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SPEAKER; THE HONOURABLE GERALD RYAN OTTENHEIMER

The House met at 3:00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

I have been informed that Mayor Edwards of Grand Falls and some of his colleagues from the Council at Grand Falls are present in the gallery, and I know all hon. members join me in welcoming them to the House of Assembly.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

PRESENTING PETITIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Naskaupi.

MR. J. COUDIE: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of 258 residents of Happy Valley-Goose Bay - North West River. The prayer of the petition, Mr. Speaker, is short. It states that when the hospital, meaning the Paddon Memorial Hospital, the facilities offered by that hospital are relocated to the USAF building at Goose Bay, that the Paddon Memorial Hospital should be used for a senior citizens home for all Labrador residents.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, in supporting the prayer of this petition that at the present, at least to the best of my knowledge, there is no senior citizens home in Labrador, and senior citizens from all over Labrador if they wish to or if they need to take advantage of the facilities and treatment and care that a senior citizens home offers have to travel to some part of the Island.

I support these 258 petitioners, Mr. Speaker, and ask that it be placed on the table of the House of Assembly and referred to the department to which it relates.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Eagle River.

MR. I. STRACHAN: Mr. Speaker, in supporting the prayer of the petition I would like to point out that the Paddon Memorial Hospital as they call it will not be the Paddon Memorial Hospital any longer. In a month's time I believe, the whole facilities will be moved to the Melville Hospital as the new name of the USAF Hospital is going to be called.

Mr. Strachan:

There is a considerable concern in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area and on the coastal areas as well concerning the move from the Paddon Memorial Hospital partly because many of the people feel that the move was done without consultation of the Health Committee which was set up in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and without any real consultation with the Council of Happy Valley-Goose Bay. But our real concerns are that the Labrador Coast, the people from the Labrador Coast who are moved into the central area for medical treatment often cannot get even minor surgery regardless of major surgery done in Labrador and must be flown out to St. Anthony for treatment at a fairly high cost and are often removed from their homes and from contact with their friends for long periods of time. Our concern now is that the Melville Hospital should or maybe will satisfy some of the needs of Labrador. But there is a great need for the Paddon Memorial Hospital to be changed into another kind of facility. We have many people on the Coast who are in need of care in wheelchairs or invalids who are shut up for long periods of time partly because the Coastal life is a very active life, a life of which outdoors in Winter one cannot move unless one is fairly physically fit. And there is a great deal of concern that if the move is going to take place and the Paddon Memorial Hospital is going to be emptied that something should be done with the facility. There is also concern at the moment I believe that there were rumours that much of the equipment in the hospital was either going to be moved out or sold, and there was concern that if the Paddon Memorial Hospital was changed into another kind of facility that other equipment would have to be bought and placed back into it.

So I support the prayer of the petition, and I would ask that the whole situation concerning the needs of a hospital in Labrador to serve the Labrador people, not only of the Coast, but of the centre and the West should be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Bay of Islands.

MR. L. WOODROW: I would like to support the petition of my hon. colleague. I realize that this government have done a great deal for

Mr. Woodrow:

senior citizens homes. But however there is a lot to be done, and I know that they have plans to do more. However I have received from my own district many requests and I have contacted all of the homes like, for example, the Hoyles Home, St. Luke's Home, St. Patrick's Mercy Home, the Interfaith Home in Corner Brook, and they all have a very long waiting list.

What we have of course are two types of people to think about, We have to think about those who cannot care for themselves, geriatrics and the like, and we have to think of elderly people in good health. First of all I am happy to say that, for example, in Corner Brook I hope that the government will see their way clear to get on with the work of renovating the old Western Memorial Hospital which will certainly help the West Coast in general.

MR. WOODROW: What I think we should look to, is not the real big homes anymore. I think we should look, for example, to small condominiums, places that can take maybe, ten to twelve people. Say an apartment that could look after ten or twelve or possibly twenty people. This would have the effect of keeping the elderly people in their own environment. I think this is terribly important. I believe they should have this in the evening of their lives.

I somehow feel that there is a greater need in places like Labrador for a type of home for senior citizens, and I want again to confirm the policy that I have been trying to confirm in this hon. House of Assembly, and that is to say that we have to think of all the Province. We have to think of, not only the West coast, for example, or the East coast, or the South coast, or Labrador, or the North coast, we have to think of all the Province. However, to my mind this is a very important thing. Sometimes the elderly people are forgotten. I want to emphasize that we should not forget the elderly. Once again I want to say that I know a lot has been done but a lot remains to be done. I am sure that the government in good time will look at this in the right light and, of course, in accordance with their means and get on with the job of helping more of our senior citizens.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

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

CAPT. WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, I certainly support the petition presented by the member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie), having had the privilege of serving that district of Labrador North for fifteen years, and having had the privilege with the now member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) of helping to turn the sod for that hospital at Happy Valley, which I might add was a very nice building. It provided a very badly needed service at that particular time. However, it is surprising to me now that that hospital has outlived its usefulness in such a short period of time, and the powers

CAPT. WINSOR: to be see fit now to transfer or move the facilities of that hospital on to the American Base. I do not know whether this is acceptable to all the residents of Happy Valley, but I doubt very much if it is 100 per cent agreeable to move the facilities of that beautiful hospital from Happy Valley to Goose Bay.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, and that having been decided upon, then I think of no other purpose more essential and more needed than a senior citizens home in that area. Because, Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is a single senior citizens home in the whole of Labrador. And there is no place in the whole Province where there is one so badly needed.

Anyone who has travelled the Labrador Coast many, many times, as I have, and I am sure the hon. the members for Naskaupi and Eagle River (Mr. Goudie and Mr. Strachan), can verify this, some people, and especially the elderly, are still living under very, very poor conditions. They have reached the stage of life where they cannot or they are unable to look after themselves, and their families, in a great many cases, are unable to do so for the simple reason they do not have the accommodations in their homes whereby two families can live together. So the only salvation now is to provide them with a senior citizens home. And it should be provided in Labrador so that the citizens will be within that environment that they were brought up in and lived in all of their lives.

I would certainly support that petition and commend the people who signed it. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that this is one petition that should certainly get all of the sympathetic consideration that is possible from this hon. House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. STRACHAN: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I do not know if it is quite a point of order, but I hear continually my colleague over here referred to as the member for Naskaupi and it is Naskaupi. I would like to remind the House it is the Naskaupi Indians which the district is named after, and it is 'r' rather than an 'o'.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure hon. members will give way to the point of the hon. member.

The hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I support the petition presented by the hon. member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie). When I was Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation for three and one-half years, Sir, many a conversation I had with Dr. Paddon in connection with the establishment of a senior citizens home in Labrador. My hon. former colleague the member for Fogo (Capt. Winsor) points out rightly so that there is not one senior citizens home anywhere in Labrador and part of the master plan - because the formula under which all these senior citizens home are being constructed at the present time, the formula was worked out by the former administration, the formula actually was worked out by my officials when I was the minister of that department, and that is the same formula that has been followed ever since - and part of the master plan for the establishment of senior citizens homes was to establish two or three strategically located in Labrador, preferably somewhere in Northern Labrador and somewhere down in Southern Labrador and, of course, we never got a chance to finish the programme that we had started.

There is no doubt about it, Mr. Speaker, the member for Fogo (Capt Winsor) and the member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) pointed out that the situation in Labrador is a unique situation. They should have their own hospital facilities. They should have their own correctional institutes. They should have their own senior citizens home. In just about every phase or aspect of public service that you can think of they should have their own in Labrador and not always have to look to the Island of Newfoundland.

Mr. Neary.

So I support the prayer of the petition, Sir, and I think it is a good idea. I do not know whether the appropriate authorities have had the building inspected by the fire commissioner and by the officials of the Department of Recreation and Rehabilitation to see if the building is suitable to be converted into a senior citizens home, because the standards for senior citizens homes are extremely high because of the fire hazard and because you have people in the home on a good many occasions who are immobilized and they have to be moved rather quickly in case of an emergency. So I would advise the member to invite the fire commissioner and to invite the appropriate officials of the Department of Rehabilitation and Recreation to come down and inspect the building and if they pass it, then I see no reason at all why the government should not consider turning it into a senior citizens home, not necessarily for those people who are ambulatory, but for the kind of people that my hon. and dear friend from Bay of Islands (Mr. Woodrow) pointed out, people who cannot fend for themselves, people who go down. Because most people, Mr. Speaker, like to remain in their own homes as long as they can. Newfoundlanders are like that. But once they go down all they need most of the time, Mr. Speaker, is tender loving care, personal care and nursing care. And I do not know what the need, what the demand is in my hon. friend's part of the country, but I would certainly take a look at that too, because I know when I was Minister of Social Services that is where the biggest need existed, and that may be where the need is in the minister's district, but there also should be some ambulatory beds for people who are living in dilapidated homes, in low standard homes and so forth who in the twilight of their lives should live with a little bit of dignity and respect.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further petitions?

The hon. House Leader.

MR. WELLS: Mr. Speaker, on the petition presented by the hon. member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) there is no question, Mr. Speaker, that we support the prayer of the petition. The petition points out a grave need I believe in that area. There is no question that senior citizens homes are necessary. In some parts of Newfoundland there are now too many homes for ambulatory care, but there is a grave need practically everywhere for homes that provide nursing care, and this I think is the need which has to be addressed in the immediate future. But insofar as Labrador is concerned my understanding is, of course, what was said today is correct in that there are no old people's homes in Labrador. And obviously in a part of Newfoundland and Labrador of that size you hardly have to look any further than the statistic that there are no homes there to say that obviously there is a need.

Now the building which is being vacated shortly, the building which was the Paddon Memorial Hospital is a very fine building. I am sure that to convert it for this use would require some planning and some expenditure of money. But I can only say this in response to the petition, Mr. Speaker, that if the people of the Goose Bay - Happy Valley and in fact the whole area, the people who would use such a home were to come to government with proposals bearing in mind the policies which the government has on old age homes, they would receive every careful and sympathetic consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Conception Bay South.

MR. NOLAN: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition on behalf of between 400 and 500 residents of Paradise concerning the cost of mobile home insurance rates. What has happened, for anyone who has people in their district where there are a number of mobile homes, as there is for example in mine, the insurance rates that are presently being charged are absolutely savage and it seems to be that these people would not take it upon themselves, and everyone there by the way signed the petition, that they would not go to this trouble and express this concern unless there was some real suspicion that the rates that are applied to mobile homes are not fair and equitable. The situation in their petition is that they are concerned about the soaring insurance rates for mobile homes and the limited choice of companies that will insure them. They are now beseeching through me, the House of Assembly, and the department to which it relates, to give this matter urgent attention. As a matter of fact I would suggest to the Minister, perhaps of Consumer Affairs, that he might have his people look into the situation to see in fact just exactly is it as bad as they say it is and I say that it is, and what if anything we can do to assist them. Because there is a feeling, and some people look down their noses at those who live in mobile homes, but there are many people who live in mobile homes, this is what they can afford, this is all they can afford, they cannot get land, and actually many of them are very, very - in fact they should no longer be called mobile homes in many instances because they are not really mobile. They are put in a position, put up on a basement of some kind or blocks and they are stationary. So this is a very great burden that they have with other expenses that they have today. The insurance problem is a very, very serious one and all too often these people feel that those of us in the House of Assembly one, do not pay sufficient attention to petitions presented and two, that we do not seem to take very seriously some of the things that come before us.

MR. NOLAN: So I am hoping, Mr. Speaker, that the members of the House of Assembly who have mobile homes, whether it be 100 or 1,000 in their district, will voice their opinion on this situation and relate what they have discovered from their conversations with their constituents in their districts. Perhaps it is time we did take a look at the insurance industry to see just exactly what is the situation. In this world those that can least afford often time to protect themselves are the ones that are shafted. Now what I am asking and what these people are asking in this petition today is one, are they getting a fair shake? Do you have the necessary competition within the insurance industry to provide the proper protection for them and I am asking the Minister of Consumer Affairs or any other minister for that matter that may be responsible or feel responsible or feel the urgency to do something about this, to give it fair consideration.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask for your permission to table this petition and to have it presented to the department to which it relates.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, again I whole-heartedly support the prayer of the petition so ably presented by my good friend the member for Conception Bay South (Mr. Nolan) who was good enough the day before yesterday to take me on a tour of that part of his district. We were not planning a coup I can assure his colleagues. We were merely down on a tour of inspection of a part of the member's district which I thoroughly enjoyed.

