's is the same, within a fraction or so.

AN HON. MEMBER: It might be slightly more for Corner Brook.

MR. HICKMAN: It might be slightly more for Corner Brook as the honourable gentleman says.

For instance we have over \$13 million worth of capital equipment here in Newfoundland paid for solely by the Government of Canada for the R. C. M. P. Their cars, their training, none of that is charged to us. Now their salaries are going up. I have no doubt at all that we are going to have to pay a bit more when the new contract is negotiated. But it is a pretty good bargain, and, you know, one thing that I am not going to get caught up in is the comparison of the two forces because it is not in the best interest of law and order that that transpire.

I find that in the city of St. John's there is a great deal of affection and a great deal of admiration for the Newfoundland Constabulary, as there should be. I also find that that same affection, that same respect for the R. C. M. P. prevails throughout the Province of Newfoundland. The only letters I get re the R. C. M. P. are letters from -

AN HON. MEMBER: Someone who has been caught.

MR. HICKMAN: no, no -town councils. Everybody wants a detachment of the R. C. M. P. You know, you do not need a detachment in Fortune if you have one in Grand Bank. You do not need one in Marystown if you got one up in Burin. But everybody wants a detachment.

MR. NEARY: They are chiefly after the R. C. M. P. because they know that there is a contract, and the only chance they have of getting the police is to get the R. C. M. P.

MR. HICKMAN: But they have a formula whereby they work out - you know, if you spent \$500,000 on a detachment quarters in Burin there is no way you can justify building another detachment

quarters seven miles away in Marystown if there is adequate coverage in Marystown by the Burin detachment. You increase the number of men, as the population grows, for the highway patrol. This past two years there was a directive came down from the R. C. M. P. headquarters that the men had to become more involved in community activity. Last year there was in Gander, do you remember, some long-haired fellow came down from Toronto and did a survey about the attitude of high school kids towards the R. C. M. P.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: And it was not a very good report that came in. To my delight when that report came out I did not have to say a word. The Mayor of Gander, the presidents of the various clubs out there and associations and the P. T. A. rushed to the radio and said that that report that was made was a very biased one and made up by a very biased person who had some reason to be biased, and then outlined what the R. C. M. P.

have done in Gander in the last couple of years in just in hockey alone. You know, the whole hockey system out there is sponsored by them in their off time. They do not get paid for it. Our boys in the Newfoundland Constabulary are doing the same thing with the Boys' Club. The affection for the police in Newfoundland is good. We now have about 800 policemen in the Province of Newfoundland, that is all told, members of the Newfoundland Constabulary and members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. That is a large number of policemen for a Province of this size.

MR. MARTIN: The point I am trying to make, Mr. Chairman, is, you know, I share that affection for both forces, but the point I am trying to make is that the city of St. John's and the city of Corner Brook are getting a free ride. If any other municipality wants to hire a police force they have to stand the expense. Now why should this be?

MR. HICKMAN: But they do not, Mr. Chairman. They do not. They have no police force in Grand Bank. They have no police force in Burin.

MR. MARTIN: But if they have one, they have to stand the expense. They cannot get the Newfoundland Constabulary.

MR. HICKMAN: I have had some talks with a couple of municipalities, and Gander is one, Grand Falls is another, where there have a couple of municipal policemen. But the work they are doing is not the kind of work - they are really peace officers, if there is a distinction between a policeman and a peace officer. They are serving summons for collecting outstanding -

AN HON. MEMBER: Municipal regulations.

MR. HICKMAN: - you know, municipal regulations, outstanding taxes and that sort of thing and a policeman should not do that. That is not a policeman's job. As far as maintaining law and order, enforcing provincial statutes, enforcing the Criminal Code within, say, Grand Falls or Gander, the R. C. M. P. do it. And if the people of

Gander come to me and say, look, you got an eight man or a ten man detachment here, and we think it should be fourteen, if they can justify it, they will get fourteen. It will not cost them a penny, not directly, any more than it will cost, you know, out of their pocket, out of the taxpayers' pocket.

CAPT. WINSOR: Mr. Chairman, there has been some controversy going on as to whether the local people should be armed but my question to the minister is this: Are the police who patrol, the foot patrol at Corner Brook, are they armed?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, they are.

CAPT. WINSOR: This is the question. And if in one city they are permitted to be armed and in the capital city they are not? That is number one question. I will ask a double-barrel question now. Is the minister contemplating replacing our local policemen with some civilians, whether it be male or female, for the ticketing of cars? A lot of the policeman's time is taken up with ticketing cars. I think we should have gone beyond that now. I do not think it is the place for a policeman to go around the Waterfront or Water Street or any street issuing tickets, much to his humiliation some times. I think either the city or the Department of Justice should take it on them to arrange to have other people issue those tickets rather than the police.

MR. HICKMAN: Two questions, number one - what was the first one?

AN HON. MEMBER: Are they arming the policemen?

MR. HICKMAN: Oh, are they arming the policemen? The R. C. M. P. all carry revolvers and this applies to the R. C. M. P. in Corner Brook. Our police in the Newfoundland Constabulary, they have instruction in small arms, and I am told by the head of the police force out there, and the Newfoundland Constabulary have strong - I want to say this - strong officers, very strong police officers who are held in high esteem outside the area they have responsibility for policing, they tell me that it is as good

a small arm instruction as you can get in any police department in Canada. All recruits get training in small arms instruction, that is classroom training. They get range practice and finally they are passed out with a marksmanship certificate. Now each year they are supposed to have a refresher course, but they have not had one each year. They did not have one this year because of some other courses that were on going. They will next year.