MR. DOODY: There are no basements in mobile homes.

MR. NEARY: There are quite a few mobile homes. There are basements under some of these mobile homes, Sir, because I saw it with my own eyes. There are quite a few of these mobile homes in my friend's district of Harbour Main, in the head of the Bay.

MR. DOODY: They are built on the rocks. They are not down underground.

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MR. NEARY: Up in the head of the Bay there are probably more mobile homes per capita than in any other part of Newfoundland.

Well, Sir, the last time I drove around the thing that struck me -

MR. DOODY: That is when you made your tour before you decided not to run.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. NEARY: The minister makes his little smart aleck remarks and then runs out of the House. If they did not have to gerrymander the districts, Sir, I would show the minister who was in command if he had left Bell Island the way it was.

MR. DOODY: I remember Napoleon made some comment to like that.

MR. NEARY: I managed to drag the minister over to Bell Island a few times recently, I went over and then he followed me over a couple of hours after when he heard I was over there, the first time since the election. But, Sir, this is a very, very serious matter and these people who live in these mobile homes, Mr. Speaker, are paying through the nose for their insurance. And I must say, Sir, I have to give the Superintendent of Insurance in the minister's department a pat on the back because any time that I have had an insurance problem I have written Mr. French and his assistant, I forget his assistant's name, I was talking to him this morning as a matter of fact on the phone, and they have always responded, I have always gotten an answer, and they have always investigated the case. And I do hope that the minister will take the prayer of this petition, pass it over to his Superintendent of Insurance and have him investigate this. Because, Sir, you know, this whole matter of insurance in Newfoundland, in my opinion, needs to be looked at, at this particular moment. Because I had a case the other day of a well known gentleman who came to see me and told me that it was virtually impossible for him to get an insurance policy for his home which was a regular home, a normal home for less than \$20,000 coverage. In other words he could not cover his house for whatever he thought he could afford to cover it for. The minimum he could cover it for was \$20,000. And if he put \$2,000 on his house, if he put \$2,500, \$10,000 on his house and it burned down and the house was worth \$50,000 or \$60,000 -

MR. SMALLWOOD: Oh, oh! I am sorry.

MR. NEARY: That is all right, Sir. - and the house burned down, Mr. Speaker, or blew down or anything happened to it, well all the fellow would get would be the \$2,500 or the \$10,000 whatever it was insured for. But the insurance companies have arbitrarily made a

Mr. Neary:

decision that you cannot insure a house, you cannot cover a house for anything less than \$20,000. And I think that is ridiculous. A man should be able to cover his house, immaterial of what the value of the house is, the man should be able to cover it for what he thinks he can pay for. And I would like for the minister to take a look at that. But this is a very, very serious matter, and the prayer of the petition, Sir, is quite important to these people, well documented, well presented by the member for Conception Bay South (Mr. Nolan) and I do hope, Sir, that the member gets some results in behalf of his constituents.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for the Bay of Island.

MR. L. WOODROW: Mr. Speaker, I would like to support this petition for several reasons, and say one reason is because I consider the member from Conception Bay South as sincere and a man who tries to work hard and honestly for his constituents. That is one of the reasons. Number two is because I have in my district anywhere from 150 to 200 mobile homes as the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing knows, and also there is a proposal by the city of Corner Brook at the present time to select another place for such homes. Now the people living in those homes I do not think they are looked down upon any more as being, you know, not on the same base with the person who lives, we say, in the ordinary home because I know in the trailer park over in Curling, as it is referred to, there are many retired people over there, many people in fact holding down good jobs.

There is another point about it also - it is amazing and there are so many things we have to look into in this House of Assembly, when people go to sell those homes, Mr. Speaker, they are charged 5 per cent by their landlord and 5 per cent by the real estate company. Now this is something. I do not know whether my hon. friend from LaPoile (Mr. Neary) knows this or not.

MR. NEARY: When we get into the debates again I will get back to the mortgage companies and the real estates you need not worry about that. I am not finished with that yet.

MR. WOODROW: Very good.

So this really is something that has concerned me for some time, and I have brought it at least implicitly, if not explicitly before the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. And we are trying to plan a meeting now with the landlord who owns the trailer court over in Curling to get matters such as this cleared up.

MR. WOODROW: The matter of insurance, Mr. Speaker, it is not only high on those homes, but also, in fact, on many other places. For example, I know one place, one community hall that was insured this year in my district and the cost jumped 100 per cent. I think in taking a look at insurance on mobile homes we can certainly take a look at other types of insurance as well.

I am sure that my hon. friend, the Minister of Consumer Affairs will take a hard look at this also. He has been very helpful to me with certain problems that I have brought to his attention and I am sure he will do his best on this one also. So I very heartily support the petition of my hon. friend from Conception Bay South (Mr. Nolan).

MR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the member for Trinity-Bay de Verde.

MR. ROWE: Sir, I would like to support the petition presented by the member for Conception Bay South (Mr. Nolan), on behalf of between 400 and 500 residents of his district with respect to protesting, really, the exorbitant insurance rates on the, for the want of a better expression, mobile homes.

But, Sir, there must obviously be a reason for these unfair and inequitable rates and exorbitant rates. There must be a reason. There must also be a reason for the limited number of companies that are willing to provide insurance to the owners of these mobile homes. I hope that if and when the Minister responsible for Consumer Affairs speaks in support of this particular petition he will have some answers to these two basic questions or that he will undertake to find the answers to these two questions. Because a great number of people are not only living in these mobile homes because they are less expensive than the standard homes, but for example, in the district of Trinity-Bay de Verde, a fair number of people are living in these mobile homes because they are not quite sure of the status of the land where they plant these mobile homes, because there is some

MR. ROWE: confusion as to whether the land belongs to Crown Lands, or CN, or the old railroad company.

But they are forced, even though they may want to build a home, they find it wiser to buy a mobile home in case they have to move at a later date. Another reason, of course, is the fact that they are just less expensive to live in and to purchase in the first place. But this is a very serious problem and probably the minister can enlighten us when he speaks in support of this motion as to just why it is.

If, for example, the safety standards or the fire standards or this sort of thing are below that which you would find in a normal home, obviously it should be tackled from the manufacturers point of view. I understand that some mobile homes are extremely hazardous from the fire threat point of view. Now if that is so and that is the reason for the exorbitant insurance rates, surely the government, federal and/or provincial, should institute some laws that require manufacturers to ensure that these homes are more safe from a fire point of view. I just add these comments in support of the petition, Sir, and I support it with pleasure.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

MR. PECKFORD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a few words on this petition. Number one is this, that as already mentioned by a number of hon. members, the words, the terminology or phraseology used in talking about these kinds of homes helps to indicate and show some of the solutions to the problems brought up in the petition, and that is, some people

MR. PECKFORD: call them trailers, some people call them homes. Now ten or fifteen years ago most of what we now classify as mobile homes were called trailers and were in essence trailers. They were little single wide two or one bedroom trailers that often had hitches on them or could be brought along behind the car and were set up in various places when a gentleman was a mechanic or had some trade which dictated mobility in his employment, and they moved from place to place.

MR. SMALLWOOD: From place to place from time to time.

MR. PECKFORD: Now and then. So everybody talked about trailers and they did not have the same quality of workmanship or size or living accommodations as what has now become known as mobile homes which is a different thing altogether from a trailer. And therefore you have places in Newfoundland that are still called trailer parks and you have some trailers in that park and you have some mobile homes.

Now this has led in large measure to some of the problem with insurance and the trailers are very hazardous fire wise. Many of these old trailers that are still being lived in by people in some of the parks and are scattered around different municipalities are very hazardous. I know from personal experience because living near me two years ago was a young man and his family who lived in a trailer because he could not afford to buy a home or a mobile home. They had this little trailer and had a little porch put on the back of it and one night something happened, a fire and the trailer was gone just like that, not even time for the fire department to get to his place. They are very hazardous by their design and everything.

MR. NEARY: Not all of them.

MR. PECKFORD: Now mobile homes have been recognized by CMHC and by the Provincial Government as being a suitable type of permanent accommodation and in recognition of that fact both governments

MR. PECKFORD: have allowed various programmes to apply to these mobile homes. Recently I announced, as Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the new mobile home regulations and this is an attempt by a government to improve the quality of mobile home parks in the Province which should help to reduce, in the long-term, costs on insurance. Because you are going to have it, the way these things have to be placed on concrete foundations and this kind of thing - you can go in places in Newfoundland right now and find mobile homes per se, not trailers mobile homes, on wooden blocks and when you have that kind of a set up it is going to be very difficult to get low insurance. But with these new regulations which apply specifically to mobile home parks where certain very strict standards have to be adhered to by the owners of those parks number one, and number two, the regulations specifically are designed to encourage mobile homes in ordinary subdivisions in the Province. In other words for mobile homes to be incorporated into the normal housing structure of a so called subdivision which would consist then of ordinary wooden framed homes as well as mobile homes per se which should then dictate to insurance companies to charge the same insurance on the mobile home as the wooden framed home next door. Up until now the mobile home has not been placed on concrete foundation, has not had the same frontage, etc., etc., etc., as the normal home does in a recognized subdivision in the Province.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the minister allow me? Is it not a fact that throughout the entire Province, in literally hundreds of settlements, mobile homes are placed and except for their shape and appearance are undentifiable from all the rest of the homes of the community? There is no difference except that the shape is different.

MR. BECKFORD: But what has happened is that somebody moved into the community, needed accommodation, was able to borrow \$14,000 instead of \$25,000 or \$30,000, got a small strip of land, a temporary permit from a council for six months which drags out into two or three years and so on and they have not had the proper frontage, the proper

MR. PECKFORD: foundation, etc., etc., etc., and it has led to the mobile home, which in itself is a good form of accommodation not having the same image in the eye of everybody as it should have, as it legitimately should have. What I am saying is the regulations that we have just brought in on mobile home parks and mobile homes in general anywhere, what we are trying to encourage is that the consumer and developers of subdivisions, both government agencies and private developers will see by these regulations that the mobile home is a very acceptable form of accommodation and should be in these subdivisions that are being built around the Province now. And if they are,

Mr. Peckford:

it should help bring the insurance cost down. So instead of having now a land assembly project in Clarendville or Stephenville or wherever - Lewisporte, for example, a subdivision in Lewisporte - how many mobile homes are in that one, right down at the other end?

MR. WHITE: None.

MR. PECKFORD: None. But these new regulations which municipalities can adopt, and they are strict and the mobile home must be placed and have the same frontage and all the rest as a normal home, I think this should help in the long term to solve the problem. Now there might still be some abuses by the companies in how they charge individuals. But the reason is that the image is people are sticking these things up all over the place, no good foundation, and that in itself is a fire hazard, and this has lead to some extent to the increase over what is charged a normal home.

So I just thought I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that through these kinds of regulations it is hoped that the prayer of the petition as presented by the hon. member for Conception Bay South might be partially answered now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Provincial and Consumer Affairs.

HON. A. J. MURPHY: Mr. Speaker, I do not know if there is anything left to say actually about this matter. I think it has had a full discussion something like the Address in Reply. But I will just say because I am responsible for the department that is responsible to a certain extent for insurance premiums and this type of thing - and I would like to thank the hon. member for LaPoile for his compliments with regard to Mr. French and this department, they are doing a very good job - we are literally beseiged, Sir, I say, I will not say hundreds, but I say dozens a week on insurance claims at this time because we got the compulsory automobile insurance claims in too. But we are speaking now of the mobile homes or trailers or whatever you might like to call them.

And the situation is basically this, Sir, and I will just put

Mr. Murphy:

it in the language that it is given to me, that insurance companies were in business to make profit. Premium rates are based on the risk inherent in whatever is insured, and the same thing applies in life insurance and anything else. And the feeling is generally that if there is a fire in a trailer home you can write the home off completely. There are no half measures, there are no half, quarter, three-quarters or anything else, the home is completely gone. And this is one of the reasons they give me because I have had many reports done, I have had many investigations made on this type of thing. And we have run into the whole question of insurance rates and we find that many people today cannot get insurance of any kind, particularly if they use a space heater with no furnace in the house. Now if anyone has that problem it is me as a member representing a district where a lot of the older parts of St. John's, and I name Lime Street, I get several calls where they refuse to renew the insurance because of the fact that space heaters are used instead of the conventional furnace. If there is insurance given on a house the rates have increased because - again they can give to us details of what it costs to replace partially

I do not get too many completely, but the partial replacement of any repairs to any homes in view of the rates today and everything else, and the rates have increased they say anywhere from 200 to 350 per cent counting labour and materials as against what prevailed three or four years ago. So it is quite a problem.

As far as the remark of no insurance is less than \$20,000 - that is the first I have heard of that, and I will check that one out. But on mobile homes which we are talking about I would like to when I receive the petition from the hon. member for Conception Bay South I will have a long hard look at it. I know I have had dozens from Green - what do we call it on the Topsail Road there -

MR. NOLAN: It is the same one.

MR. MURPHY: It is the same one - from that area, and I have had some from the Torbay area, I have had some from the West Coast area that the

Mr. Murphy:

hon. member for Bay of Islands (Mr. Woodrow) referred to.

But the situation is this that these mobile homes are considered a risk, a very great risk, and if it is insured it will be they feel for the complete restoration of that home, not partial or anything else. Once a fire occurs in one of these you just wipe the thing off with furnishings and everything else.

Now there is another little matter that comes into this, and I do not know if it has been talked about and that is this sort of comprehensive, the perils damage.

MR. MURPHY: This is being looked at very seriously. Wind storms and this type of thing that does damage to them, where it rips off some of the siding or this type of thing. They are looking at this very, very closely, the insurance companies, and they maintain that they are not charitable institutions nor philanthropic bodies, they are in business to make a dollar. Some people may say they make lots of dollars, but this is the answer I get to it. Perhaps the answer might be in co-operative groups like the few hundred that are on Topsail Road, coming together in some form and getting some kind of a coverage for themselves.

But these things are being looked at, Mr. Speaker, I can assure you. It is a very great problem. As I think the member has said, to those who can least afford to pay to protect what they have the rates are very high. But I will say this, I guarantee the House here, that we are having a very hard look at all that is happening and every report that we get is thoroughly investigated and if we feel that there is any wrong being done we will try to right it on behalf of the people of the Province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further petitions?

NOTICES OF MOTION

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

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that I will on tomorrow ask leave of the hon. House to move the House into a Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution in relation to the raising of loans to the credit of the Province.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, I have some of the questions that were asked previously ready for today to be tabled. I will not read them all there is far too much, it will take up the rest of the afternoon. Some of them give very little information as the

PREMIER MOORES: answer is no. There are others here that give considerable information regarding details and so on.

MR. NEARY: Just give the numbers of the questions.

PREMIER MOORES: Yes, I will read the numbers of the questions in one moment. Mr. Speaker, the questions that are being answered are - there were seven - number 13, 23, 24, 27, 33, 38, 51, 61 64, 79, 86, 90, 92, 660 and 46.

MR. SMALLWOOD: 646 or 46?

PREMIER MOORES: 660 and 46.

MR. SMALLWOOD: 646 or 46?

PREMIER MOORES: 660 and 46. Two questions.

Mr. Speaker, so far there have been a great many more questions, I think, asked in this session than previously. Of the 103 that have been asked my particular office, we have some 71 answered for a 70 per cent ratio. Unfortunately I notice from the figures I have been given that my colleagues are not quite keeping up with that percentage. There has only been 50 per cent, 381 questions answered out of 760, so far.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. DOODY: The Department of Finance is very slack.

PREMIER MOORES: Now, Mr. Speaker, the individual departments - you say Finance what?

MR. DOODY: Is very slack.

PREMIER MOORES: Finance, Mr. Speaker, is particularly slack.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

PREMIER MOORES: We have to look at various departments of this government to see just who is performing in the House as far as answering questions is concerned, which is not really their most major function.

MR. DOODY: We are busy running the department but now when the House is open we might get around to some of these questions.

PREMIER MOORES: The Premier's office is 70 per cent, Mines and Energy is just over 50 per cent, Justice is 63 per cent,

PREMIER MOORES: Finance is not doing very well.

MR. DOODY: Thank you.

PREMIER MOORES: Public Works is 30 - 12 per cent is what it is - Forestry and Agriculture 57 per cent, Provincial Affairs and the Environment 33 per cent, Fisheries 71 per cent. But then again, Mr. Speaker, the Finance figures look awfully good compared to Manpower and Tourism which have not answered any questions yet.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

PREMIER MOORES: Health, Mr. Speaker, has performed better than anybody with 93 per cent and Education 74 per cent. Industrial and Rural Development are ahead of Finance by just 4.2 per cent, but the race is on.

MR. NEARY: When are we going to get the answers to the rest?

PREMIER MOORES: I will be finding out, regarding the percentages, which I assure the hon. member will have an effect on the answers. They are being done as quickly as possible.

MR. DOODY: Is there a trophy?

PREMIER MOORES: There is a trophy, yes, for first and last place.

MR. DOODY: I will be happy to get one of them.

PREMIER MOORES: If you are in last place you may stay in the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker, I will table these answers to questions now.

ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for LaPoile followed by the hon. member for Trinity - Bay de Verde.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to put a question to the Minister of Fisheries, Sir. Would the Minister of Fisheries indicate to the House now just what exactly the position is regarding the federal government's stated policy some time ago of withholding \$3.8 million in connection with the gear replacement programme until the investigation into fraudulent claims was complete? Has there been any change in that policy? Is the Government of Canada still withholding the money? Could the minister just give us a progress report on that situation?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Fisheries.

MR. W. CARTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that it was the stated policy of the government to withhold the \$3.8 million. Anyway my colleague, the Minister of Mines and Energy, in his capacity as Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, wrote the minister in April and he has been informed by him that the government will honour its commitment to the Province as agreed to under the cost-sharing gear replacement programme. So to answer your question, the amount in question is not being withheld and the government will honour its commitment and I presume forward the necessary cheques or whatever they do in a case like that, to the Province without any delay.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, that is indeed good news. Would the minister now tell the House if he could indicate to the House what the total of the amount is, the provincial and federal amounts, what the total will cost the provincial government and the Government in Canada in connection with the gear replacement programme?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Fisheries.

MR. W. CARTER: Mr. Speaker, I do not have those figures. The total amount I believe is in excess of \$7 million. As to a breakdown,

MR. W. CARTER: I shall endeavour to get that for tomorrow's -

MR. DOODY: The federal amount is \$3.8 million -

MR. LUNDRIGAN: No. No. It is more than that.

MR. CARTER: No. No. It is more than that.

It is a cost-sharing, rather complicated formula, having to do with the, they call it the threshold - is it? - the threshold principle, having to do with so much per capita. I will endeavour to get the formula tomorrow for the hon. member.

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

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Would the minister indicate now then if the minister's statement is an indication that the Government of Canada is satisfied with the way the police investigation is proceeding and the reports coming in and so forth, is that an indication that they are satisfied with the way that the whole thing is being handled, the police investigation and so on?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Fisheries.

MR. W. CARTER: Mr. Speaker, I have no reason to think that they are not satisfied and certainly the fact that they are now willing and quite anxious, as a matter of fact to remit to the Government of Newfoundland their share, I think indicates that they are satisfied with the actions of the RCMP Police and the Newfoundland Constabulary. I have no reason to think that they are anything but satisfied with the progress being made.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Trinity Bay-de Verde.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to address my question to the Premier, Sir. Is the Premier and his administration planning to do the right and honourable thing and oppose Loto Canada as long as we appear to be more the contributors than the benefactors of such a scheme?

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, we will always do what is in the best interest of our Nation and our Province.

MR. ROWE: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. ROWE: I did not ask the hon. the Premier, Sir, whether he was intending to do what is in the best interest of the Province. I asked the hon. Premier, Sir, whether his administration will be opposing Loto Canada?

PREMIER MOORES: When the decision is made we will advise the hon. gentleman, Mr. Speaker.

MR. ROWE: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. ROWE: Could the Premier indicate, Sir, what affect Loto Canada would have on say the Atlantic Lottery scheme that the Province is thinking about or the Newfoundland Lottery scheme?

PREMIER MOORES: I have no idea, Mr. Speaker, as it was only announced yesterday and obviously it is impossible to know the answer to that question as quickly as this but certainly that is one of the considerations that will be taken into consideration when reviewing that particular subject.

MR. NOLAN: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NOLAN: I am wondering in view of the fact that there has been much discussion over the years, really, concerning a lottery whether the provincial one, the one now talked about in the Atlantic area, and of course the one about the Olympics and so on, what representations the Premier may have had from various groups opposing any participation by the Province in any such lotteries?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: The only ones I know of, Mr. Speaker, are the usual ones.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Premier tell the House if the hon. Premier has been involved in any discussions with CN? A Mr. Blair who made a public statement today that there was a remote possibility, a slight possibility and he was very, very careful in his statement, that we may have a return of the rail passenger service on a limited scale in this Province. Has the Premier been involved or any member of his government been involved in any of these discussions? And are there any encouraging signs that this may happen?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: Not to my knowledge, Mr. Speaker. We have been in and had conversations with the CN, I have not personally, but the Minister of Transportation and Communications has for many reasons, but the reinstatement of the passenger services is new to me and I have not heard anything of it.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Would the hon. Premier in view of the fact that the bus service seems to be costing a substantial amount of money to CN and that they are thinking and looking at returning to the rail passenger service, would the Premier undertake to see if he can get some information for the House in connection with this matter? It would also save wear and tear on the Trans-Canada Highway as the House knows.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, the qualification to the question itself is both erroneous. The fact is if there are any plans by the CN to change the bus service or to reinstate the passenger service I assume that the Province would be notified as the federal government. In either way, I am sure we would be aware of it. I think we should check the story before giving an definitive answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Trinity-Bay de Verde.

MR. F. ROWE: Sir, this question again is directed towards the Premier, and I hope I can get a more frank answer than I got in the

Mr. Rowe:

previous question. Sir, it relates to land problems particularly in the area of the Southern Trinity Shore. Could the Premier indicate - and this is in the absence really of the Minister of Justice - what the status of the land is that used to belong to the old Newfoundland Railroad Company, that I understand reverted to CN, and now I understand it is before the courts and we are trying to have that CN land possibly revert to the Crown. Could the Premier give me some indication on the status of that land at the present time?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, that question has had to do with some fair degree of emergency of matters of the day that are posed, and that is certainly an old one that was brought up. As far as the answer to that is concerned I have no idea in the world, and I never even heard it even mentioned before. But certainly I would only be too glad to find out for the hon. member. But I am sure also, I mean, is there not anyone who could give an answer to that? I mean that one is a totally new one on me.

MR. F. ROWE: Well a supplementary.

MR. J. SMALLWOOD: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Trinity-Bay de Verde, and the hon. member for Twillingate has a supplementary.

MR. F. ROWE: Well since it appears to be a relatively new problem to the Premier, Sir, I would just - I am trying to put it in a form of a question. Does the Premier realize that there are quite a number of families on the South Shore of Trinity Bay who are, for example, living in trailers instead of building homes because they are not quite sure about the status of the land because it belongs to either the old Newfoundland Railway or CN, or there is a court case that has been going on for some three years as to the status of the land.

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, I am sure the hon. member from Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) knows the answer to this better than I

Premier Moores:

do. I do know the railway has been up for over forty years. And I also know it has not been an issue for forty years. The Crown Lands problem is something else. And it is one that two years ago a great deal of effort was gone into it to try and correct, and as opposed to being three and four years behind in applications, I understand now it is a matter of weeks to get applications processed in one way or the other.