The one thing that has to be looked at and where they have not had training in the Newfoundland Constabulary, and indeed I do not think they have had it in the R. C. M. P. either, and that is instruction in shooting at moving targets. Not too many police forces have that. You would probably find it in Los Angeles, the F.B.I., and two or three others.

I am told that I am going to be presented with a brief in due course saying that the Newfoundland Constabulary should be armed. All I can say is that I am like the man from Missouri, I got to be shown, and I have not been shown yet.

CAPT WINSOR: The second question.

MR. HICKMAN: What is that question?

AN HON. MEMBER: Meter maids.

MR. HICKMAN: Oh, the meter maids, the meter maids, the meter maids.
I am sorry.

I had a letter from the Deputy Mayor of St. John's asking me if I will meet with him, which I will, after we have done some work on the question of meter maids - he wrote on behalf of the city as Deputy Mayor - and I told him that I wanted the Chief of Police to get some information from comparable cities in the Maritimes. The information that is coming in indicates that the real problem is not the issuance of the tickets, it is getting paid and the cost of collecting it after. Halifax is computerizing it. We passed a vote for computerization up here. I do not know if treasury board know it or not but that is what we got in mind for that \$10,000. This is what we have in mind, Sir.

On motion 705-01 through to 705-04 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 706-01 carry?

The Hon. Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Sir, I want to get the minister to -

MR. HICKMAN: No.

MR. NEARY: - he does not have to give me a long answer - to tell us whether or not the minister has any plans along the same lines as they have for the Newfoundland Constabulary to put up larger fire stations in the city of St. John's?

MR. HICKMAN: No, Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not and the trend in good fire-fighting is not to build larger fire stations but rather to build smaller ones strategically located. And work has now started on a new fire station at O'Leary Avenue. We have no plans for any headquarters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: One question, Mr. Chairman. Would the honourable minister tell us what is being done about the training of volunteer fire brigades in "all parts of the province?"

MR. HICKMAN: Two things, Mr. Chairman. We have a school here that is operated by the Fisheries College in consultation with E.M.O. where we bring fire chiefs into Torbay and they undergo training programmes. Secondly, this year, and we are going to try this in other areas, we had a very intensive training programme going on on the Burin Peninsula where we have something like fifteen brigades for about three weeks.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where?

MR. HICKMAN: On the Burin Peninsula.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Burin Peninsula.

MR. HICKMAN: At Grand Bank - do you want me to list them all?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. HICKMAN: It took in the Burin Peninsula, the whole peninsula. There were one or two men from the St. John's Fire Department who went down under the direction of the Fire Commissioner and gave a couple of weeks of intensive training.

AN HON. MEMBER: (Inaudible).

MR. HICKMAN: I am being harassed, Mr. Chairman.

MR. NEARY: By your own members.

MR. HICKMAN: I am being harassed by my own members.

AN HON. MEMBER: The fire trucks are all named, 'The Hickman'.

MR. HICKMAN: The fire trucks are named after me as they should be. It is an old tradition. Does that answer the honourable gentleman's question?

On motion 706-01 through to 707-03 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 708-01 carry?

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Chairman -

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member for Labrador South.

MR. MARTIN: The perennial question comes up, who are they and what are they doing, pray tell, Emergency Measures? Are they worth it?

MR. HICKMAN: Emergency Measures are living, healthy, aiding and abetting other people in staying alive. It is under the command of Major Owens and his second in command is Major Guy. Does Major Guy have the rank of major? And there is a doctor, Doctor Kennedy on full time. They have a portable hospital. They respond to any emergencies.

MR. MARTIN: Such as?

MR. HICKMAN: Well, such as, for instance, the railway strike a few years ago that stranded all these tourists out on the West Coast. There they responded very effectively, very quickly.

We had in the recent snowstorm the transportation of -

AN HON. MEMBER: Emergencies.

MR. HICKMAN: - emergencies to offshore, you know, to isolated communities in the winter.

AN HON. MEMBER: Forest fires.

MR. HICKMAN: Forest fires. They are tremendous.

MR. MARTIN: Their headquarters are in St. John's?

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, Sir.

MR. MARTIN: Do they have any outlining branches?

MR. HICKMAN: No!

MR. MARTIN: Thank you.

AN HON. MEMBER: Lie down.

On motion 708-01 through to 708-04 carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall 709-1 carry?

The Hon. Member for Bell Island.

MR. NEARY: Sir, this is a rather interesting subhead that may take more than three or four or five minutes so perhaps, Sir, we better call it a night.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No! No!

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not eleven o'clock yet.

CAPT WINSOR: Do you want to raise the committee? That is what we asked.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Chairman, besides we are not going to get finished. When we get down to Legal Aid, Sir, we are good for about a whole afternoon on that alone.

MR. MURPHY: (Inaudible).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: (Inaudible).

MR. NEARY: What is wrong with the dumb bell?

MR. HICKMAN: I move that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

MR. NEARY: What is wrong with the dumb bell from Bonavista South?

On motion that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again, Mr. Speaker returned to the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Speaker, the Committee of Supply have considered the matters to them referred and have directed me to report having passed certain items of expenditure; namely, Head XV and ask leave to sit again.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman of the Committee of Supply reports that they have considered the matters to them referred and report having passed certain items of expenditure, Head XV, Industrial Development, all items, and ask leave to sit again.

On motion report received and adopted.

On motion committee ordered to sit again on tomorrow.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred and that this House at its rising do adjourn until tomorrow Wednesday, April 9, 1975 at 3:00 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER: It is moved and seconded that the House do now adjourn until tomorrow Wednesday at 3:00 P.M. Those in favour "aye." Those against, "nay." Carried.

I do now leave the Chair until tomorrow Wednesday at 3:00 P.M.

I N D E X

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