MR. ROWE: Weeks? Years.

PREMIER MOORES: In that regard, Sir, I think some significant progress has been made.

But on this particular issue of the old railway track going down the Trinity South Shore, as I say, it is a forty year old issue, Sir, and it is certainly one I will gladly look into.

MR. ROWE: Just one last supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Twillingate. I said previously that I would recognize the hon. member for Twillingate.

MR. J. SMALLWOOD: Mr. Speaker, I would like to put a question to the hon. Premier and yet I would like to break the rules by giving some information rather than asking a question, but I would like to put it in the form of a question.

PREMIER MOORES: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Does the hon. Premier not recall that the CNR own nothing in Newfoundland. The ownership is in the Government of Canada which took over the Newfoundland Railway at the coming of Confederation and then under the Railway Act of the Parliament of Canada entrusted the management of the railway to the CNR. The CNR, the railway company are being only the managers of the railway, the owners being the Government of Canada, which means

MR. SMALLWOOD: therefore the CNR own nothing in Newfoundland. They are mere managers. Therefore the land, would not the Premier agree, on which the Newfoundland Railway stood at the coming of Confederation, when the Government of Canada took over the railway would be the land there was. But there was no railway on the Southside of Trinity Bay at the coming of Confederation, it had been ended years before by the Commission of Government. That is a rather long question but -

MR. F. ROWE: Who owns the land?

MR. SMALLWOOD: The land belongs to the Government of Newfoundland surely.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, I am only too glad to say that having phrased the question that way I can say to the hon. member for Twillingate I know now, But he must also appreciate the fact that at the time when all these things were happening, some several years ago, he was the chief engineer and I was only the caboose I guess. I was quite young anyway, I suppose the caboose.

MR. F. ROWE: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary, the hon. member for Trinity - Bay de Verde,

MR. F. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, would the Premier undertake when the Minister of Justice gets back to check into this matter fully? Because when representation has been made to Crown Lands on behalf of people who want to buy or purchase or get a lease on this land they are told that there are problems because of a court case that I know nothing about and obviously nobody else knows anything about.

PREMIER MOORES: Mr. Speaker, as soon as the Minister of Justice gets back we will get it back on the rails.

MR. F. ROWE: I thank the Premier for the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: I will recognize the hon. member for Windsor - Buchans and then the hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. FLIGHT: Mr. Speaker, in asking this question of the Premier I should congratulate him for his performance in his answers to the written questions but I am concerned with an oral question I asked approximately a month ago. It was with regards to what department was responsible for the administration of the fund collected by the Newfoundland Government to clean up the automobile wrecks in Newfoundland, whether it was the Department of Transportation and Communications or the Department of the Environment?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. the Premier.

PREMIER MOORES: As of this time now the answer is Consumer Affairs and the Environment.

MR. FLIGHT: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. FLIGHT: And I might as well direct a question now to the minister responsible. Can the minister advise the House as to what portion of that fund has been disbursed at this point and is the Government of Newfoundland now responsible for the cleaning up of automobile wrecks across the Province and is that company still performing that?

MR. MURPHY: What was the first part of the question?

MR. FLIGHT: What portion of the fund that was collected has been disbursed to the company involved? What services that company rendered to warrant the disbursement? And is the Province now responsible for the cleaning up of automobile wrecks in this Province.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment.

MR. MURPHY: I have all the information but I just want, I think just a short word to talk about the dollar collected. That was only a part of the amount of monies that were used in gathering together many thousands of wrecks and I am happy to say, and I will get the full answer up to date, that some of the wrecks are now being shipped out of the Province, which was a part of the deal also of scrap metal. But we are trying to the best of our ability to try to handle the

MR. MURPHY: thing. I would just like to tell the House now that this year we are going to have perhaps double the numbers. Because I understand that because of compulsory insurance many people with older cars say that they are not even worth insuring. They just drive them along a road, get out and take the key out and go on home and leave the car where it is. So it is going to be very difficult to clean up things but I will try to get the whole picture in focus and give the hon. gentleman an answer as soon as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: I have a question for the Minister of Finance, Sir. In view of the fact that the minister either innocently or deliberately misled the House the other day in answering a question in connection with the breakdown of negotiations with NAPE -

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! Because of the extremely contentious circumstances surrounding any insinuation of voluntarily misleading, this type of terminology when used has usually caused a quite protractive and heated discussion. I would ask the hon. gentleman to rephrase.

MR. NEARY: Well would the minister, Sir, care to revise his statement that the minister made the other day in connection with the breakdown of negotiations between Treasury Board and Nape and is it correct that the government has slapped four per cent on the table and told NAPE to take it or leave it?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, first I thank you for your protection. I can really understand the sensitivity of the hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary). He is still smarting from my reference to his little sortie into Harbour Main. So keeping that in mind I will -

MR. SMALLWOOD: He must be pretty thin skinned.

MR. NEARY: He is sore and smarting about the statement he made the other day which was not true.

MR. DOODY: The answer first of all is that Treasury Board has not slapped anything on the table. As I understand it, you know, they are not the slapping type. They are more used to being slapped. There are slappers. The position as I understand it, and which I informed this House of and which is still correct, Sir, is that the last offer that Treasury Board made to the Public Service Union, the NAPE subdivision that the hon. member is referring to, the last Treasury Board offer was a four per cent in-wage package. The union's position at that time was in the vicinity of twenty-two per cent. NAPE feels that twenty-two per cent is not really the figure. They prefer to talk in block dollars in terms of several hundred dollars rather than percentages. That is an academic exercise. But in terms of actual relationship to their present position, it is a twenty-two per cent request.

The four per cent was placed on the table at a negotiating process between the conciliation officer and the two parties. It was indicated also at the same time and subsequently by me publicly that the four per cent was not government's final figure, that we look forward to hearing from NAPE again in this regard with a counter offer and government is prepared to put some more money on the table. Whether we will slap it on the table or whether we will do in the manner in which we have been used to doing it remains, of course, to be seen. That I cannot anticipate, but I would imagine that it will be done in the gentlemanly fashion, that we have conducted

Mr. Doody.

negotiations in the past. The four per cent was not the final figure. It was never intended to be the final figure. That has been said, and we will continue to say so. We will talk to NAPE any time they want to come back. The conciliation officer is aware of this. NAPE is aware of it. I understand there is a meeting tonight to discuss it. The NAPE people will discuss it, and I am sure that we will hear further about it tomorrow. But I hope the terms in which the results of that meeting are expressed will be somewhat more diplomatic and tactful than the language of the hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) who asked the question.

MR. SPEAKER: I recognize the hon. member for LaPoile on a supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, the fact that there was additional money on the plate, on the table -

MR. DOODY: Available.

MR. NEARY: - available did the minister make this aware during negotiations? Or did NAPE learn it for the first time when the minister appeared on television the other night? And is this not a peculiar way to carry on negotiations, to carry on negotiations in public and not in private. Is this the first time they heard about additional money being made available when they heard it on television the other night, when the minister was interviewed?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: I do not know if it was on television. I thought it was a news release.

MR. NEARY: No, it was on television.

MR. DOODY: Did you see it?

MR. NEARY: I saw it, yes.

MR. DOODY: Did you like it?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. NEARY: I had a bucket along side with a towel.

MR. DOODY: How did you make out? Did you manage to squeeze a tear?

MR. NEARY: I nearly filled up the bucket.

MR. DOODY: The people of Newfoundland will be delighted to know that you are so emotional. Myself I find it difficult to believe. But knowing you to be an honourable and decent gentleman, I am sure you would not mislead the House.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The word 'you' used can only mean Mr. Speaker. That is no way to speak to Mr. Speaker.

MR. DOODY: I was not addressing the hon. gentleman. I was addressing the hon. member. I will take my admonitions from the Chair, Sir, with your permission.

MR. SMALLWOOD: A supplementary question.

MR. NEARY: Could we have the answer to the question?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Twillingate on a supplementary question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. SMALLWOOD: I will refrain from calling the minister 'you' and I will call him the hon. minister. Would the hon. minister tell the House how much additional money it would cost the Treasury to give this four per cent and would he tell us further what each individual one percentage point increase represents in cost and would he tell us where the money is coming from? Is this over and above what the House has already voted? If

MR. SMALLWOOD: so where is the money coming from?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: First of all I would like to finish my answer to the hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) if I may, Sir, even if I do inadvertently break the House rules by using the vernacular without leave of the hon. member for Twillingate. I will continue to address through you, Sir, the hon. member for LaPoile.

The negotiating team, as I understand it, of the Collective Bargaining Division of Treasury Board had made their position quite clear to the mediator from the Manpower and Industrial Relations Division that this was not the final position of government.

MR. NEARY: Why did they break off?

MR. DOODY: That there were other funds available. Why NAPE decided that this was not acceptable is something, of course, that I cannot address myself to. I find my hands full in trying to handle government's side of the job. That is very difficult.

As for the question of the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) who is so sensitive about the House rules, and to whom I apologize to through you, Sir. The money to pay the public service will come from the Consolidated Revenue fund as indeed all the revenue that the Province spends. If the salary bill of the Province, each percentage point, you know this gets quite simple to see, it is just a matter of opening up the budget document to the appropriate page and it is mentioned in there. I will not take the House's time by going into it right now. We will go into it quite clearly and in great dealer later on.

MR. SMALLWOOD: The four per cent being negotiated is not the whole public service is it?

MR. DOODY: No, no, this is just -

MR. SMALLWOOD: Well the one per cent that is being talked about will cost the Treasury how much more than is being voted by the House?

MR. DOODY: Well, Sir, if you will notice in the individual

MR. DOODY: subheads that there is a block vote for salaries which includes an amount for extra positions for upgradings and for various and sundried other increases in that particular division's or department's vote. Now what the exact percentage is I am certainly not going to state at this time because it would only reinforce the opinion of the hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) that we are negotiating publicly and not privately. It would be certainly unfair to the whole spirit of the collective bargaining process if we were to say we have voted "x" number of dollars and this is what is available and there is no need to bargain collectively. We will not do it. It is here and that is the end of it. Obviously we cannot do that. We have a collective bargaining arrangement. We have given the public service the right to exercise their views and we are certainly going to do it. There is a block amount voted in there. Hopefully we will be able to live within that amount. Hopefully we will be able to live with a lesser amount because as the hon. member is aware our budgetary position is a precarious one and we want to spend as little money as we possibly can in the interest of the fiscal responsibilities of the Province.

What the actual limit is certainly I am not in a position to say to this hon. House. There would be no need to have a union and no need to have a Collective Bargaining Division.

MR. SMALLWOOD: How much is the four per cent? How much tax? Can the minister tell us that? How much tax if it is settled at four per cent, how much tax?

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, with great deference to the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) who just reprimanded me publicly in this hon. House for using the term "you" he sits in his seat and questions me across the floor without recognizing the Chair,

MR. DOODY: the hon. Opposition House Leader, the hon. member -
all of whom are on their feet, you know I mean -

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

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one further supplementary.

MR. NEARY: In view of the answers that the minister has given
to the various questions about negotiations, would the minister
now indicate to the House if negotiations are continuing with
NAPE or is there a standoff at the present time or has
the strike ballot gone out? What is the position now in connection
with the negotiations? Is the door still open? Is NAPE willing
to negotiate? Are negotiations continuing? What is the position
now?

MR. DOODY: Are you finished?

MR. NEARY: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, as I indicated to the House a little
while ago, as I understand it there is a meeting of that
particular local of NAPE this evening. Perhaps the people in
the building here, the employees in the building and other
sections of the public service branch of NAPE, they will be
discussing the situation and I understand that strike ballots
either have been or are in the process of being distributed.
Whether they have been mailed out or whether they will be
distributed this evening I am not sure, I do not know. I do
know that the door is certainly not closed. Since government
has indicated the fact that there is more money on the table
awaiting for negotiations then obviously the doors is obviously
not closed.

What we are saying, Sir, is that we are waiting for a
response from the union to our last offer. And the union feels
that our last offer was less than adequate.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Trinity - Bay de Verde

MR. ROWE: Sir, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Sir, in view of the fact that there are still a fair number of large communities, I think of my own district communities such as New Harbour and Green's Harbour that are not incorporated and have a great need for water systems and local road improvement and this sort of a thing, could the minister indicate, Sir, to the House what the status is of the incorporation of communities that wish to be incorporated in this coming year.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing,

MR. PECKFORD: Mr. Speaker,

Mr. Peckford:

At the present time there is a freeze on incorporations, and that remains so right up to this day and will remain so for several weeks from now. After that time I shall be consulting with my colleagues in Cabinet to get a decision on what our policy should be for the remainder of the year. Of course, the problem is not a simple one. It sounds simple on the surface. There are close to twenty settlements in the Province right now requesting the incorporation of one form or another. And the cost of incorporation is fairly an expensive business in today's dollars because you are not only talking about the initial grant which every settlement automatically gets when it becomes incorporated but then they automatically qualify for the revenue grant programme, they automatically qualify for the local road grant programme, they automatically qualify for the fifty/fifty cost sharing on fire fighting and incinerators, they automatically qualify for the sixty/forty road reconstruction, paving programme and so on. So it runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars to just incorporate a few places, especially as the hon. member says, when there are still some large places not incorporated.

So that is the policy at the present time, there is a freeze on incorporations. I shall be consulting with my colleagues in Cabinet to see whether we will be in a position to incorporate other settlements this year, how many, where and this kind of thing, and will report that information or make that information public as soon as the policy changes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. F. ROWE: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Another supplementary.

MR. F. ROWE: I just want to make sure I am hearing the minister correctly. Is the minister saying that the reason for the freeze on the incorporation of communities within the Province at the present time, which is to be reviewed in several weeks, is purely because of financial considerations, fiscal considerations, the non-availability of money to incorporate these communities, and/or because of the fact

Mr. Rowe:

that the government or the administration is still studying the Whelan Royal Commission, and is that a factor involved as well?

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

MR. PECKFORD: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I did not want to be too long in my answer, and, you know, perhaps I should have been longer. One of the reasons is the fiscal thing, and the other thing is that we are studying the Whelan Royal Commission. There is a Steering Committee appointed which is now laying down policy decisions to be decided upon by government. They are laying down policy decisions for the minister who takes it to Cabinet for a decision from Cabinet. And that Committee has met on several occasions right now and has various recommendations to put to government based on the Whelan Royal Commission. In the St. John's region it is even more complex because we are awaiting the urban region study, the Kenley Commission studies on local government which should be in by the end of June or the middle of July. So this adds to it. But this is also a consideration, the Whelan Royal Commission and the Steering Committee now formed that is giving recommendations on how we should proceed with these things that Whelan has to say about local government.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Fogo.

CAPT. E. WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Minister of Fisheries. Can the minister tell the House which government now is responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the community stages around the Province, is it the Provincial Government? And have the community stages been passed over to the Province or are they still retained by the Federal Government?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Fisheries.

HON. W. CARTER: Mr. Speaker, the matter of community stages is still the responsibility, at least as far as I know, of the Federal Department of Fisheries and the Environment. As the hon. member knows there is an agreement being prepared that will have the effect of passing over to the Province rights entitled to these premises after certain upgrading

Mr. W. Carter:

work has been undertaken. Most of these stages are now in need of repair, consequently it is going to cost a lot of money. And my understanding of it is that the Federal Government will assume, I believe, it is 75 per cent of the cost of upgrading the buildings after which they will be then conveyed to the Province for future use, and I presume future maintenance and ownership.

MR. SPEAKER: The time for Question Period has transpired.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

MR. SPEAKER: Today being Private Members Day - is the hon. gentleman rising on a point of order?

MR. NEARY: No.

MR. SPEAKER: - being Private Members Day we proceed to Motion
12.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Bay of Islands.

MR. WOODROW: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words concerning the motion that is on the floor by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, and in doing so I want to commend the member for Trinity - Bay de Verde (Mr. Rowe) - I am sorry he has left the House now - for making what I thought was, when he spoke last week, a very good suggestion or a very good statement. In essence, Mr. Speaker, he was saying that a member of this hon. House of Assembly, once he is elected as a member of the House of Assembly, it becomes a full-time job. And I have to agree with him on that. First of all he mentioned three things. We have to look after our districts. We have to work for our party. And we have also to put in certain hours in this hon. House of Assembly. And all these three things mentioned are to my mind extremely important if we are going to try to be honest with our constituents and earn the dollars, earn them in fact, do work, to earn the dollars which are given us here in this House of Assembly and in fact not waste the people's time or waste the people's money, because after all we are sent here, Mr. Speaker, by the people of the fifty-one districts in the Province of Newfoundland. And I think they expect us to work on their behalf. In fact I feel that if we are not working on their behalf we have no business being here at all. In fact in conscience we should perhaps resign from the House of Assembly altogether.

Now you may probably think, for example, that a member without a portfolio, you may think that he has not enough work to do, but, Mr. Speaker, I can say this much, and perhaps I speak for all members who do not hold a portfolio that if we try to do our job honestly, frankly and sincerely, we have more than a full-time job. And I know as far as I am concerned the day is not long enough to do all that I would like to do for the people especially of the Bay of Islands district, and for that matter for the people of the Province in general. So I agree with the hon. member for Trinity - Bay de Verde (Mr. Rowe) when he emphasized last week, last Wednesday I think it was,

Mr. Woodrow.

that being a member of this hon. House of Assembly is a full-time job. And I am not going to try to give advice to any member. I do not have to do that. Each member has a conscience. And if we are going to live up to our conscience well then we know what we have to do.

I would just like to mention now in passing before I get on to the important things I have to say, there is a heading in today's paper, in the Evening Telegram, "Eight Drowning Deaths Recorded In The Last Four Days." And I have just received this morning, in fact I received more sad news about a drowning in my own district, in the town of Benoit's Cove. Incidentally this man had on his life jacket when he was drowned. He was found tangled up yesterday evening in a lobster trap. So I do not really know how he died. Sometimes people say that we should have on the life jacket. This man had, and I just do not know what happened, but certainly it is sad to hear of so many drownings in our Province. The West Coast of the Province, Mr. Speaker, in 1976 had had its share of drownings.

Now this all goes to say that it is time, it is high time for the federal government not to be looking upon search and rescue as a joke any more. I think they certainly should consider the proposals that have been made by the hon. Minister of Fisheries to get on to the job of doing something about a search and rescue centre for the Province of Newfoundland. Too many in fact of our fishermen have lost their lives. In 1976 and for that matter down through the years, in fact, lives perhaps would not have been lost if we had had a search and rescue station or centre here in the Province of Newfoundland.

Mr. Woodrow.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in getting on with the motion. The motion before the House is: "Now BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into and to report upon the prospects for Newfoundland and Labrador, including the prospects for economic growth and development and in particular a consideration of those types of development which are best suited to foster and to encourage the way of life most desired by the people of Newfoundland and Labrador." Mr. Speaker, I feel sure, and in fact I have it here before me, I have a lot of facts here, it would take me a long time to go over them all and to go into details of them all, but I do not know if the hon. member for Trinity - Bay de Verde (Mr. Rowe) is grinning over there or not. I am sorry. Perhaps he was under the impression that I did not have any facts here to back up what I am going to say. In any case we all, I think, realize that the most important thing for any Province is employment. And we have to work all we can. We have to work together as a government and, of course, as a House of Assembly to try to encourage employment, to try to find out ways and means of finding employment. In fact I do not really think that this is only a part of the party in power. I think it is really a part of the Opposition as well. So I believe in fact that if there is anything they can do by way of constructive criticism to encourage employment in the Province of Newfoundland well I feel sure that they too will show their good will. I suppose really if they really could get the credit for getting some industry or creating some new employment in their own districts well it would certainly be good for them in the future. And I think really this is what it is all about.

The hon. member for LaPoile (Mr. Neary) who has left his seat I notice referred to productivity, and I think really I suppose in essence what he means is that the more people we have working, the more industries we have, the better it is going to be for the Province in general and its people.

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Mr. Woodrow.

Now I have taken, Mr. Speaker, the various headings of government and I just wanted to pointed out what has been done . In fact I can go back to 1972 when this government came into power.

MR. WOODROW: In any case no government can perform miracles. They feel that they try to do what is best and what is in the interest of the Province.

Take, for example, Municipal Affairs and Housing. I have here figures to prove that the gross departmental expenditure has increased by the large figure of 325 per cent since 1970. The major part of this increase to the tune of 222 per cent occurred during the present government's tenure, or since 1972.

Housing since the present government took over has occupied more than one-third of the department's budget. It has averaged 40 per cent of the department's budget during the present government's tenure.

The Water Services Division has grown so as to become a substantial factor in the provision of water to rural Newfoundland. Previous to 1973, it was a small part of one division of the Community and Social Development Department.

Now I think all of us, and especially the members from the outlying districts, are from what I suppose is referred to as the outport districts. We are all concerned about water and sewerage. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I should like to say in my campaign I only made one promise and that promise was to do all I could for people. But I placed on a priority list water and sewerage because this is terribly important. It is important for people to have water and sewerage. In fact, I really think that I would rather be lacking in electricity and have water instead. In the district of Bay of Islands at the present time, and in many other districts as well, people do not have the necessity - it is not a luxury anymore - of water and sewerage. Certainly I am doing all I can to encourage the government of the day to bring water and sewerage to the Bay of Islands district. By the same token, Mr. Speaker, I want to say, I am not going to be biased. As I have said before I feel that we have fifty-one districts and in trying to cut the pie into

MR. WOODROW: fifty-one pieces, it is not always easy. And I notice about this government, and I have to say it very sincerely, they try to be fair and square with everybody, and this is something, I think, that the Government of this Province at the present time will go down in history for. They try to be honest and fair with every district.

Of course the question of housing in the West coast area, in the City of Corner Brook which is a part of my district, there has been a crying need for housing over the past decade. The new college and the extension to the hospital have brought many people to this particular part of the Province, to the City of Corner Brook, and a lot has been done in this direction, to bring housing to the people of the West coast. I am speaking of the West coast now and I am sure a lot has been done in many districts to help in this particular way.

I do not know what any other government would have done. I do not think they would have done as much to bring housing and services such as water and sewerage to the various districts of the Province.

Also what I think is terribly important in what has been done, I really feel that incorporating - it was mentioned to day in the Question Period here - incorporating as many places in the Province is very, very important. Because after all, I know the way I work. I do not just work with any Tom, Dick or Harry in the various parts of my district. If a request comes to me about a road or about something else, maybe water and sewerage, I always work with the council, because the council is the governing body. The council works with me, I work with them and I can work with the Province. I think then we are working in an organized way. That is the reason why I say again that this government is organized, and that is certainly something in their favour.

I would just like to tell you that the number of municipal councils have grown tremendously in the past few years, giving us 296 incorporated communities today. Maybe

MR. WOODROW: there are a few more than that now, but in any case, that really is a great stride.

On the question of paving and reconstruction, this used to be done in the municipalities on a fifty-fifty basis. I understand now that it is done on a sixty-forty basis, with the department of Municipal Affairs and Housing paying 60 per cent of the cost and the local council paying 40 per cent.

Also in the field of housing, Mr. Speaker, very recently we announced a new \$600. grant for new homeowners. This became effective January 1976 and it will help to fill the vacuum left when Ottawa ended its similar \$500. programme on December 31, 1975. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I had a motion before the House, I put it before the House in 1975 to ask Ottawa to reinstate the \$500. Now imagine, this would be \$1,100. which certainly would be very helpful to people in the outlying areas of the Province.

We have also improved the road maintenance grants to councils. It is now \$800 per mile for the first five miles and \$600 a mile for each mile thereafter. In fact I have a whole list here, Mr. Speaker, of expenditures and so on from this department from 1970 to 1975. Certainly it goes to prove that the present government of the Province certainly must have been sitting down and thinking. I wonder sometimes, in the Name of God, how the ministers, they have to spend so much time in the House of Assembly, they have to travel, they have to go to their districts - granted they have executive assistants, in fact, in some cases I think they should have two in order to be able to do justice to their districts.

A lot of thought, Mr. Speaker, and a lot of work goes into running a province, especially if you are trying to do it conscientiously and with common sense.

Just to come into another phase of what has been done. It is very hard sometimes to say just what heading one should take next.

Mr. Woodrow:

In the question, for example, of Rural Development I think it is really important, very important to our Province. Here again you know, we are thinking of the outport districts. I really think this is where rural development should shine, in the outport districts. **Because** in places like, for example, Corner Brook and St. John's and even Stephenville, for example, they have big industries and most people, at least a good many of them, are finding employment from these various industries.

Now the employment creation aspect of our rural development programmes have been very satisfying in that approximately 3,000 jobs have been created in nearly 300 communities in the Province. I think that is good, in fact, it certainly is not enough, but it certainly is a good step in the right direction, and I know from here on the government are going to try to continue to create more jobs by this Department of Rural Development.

Organization work has resulted in the formation of twenty-seven regional associations including two in Labrador. This has provided many of our rural areas with the means to plan and implement their own economic projects and keep in mind the impact on the social structure of their communities. Over 300,000 Newfoundlanders have been involved with these programmes. So if that is not something in the right direction I do not know what is.

This Winter many of the associations will be, in co-operation with the Department of Rural Development, conducting community profiles. This information will form a **basis** for comprehensive development plans in these areas. We encourage the establishment of central planning facilities on a recreational **basis** throughout the Province. We will be pursuing development opportunities in trout, farming, eel fishing and **the processing of native fruits**. Special emphasis will be given to the development of all aspects of **the handicraft industry** from the product level through to the final market. **Particular attention will be given to ensure that quality products only will be marketed as Newfoundland crafts**. Efforts will be made to introduce new techniques while still

Mr. Woodrow:

maintaining the handicraft tradition which will enable the producer to realize greater returns. Special programmes will be devised to encourage local enterprises in order to avail of all possible development opportunities. I think, Mr. Speaker, that department, the Department of Rural Development, I certainly think it is a great - it is a great thing for the Province. Now our people in the smaller places are really catching on. I thought it was nice last Summer in going through the various parts of my district, especially in the Benoit's Cove area, I found a little store open where they were selling handicrafts, they were making use of everything. They were making use of, in fact, the rocks on the beach, and, in fact, every thing they could find which I think really is a great thing for the people of the Province knowing that we can make use of all the facilities or all, we say, the things that God has given us in this Province.

I remember one time travelling in the Middle East, this was maybe five or six years ago, over in a place called Nyasa. I remember over there they were making a special apron. I saw the ladies on the street they were selling them, and it was really bringing home to the people the importance of home handicrafts, I suppose, you would call it. So I think, Mr. Speaker, encouraging people in this way to my mind is very important and I feel that more of this will be done.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to comment on the very human way that the government have faced social services. I am glad the minister is here in the House, and I am sure he will agree with what I am saying because he has been a part of it. First of all, they have strengthened the family unit. Now this is called preventive welfare. We began our upgrading of the social services in this Province on the premise that the family is the basic unit of society. And I think, Mr. Speaker, that held true many years ago and it still holds true, and it is regrettable today, and I emphasize 'regrettable' today that there are so many separations and so many divorces in our Province which to my mind breaks up the family unit, In fact, sometimes

Mr. Woodrow:

it is disgusting and I hope that people will be able to see how important it is for us to live together, taking everybody's ups and downs. After all none of us are perfect.

We began our upgrading of the social services in this Province on the premise that the family is the basic unit of society and that social services ought to be heavily committed to preserving the family unit. It is terribly important. To this end our grave emphasis was placed on services of a protective, supportive and rehabilitative nature. These services are designed to strengthen and preserve individual and family functioning since we are concerned above all else with keeping families together and aged and handicapped people in their own homes as long as possible. I know that it is unfortunate that we have to have people, sometimes even able-bodied people, on social services. But however this is a fact of life and we have to access it.

Earlier, in fact, when we were presenting petitions I also mentioned homes for the aged. And the government have certainly done a lot in this regard. In fact, there is no doubt about it there is a lot more to be done, a lot more could be done. But, of course, everything as you know, Mr. Speaker, costs money. The dollar, in fact, the value of the dollar is going down each year. But I think it is terribly important for us to look after the people in our Province, the aged, for example, I am speaking now of the handicapped, people, in fact, who have strokes. For example, my own mother in 1972, February 12 she had a stroke, thank God her mind is still wonderful, she will be ninety-four come October 15, but thank God she was able to get in St. Patrick's Mercy Home in St. John's. And there is no end of praise to my mind, no words, in fact, would adequately describe what good is being done in homes like St. Patrick's Mercy Home, like the Hoyles Home and St. Luke's Home and the Interfaith Home, and of course the others - there is one in Harbour Grace and one in Gander, in fact wherever they are located in the Province of Newfoundland. This not only, of course, you know, looks after the aged, but it also provides employment. To my mind this

Mr. Woodrow.

really is another field in which the government has worked tremendously hard and no doubt has put a lot of thought. But also I said earlier, Mr. Speaker - and I believe all this makes sense. It is probably boring members I do not know. But in any case I think that elderly people in good health do not want to leave the area where they were born. In fact they want to stick to their own environment as much as possible. They want to go out and still look at the old salt water, I guess, I suppose, and look at the beaches and everything else, look at - I know in many places where the land is no longer fertile. Well these are the old memories that those people have, and they are the people who helped the Province of Newfoundland, and I think, you know, if they could remain in the environment where they were born and if we had such things as - we could call them condominiums if you like - condominiums, maybe places that could house ten to twenty people. In fact I was visiting the home in Gander. I do not know what the home in Gander is called, the old age home. But I know that over it Gander they have their little apartments. They have the little kitchen, living room and it really gives a bit more privacy to the people who live there, and I think they are entitled to this because after all I think, you know, they should be able to live in those homes relatively speaking as they live in their own home.

Now also on the work of relief, we could call it government's first step was to provide job related services to the chronic social assistance recipient. And I am happy to report that phenomenal results have been achieved. Through the efforts of a new division of employment opportunities in the Department of Social Services 3,800 recipients of social assistance have been placed in employment or training.

MR. MURPHY: Hear, hear!

MR. WOODROW: In fact the able-bodied social assistance case load has been reduced dramatically since this government took office. I

Mr. Woodrow.

think that is really good. In fact naturally it is a step, I think, in the right direction, and it is a way of trying to keep people employed rather than have them on social assistance.

Now regarding social workers. Three years ago we greatly increased the number of social workers in the Department of Social Services. This was one aspect of the growth of the civil service in this Province that has paid dividends. With additional social workers the Department of Social Services was able to, among other things, cut down on the number of neglected children that have been coming into care. In fact the number of children in the care of the Director of Child Welfare decreased by over 400 in the past three years. Furthermore the number of children who are committed to juvenile correctional institutes was reduced. And during 1975 the Field Services Division of the Department of Social Services was totally recognized and a trained administrator was placed in charge of each district office. This move was made to improve efficiency as well as the quality of service.

And in the field of new day care and homemaker services, during the last session of the House of Assembly we introduced a New Day Care and Homemaker Service Act. This act will provide the framework for the growth and the development of these services in this Province. The new development is in keeping with this government's emphasis on preventive and supportive social services.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all these services - in fact have cost money. In fact I remember last year - was it last year? - or whenever it was when the government changed the names of the various departments, there was a sort of an outcry that they were wasting money and doing this and that and so on. But I think what they were doing they were organizing, and trying to bring out the importance of

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organizing and how much in fact this government has organized. And also it has cost money to get more social service workers and so on. But to my mind this is a way of giving employment. So I do not know in fact what any other government could have done in order to do better than this present one has.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in coming to another topic.

This would be in the field of the Department of Education. I am glad my hon. friend, the Minister of Education, is in the House also. Construction is progressing on twenty-six new schools but one-half of which were started during the current year. This was 1975 by the way. From \$11 million to \$30 million will be spent on them: The provision of 250 additional teachers to school boards, most of whom were specialists and supervisors, the appointment of a regional director of adult and continuing education in Stephenville for the purpose of developing a community college and extension of adult education programmes which now serve 9,000 adult students in evening classes - here again in fact it is certainly a step in the right direction, I speak of emphasizing especially adult education - the development and promotion of educational programmes to facilitate metrication in our high schools. In this regard we are very much on schedule and probably ahead of most other provinces of Canada. I just forget the amount now that was put in the estimates for this - was it \$15,000? How much was put in for the metric system?

MR. HOUSE: Twenty-seven thousand.

MR WOODROW: I know it was. I looked it up last night. I know it was quite a figure.

The appointment of three regional amateurs to encourage and promote the teaching of French in our schools. Here again in fact this applies to, especially, the West Coast of the Province. I understand in the Port au Port area, especially in the Cape St. George area some classrooms are conducted continually and daily in the French language. And I think this is really a good thing, and it shows in fact the great

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importance our Province is giving to the French language. I happened to have the great pleasure of attending Laval university way back in 1940-1941-1942, and then I went on to Lovola in Montreal, and I had to get to speak the French language. It was either survive - you either had to speak it or starve at the table. We started off by making signs. One, for example, pass the butter, you would do this, the coffee something like this, but we soon found out that we had to get out and speak the language with the boys, and it soon became a part of us. And I certainly hope that this government will do all they can to encourage and foster the use of the French language in our Province.

Now, of course, the extension of the free textbook policy to include Grade VII and Grade VIII in all the schools of the Province, they could have done this in a different way, but this is the way the government decided to do it, and I think it certainly has helped the children of the Province in no small way.

A generous increase of the student aid programme especially for all students beyond first year at an extra cost to the Province of over \$1.5 million. And, of course, generous increases in school grants and so on.

MR. WOODROW:

I know, Mr. Speaker, I realize in this time of austerity, of restraint we had to - the government I should say - had to cut down this year. But I am sure that they are really going to do all they can towards the development of education in our Province.

In the matter of public works, Mr. Speaker, roads and the like, well I can say, Mr. Speaker-and I have said this the first time I spoke in the House - I can say that I am able to drive in the Bay of Islands district from one end of the Bay of Islands district to the other over a paved road and I thank the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood). When he was Premier I think he probably realizes how often I had to get after him for paving and so on, and I must say, you know, that he was not too bad, he was always very kind and he faced the situation very well. I always like to think of that portion of the road from Cooks Brook, a distance of ten miles, to Frenchman's Cove. This is the part of the road that he paved. I think at the time Eric Jones was the Minister of Highways, Charlie Ballam was our member and I went to see him, I think, at one time in July and, by golly, in fact by the end - that was in 1966 I believe. Of course it was an election year. That is beside the point. But in any case by 1968 that part of the road was completely paved. I like to give credit where credit is due. Of course then along the North shore the roads are paved as well.

MR. ROBERTS: You should be ready to move on to a new district.

MR. WOODROW: Well, you know, wherever the Lord sends me.

MR. ROBERTS: Or else you can give me a hand.

MR. WOODROW: Well, you know, in fact I have gone into worse places than your district. I certainly have. I have been -

MR. SMALLWOOD: In what capacity.

MR. WOODROW: Well all I can say is right you are. You know that. You know what capacity. It was very hard. In fact I travelled by boat. You know, seasick many is the time. Many is the time in fact - maybe the hon. Minister of the Environment knows from travelling on the South coast. Maybe he travelled there in boats sometimes and how

MR. WOODROW:

difficult it was getting say from Harbour Breton up to Pames or up to Burgeo whatever the case may be. So probably I should say that -

MR. MURPHY: We had no airplanes in those days.

MR. WOODROW: Indeed we did not. That is right. But I must admit that I did not go on dog team. I was never stationed on the Northeast coast of the Province where the hon. Minister of Manpower is stationed. But I understand in that part of the Province many of the clergy had to use on many occasions dog teams. In fact I remember - I am probably drifting away from the subject now, but it all, I suppose, has a part to do with it - I remember the late Monsignor Brennan telling us that he had to go 300 miles. It would take him roughly speaking - probably I am wrong in 300 miles -

MR. NOLAN: Mr. Speaker, a point of order. Excuse me.

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

MR. NOLAN: The point of order is simply this. There are four conversations going on in the House. Now if those members do not want to hear what the hon. member is saying, maybe they might absent themselves, but I would like to hear what he is saying and I am sure other hon. members would too, Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. WOODROW: Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

No doubt hon. members will take note of the point made.

MR. WOODROW: Monsignor Brennan used to tell me that - I should not say 300 miles. I probably would be lying there, but say anywhere from Deer Lake up to Port au Choix and even beyond and on to Bird Cove. It would take him about three months on dog team and the like. So I am anxious to hear my hon. friend from Eagle River (Mr. Strachan).

MR. STRACHAN: Blowing in the wind you are.

MR. WOODROW: Of course in the wind, naturally yes. But in the Summer of course you had to go by boat. It was almost just as difficult, especially if somebody could not take the sea.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

I should remind the hon. member that he has approximately one minute remaining of his twenty-five.

MR. WOODROW: Well, Mr. Speaker, thank you very much. I intended going into some other various departments. For example, I had the Department of Public Works and Services here in mind. But I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I have confidence in the Progressive Conservative Government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. WOODROW: I think they have done an admirable job for the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. I do not think that the motion that is on the floor is worthy of being passed. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Stephenville.

MR. MCNEIL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly in favour of the motion put forward by the Leader of the Opposition. In so doing I will refer to my district as there is great concern in Stephenville about development and growth. Before the area of Stephenville changed with the arrival of the Americans, the people of the area were accustomed to a life based on their natural resources. They worked as farmers, fishermen and loggers. Historically the people of Stephenville have been, and continue to be, honest and hard working and with just cause.

The quality of life was displayed by the large houses and beautiful gardens surrounding them. These surroundings attest to the fact that the early settlers were self-supporting, they believed in themselves, in their abilities and in the future. This faith in the future not only in my district of Stephenville but throughout Newfoundland had been weakened. Let us look at this phenomenon and try to ascertain the cause. Why is this attitude so prevalent? Why do our people lack confidence in the future? Why do they lack faith in industrial growth in this Province of ours? Could the reason

MR. MCNEIL:

be that the people see no connection between industrialization and utilization of our natural resources? I say that the people of my district and indeed of all of Newfoundland and Labrador have lost faith in the Progressive Conservative government of this Province.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MCNEIL: They have lost faith simply because this government has not produced any direction for development and growth. The people of my district can point to the great number of industrial failures, not only in the Stephenville area but in the whole of Newfoundland. There have been numerous industries that have failed on the Harmon Complex, all of which were under the jurisdiction of the Harmon Corporation. What did the corporation lack?

In this respect I strongly recommend to the government the appointment of an industrial relations officer to the staff of the Harmon Corporation. In my district the people feel that such an officer would guide the rate of growth and the type of growth best suited to the area. This illustrates the failure of the present government to promote and maintain industrial development.

Although I am thankful to the government for its commitment to the Labrador Linerboard, I feel the government is not doing enough to curb the pessimist attitude that exists in and around the mill and the district. We are told it is one of the finest mills in Canada, which it indeed is. But on the other hand we are told that it will never be a viable operation. The Minister of Mines and Energy who is the chairman of the Board of Directors of Labrador Linerboard Limited said so himself. Why? Is it the future of Newfoundland that the government lacks confidence in or is it in themselves? I think the government should do itself as well as Newfoundland more service if it were more positive in its approach to the many problems of Newfoundland's industries.

MR. MCNEIL: Although I respect the hon. Minister of Mines and Energy highly I think he is doing an injustice to cast a doom and gloom shadow over Labrador Linerboard mill's operation.

I am the first to admit that all is not well with Labrador Linerboard. But neither is all lost. If the hon. minister continues to seek solutions to the mill's problems he will meet with success. The secret of success is perseverance. The hon. minister may feel at this time that economic factors are against the mill meeting with economic success. Maybe at the moment he is right. But remember, time and effort make a great difference. And I believe there are solutions and the Stephenville mill can be viable if its many problems are tackled in the right manner. I believe these problems are solvable.

I think the government should stress that the employees of Labrador Linerboard Limited from the janitor to the president make the difference. People make the difference in any project. I refuse to accept any doom and gloom shadowings on Newfoundland's own mill in Stephenville which is only a part of Newfoundland's economy. Just as Stephenville desperately needs an industrial relations officer to guide its growth and development, so does Labrador Linerboard mill employees need confidence in the industry in which they work. This confidence they seek can be given to them only by the owner, the Government of Newfoundland.

I, therefore, believe that a select committee should be appointed so that we may find the kind of economic growth and development most desired by the people of Newfoundland and Labrador. The points I have put forward show clearly that the people of Newfoundland, and in particular in my district, are beginning to lack confidence in themselves and in the future of their Province. Therefore, I recommend the government set up this committee immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House ready for the question?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Mr. Speaker -

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Fogo.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: I find myself in an awkward position at this time to rise to support the motion which is on the Order Paper stating that a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the prospects of Newfoundland and Labrador including the prospects for economic growth and development and in particular consideration of those types of development which are best suited - and I think that is the important part here - developments which are best suited to foster and to encourage the way of life most desired by the people of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House have been accused of not suggesting or recommending to the government any way to improve the development of this Province or to increase the employment opportunities of this Province but I would say, Sir, here is a way in which now we feel that we can make a recommendation to the government and if followed up it may bring results.

There is nothing wrong, Mr. Speaker, with a committee going and travelling around this Province into many communities to learn from the people themselves, learn from the people who are involved in the life of that particular community, because, Mr. Speaker, they can provide the opportunity for businessmen, the private sector and even the ordinary man on the street, and out of all of the opinions which they may get together some good may come. Because, Mr. Speaker, certainly there is a great need for a revitalization of some of the vitality that we used to know in some of the outports in this Province.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hear! Hear!

CAPTAIN WINSOR: I recall, Mr. Speaker, a few years ago my family together with one or two merchants in this Province were trying to get plans for the construction of a refrigerated vessel and, Sir, we went to Shelburne, Lunenburg and it was no trouble in getting plans.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: However the plans were obtained and were brought back, by the way I was living in Wesleyville at that time, they were brought back and my father one day ran into a gentleman by the name of Allan Vincent from Cape Freels, next door, and he said, "Skipper Josh," he said, "You know I can build that boat," and yet this gentleman could not read or write. He said, "I can build that boat," and he said, "I will take it on me." My father said, "Do you mean that?" He said, "I absolutely mean it and I will take the chance on building that boat." So he did and that boat turned out to be one of the vital links during the war years between Newfoundland and the other provinces, transporting fresh fish. It was one of the first local boats ever built in Newfoundland to carry refrigerated cargoes back and forth from the United States, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. As a matter of fact the three people involved in that boat were Monroe, the man we heard so much about yesterday, and a gentleman by the name of Davis and my father. So when the boat was ready for launching they decided upon the naming and they wondered how they were going to arrive at a name. So they decided to take the first two letters out of the shareholders' names. They took the "Wi" out of Winsor and the "Da" out of the Davis and the "Mo" out of Monroe and the vessel was christened "Widmoa." And that vessel, Sir, operated a great many years carrying refrigerated cargo back and forth, and I think if the hon. the Premier were in his seat now he may recall that I think his father started a boat by the name of the "Senate" that had participated in such an operation. But this is just to show what can be found within our local area.

Now, Sir, last Fall I was at Port aux Basques and while I was there there was a Norwegian ship there discharging herring barrels, 2,000 herring barrels, I think it was discharging for Hardy, I think, he had the barrels brought in, and I said to a fellow at the dock, "What is

CAPTAIN WINSOR: the problem you cannot get those barrels in Newfoundland?" He said, "There is no problem. We just cannot get them, that is all. They are not made here." I said, "Is there anything special about the barrel? Is the wood hardwood?" "No," he said, "The only thing that is different that I can see is that those barrels are waxed inside."

Now surely if that is the only problem there should not be too much of a problem to get all the wax that is needed to wax those barrels and make them tight and enable them to be used for shipping herring. And we are using thousands and thousands of herring barrels and I am sure many of us can recall the good old days when we went to places such as Herring Neck, Twillingate, Englee and all over the place, and Fogo, when you went to the cooper's loft when they were making all kinds of barrels, fish barrels and the places were hives of activity, all being carried on by local people, and they were not making much money but they were a sure happy bunch, and they were making a living. They were making an existence. I would not say much of a living, but they were very happy and contented and that is what we do not have today in many of the great industries. But those people were labourers, yet they were professionals in their own type of trade.

So, Mr. Speaker, this is the sort of thing we have to get back to to try to create local initiative, local industry and local participation because, Sir,

CAPTAIN WINSOR: when you have that kind of work and activity in any community you have a feeling of happiness and a feeling of contentment and a feeling that they are all contributing something toward the economy of this Province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would say that since this government has taken over I do not know, there probably has not been one single new dollar created.

MR. RIDEOUT: Not one, not one.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Not a single new dollar created in this Province and that is a sad affair, Mr. Speaker. When you think that of all we are doing now is spending monies that come in through governments, the federal government and the payrolls and the what have you from the employment of government but certainly there is no main industry. I do not know of any new industry started this last four years in St. John's. The fish plant on the Southside which was brought into existence by the former previous government, but Sir, apart from that there is certainly nothing exciting or no creation of any new dollars in this city of St. John's.

But those are areas, Sir, where we have to pump in, where we are-what is it?-drawers of water and users of wood so to say and we are sapping you know, the economy dry and we are not replacing it with any new dollars and new dollars are very important and very essential.

Then on one of the programmes, I believe it is "Land And Sea" a little while ago I saw where the Salt Fish Corporation or the salt fish in Nova Scotia was packed in little pound boxes, wooden boxes made from the wood which they produce in Nova Scotia and it ranges from one pound up to I suppose perhaps fifty or one hundred pounds. And the fish there was packed in wooden boxes. Now we have done away with all the wooden boxes. We do not even get the 3X biscuits that we used to get in the good old wooden box anymore. You know it is all cardboard.

MR. MURPHY: You do not have to make splits anymore either

MR. MURPHY: to start the fire see.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Well some people do in their grates. You have to use it in your grates sometimes if you are going to light a fire. However, these are the areas where I think we should be concentrating on and you know we are shipping all of our fish out by cardboard cartons. Now I do not know if we - we have a linerboard mill at Stephenville and we are cutting all kinds of wood in Labrador and on the Island of Newfoundland. I do not know if there is any minister on the other side who can tell me whether that cardboard is used for cardboard cartons which we are shipping our fish out in? If it is not why can it not be?

MR. MURPHY: Do we not have a cardboard container industry here in St. John's.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Where is the raw material, you know? I noticed if you went down by the Clarke's Steamships you would see trailers and trailers and trailer loads of cardboard brought in and it is brought into some agency here and then it is taken and shipped out to the fish plants. Perhaps the member for Hermitage would tell me?

MR. STRACHAN: Ontario.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: They are brought in from Ontario. So if - you know on Fogo Island last summer alone I think they used 30,000 cartons, packing fish and shipping it out in cartons and we hear, we see where the Linerboard, maybe the Linerboard is not conducive or it cannot be used for that purpose.

MR. MURPHY: Where they 100's.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Well anywhere from five, ten, twenty, forty, fifty, one hundred pounds. You know they ship out all kinds of cartons. But when one goes on the waterfront and sees all of the truck loads of cartons brought in by Clarke Steamship and shipped off here and then they are shipped out around some other community to the fish plants and they are assembled and the fish is packed in those cartons and shipped off to other countries.

So here is an area where I think we should concentrate on.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Maybe there is a need for additional machinery to be installed at the Linerboard. But surely there must be someone with more knowledge of that kind of operation than I am to be able to ascertain and I suppose the Minister of Rural Development could probably -

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Who do you blame for that?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: I am asking the minister if he is aware - we are not blaming anyone.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: No. No. My question is serious. Who do you blame for bringing the cartons?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: I am not blaming anyone. I am just asking if there is an hon. minister who can tell me why we cannot produce it at Stephenville. This is the question.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: I am asking the member to tell me, perhaps I should raise a question, I intended to when I was standing over there. I am sorry to be abrupt, I was listening. The hon. member has made quite the legitimate observation that we are bringing in all the cartons and all types of packing facilities or materials that are brought in to ship it out raw and to my knowledge the Linerboard Mill does not have the capability of being able to process or manufacture or assemble a product of that nature. So I ask the - and I say that as my answer to his question, I say who do we have to point a finger at aside from government if these things are there, there are challenges there are opportunities, obviously we are as capable of manufacturing a cardboard carton in this Province as anybody in Toronto, so in responding and observing the problem what solution is there? I am very happy myself as a member of government to try to respond to anybody who wants to in fact move into this area. But what I am a little worried about and this is a thing that concerns me is that the assumption seems to always be that there is a challenge there, there is a problem, what is the government going to do about it? And I think we have to be Joe Blunt on some of those things and say that there has to be more than the government to be concerned about it.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, I am not in a position to point my finger, nor would you expect me to point my finger and put the blame on any particular person but if I were a Minister of Rural Development I would see to it, I would try and find out if it can be manufactured in this Province or not. That is the minister's job. If you are going to create jobs you have got to get out and find what we have to create jobs with and here is one area where we have the material there. The raw material is there and yet we are going to Toronto or going to other places and bringing in those cartons and packing them and repacking them and shipping them out to other areas.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. LUNDRIGAN: What is being done right now is exactly that sort of thing taking place -

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No excuses.

MR. ROWE: It is too late now.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: - as it relates to paper box manufacturing and assembling. This is already going ahead so on that particular thing I am very happy to be able to say that there is a very positive move made by a business firm that are receiving some encouragement and every bit of assistance from government but the point I am making is broader than the assembling of boxes and I agree with the member that there are all kinds of challenges in the Province, all kind of challenges but people themselves have to perceive the opportunity and government can only provide the climate, the climate and some levels of assistance. So that is the only reason I raised the point and I am sorry to be abrupt in the way I did it.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No it is quite all right. I am glad to hear that there is a factory here but is the minister saying that they manufacture this cardboard at Donovans?

MR. LUNDRIGAN: No, it is going to be an assembling or I suppose cutting and assembling.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: The assembly itself is not the answer.

You can assembly anything if you brought it in prefab forms.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: You do not even do that most of the time.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: There must be a question.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

MR. LUSH: You mention about cardboard being brought into the Province, there is an example of Labrador Linerboard. They are bringing in bundles of used paper and cardboard and a great majority of it ends up into the garbage. Is this the type of progress that you are referring to?

MR. LUNDRIGAN: No the hon. gentleman, and I am pretty certain I heard him say that there were many tens of thousands of fish boxes used last year in packing fish on Fogo Island, the assembly processes where you have similar to berry boxes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: You put so much fish, you press it down and so on.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: There is another area.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: There are tens of thousands of these types of articles being used in the Province and in most cases they are being brought directly in from the Mainland, from all over North America, and the question always comes down, "Well why is it not done?" I was the most vocal for years in saying exactly what the member is saying right now and I am still vocal about it. But I do not see particular ways lots of times that governments can say, "Yes we know that is a problem now let us do something about it."

Mr. Lundrigan.

It is going to take more than the government to be able to bring us about to the point where that sort of thing will take place unless we have decided to move totally into a social system where the government are going to move in and do it, assume the fiscal responsibility, organize the industry, get the markets and do it on our own. Now we are going certainly not in that direction but we are as far as we can go with grants and loans and forms of assistance, almost as far as you can go without being overly involved in industry. And if it gets to the point, I suppose, where industry does not happen in the Province, perhaps we need a different philosophy, and it might even mean that we have to be a bit more in favour of a more state participation. I would not want to see that, but if it happens maybe that is what we have got to have.

CAPT. E. WINSOR: Yes. Well, Mr. Speaker, there is an alarming number of cartons you know brought in, I think 30,000 cartons used in packing fish in Fogo Island. And I understand the Salt Fish Corporation itself they use between 400,000 and 500,000 cartons. So I would strongly urge the minister to take another look and see if this cannot - if the raw material, not the raw material, the raw material is there anyway, but see if it cannot be manufactured here into those cartons that we are shipping out. And he mentioned the blueberry carton. There is another area where I think it could create a lot of employment.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is almost an unlimited area where the potential is there. But the potential will never be developed unless someone takes the lead, and now I think it is the duty of the young and energetic, you know, with interest at heart, a minister such as the Minister of Rural Development to get in there. We have the hon. Minister of Fisheries who is bubbling over with excitement to develop our fisheries, join hands, you know, join hands now and let us come up with something that is worth-while to create jobs, Mr. Speaker, because this Province was never in need of jobs as much as it is at the present time. We are starving, starving for employment

Capt. Winsor:

and yet there is very little being done about it. So, Mr. Speaker, if the government are going to justify its existence then it must get in and get out around the people, and this is why I support this motion because I feel that the government should get out among the people, the people where there is a lot of sound good advice, and if we are a little too high and mighty to take advice from the ordinary man then I am afraid we are not going to get very far.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: When the time is right we will do exactly that.

CAPT. WINSOR: Right. Well I am glad to hear that, and we will hold you to that.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: It is on the way.

CAPT. WINSOR: And the next year we will look forward to the hon. minister bringing in a good report of achievements, not a report, but achievements, how many jobs have been created, how many industries have been brought in, how many millions of new dollars are being created, and then if we do all of those things our unemployment will go down so fast that, you know, it will be almost unbelievable.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Mr. Speaker, just to reassure the hon. member at some given point in the discussions that we will have I think perhaps for the first time we will unveil a number of the areas that we have worked on, and with the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation, there are about ninety businesses, some of which have failed, some of which are in some difficulty, many of which are very successful that we have held businesses on, and we have never talked about it. We had a policy and we never unveiled it, we never mentioned it, we did not mention the company, the amounts of money and so on and so forth, consequently a lot of the public including the members and my colleagues are not aware of it.

Today my hon. friend - looking right across the way at him, from Eagle River (Mr. Strachan) can indicate a little industry that we have supported. My hon. friend, I believe, from St. Georges (Mrs. MacIssac) might not be aware of this but there is an industry that we started today for the first time in the history of the Province with \$133,000 from government, and \$30,000 local participation, there

Mr. Lundrigan:

is another little industry in Bonavista North that we have been able to support. It was never announced, again that is my negligence. My friend from the Northwest Coast and the West Coast of the Province can indicate another level of participation that we have had. Not announced. It started today. Perhaps we are guilty -

CAPT. WINSOR: You are too shy are you not, you are too bashful, you are too humble.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: - as a government of not sort of articulating some of the things we have done. One would have thought, you know, with all of the national, almost depression that we have had, an international depression we have had in recent years that the economy of our Province would have been an absolutely disaster. The fact that it has got the 14 per cent unemployment, there is nothing to brag about. But the fact that it still has a measure of stability is an indication that we do have a broadly based economy even without your Come By Chances, which is very unfortunate.

So things are happening. We are getting a more stable economy. The problem is that we have been in a climate which is not a healthy climate in terms of the attitudes, and this attitude has always been articulated by the media. Naturally that is their job. They have got to sell, and they have got to captivate public attention. But because of the climate we have been in where negative attitudes are the order of the day, unrest, uprisings, demonstrations of people who have not been able to preceive, neither was it wise even to talk about.

MR. NEARY: Is the hon. member making an effort?

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Lots of achievements - This is a question - lots of achievements that are of some significance in the Province.

AN HON. MEMBER: Carried.

CAPT. WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the minister for filling us in but if what he says is correct and I have no doubt to hesitate to say that I agree with what he is saying, and if his statements are correct, I do not doubt that they are not, perhaps the minister at some time will be able to elaborate on the number of

Capt. Winsor:

jobs which have been created from the programmes which he made reference to.

I am sure the minister and other ministers as well - we travel around Newfoundland today and we see so many of the floats, the plastic floats that are used for the buoyancy of cod traps, of herring nets and all kinds of fishing gear. One time they were all made of wood and we used to call them buoys, and now it is all plastic, made in Japan most of them, a lot of them.

MR. ROWE: Made in Japan.

MR. A. MURPHY: You are not allowed to call them buoys now.

CAPT. WINSOR: Well, well they are -

MR. DOODY: They are in their adolescence.

CAPT. WINSOR: Adolescence that is a very good word for it.

MR. STRACHAN: They are not part of the buoys any more.

CAPT. WINSOR: You know, maybe it is the choice of the fishermen that they would want to use those plastic -

AN HON. MEMBER: Javex bottles.

CAPT. WINSOR: Yes, Javex bottles. Yes well after the housewife uses the container I suppose it could serve a good purpose by hooking it on the herring net and it keeps the herring net afloat. But there are some huge ones now in use, and as I say perhaps it is the choice of the fishermen, and perhaps it is serving the fishermen much better than the old buoys, the wooden buoys, but, you know, there were thousands and thousands of buoys that used to be made of wood. That is discarded now. You know, can we get back to where people can, at least, if they are not making a dollar they are saving a dollar. This is my point, you know, they are not paying out, they are making their own.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: With your philosophy, you are with the wrong party.

CAPT. WINSOR: Well after years of loyalty to the one I doubt very much if I am going to be persuaded, you know, at this particular time -

MR. MURPHY: You are a loyal one.

CAPT. WINSOR: Yes.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are many areas and many untouched areas and many unscratched areas where we can get in and try to create employment because I am sure every member of this House is very much concerned - I do not know if the hon. minister gets any but every day of my life I am getting calls from people, "Can you help me get a job?" And this is a daily routine, you know. And now with so many students out in the field, **there are no jobs**, and they say, "I cannot attend university next year because I cannot pay my tuition, is there any way you can help me?" You know, you perspire, you stay awake in the morning and try to think of somewhere that you can recommend to that particular man or student where to go to look for a job. And very often he will try and he will come back and say, "Look I have tried all of those places, and it is always the same, it is all the same answer, I am sorry, we have no vacancy." So,

CAPT. WINSOR:

Mr. Speaker, you know, we are facing a problem in Newfoundland. What are we going to do with all of those young people, men and women who are coming out of university with nothing to do, lying around the house or lying around. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing that will destroy a person's will to live like idleness, and if it does not destroy their will to live it will certainly destroy their ambition and those same students will grow into - well they are in manhood and womanhood now I suppose at that age - but they will have lost the initiative and the get up and go. They will have very little in life to look forward to, because we know the trend today. All those young people like to be well-dressed, and most of them want a car, and they want to partake of certain social functions, and they just cannot do it. So what is the alternative? Where are we going to find them? You will find them out on the streets. You will find them in places where they should not be, because they just cannot get on their feet to make a dollar and be self-supporting. So this is what bothers me, Mr. Speaker, and I am sure it is the concern of every member of this House. I do not know the answer. But, Sir, I think the government has a grave responsibility and that responsibility is now to try to create employment. We must try and create employment. It may cost a lot of money to do it, but Sir, if we try and fail at least we cannot be blamed. But if we do not try then, Sir, I am afraid that the next generation or the generation that we have now will damn this government and damn every other government, because they are the ones who are going to suffer. And I am telling you there are parents today who are very much concerned and worried that they do not know what their son or daughter is going to do. And I have met scores of them, and I am sure we all have. You know, it is a constant worry and concern with the parent toward their sons or daughters.

So, Sir, if we do not get something going and get it going pretty fast then I am afraid it may be too late. It will either mean an evacuation of people out of the Province, our good, young, talented

Capt. Winsor.

young people will have to go further afield to look for jobs, because they certainly will not be able to get them in Newfoundland. And now they are discouraged. Students who are coming out of the university hear that we have sufficient teachers to take us over for a number of years. Nurses now are beginning to be more plentiful than they ever were. That gap is beginning to be filled. You know, where is it all going to end?

MR. MURPHY: What is the attitude of our young people towards the sea? I do not mean just fishing, but the sea generally captain? You spent all your life at it.

CAPT. WINSOR: I can tell the hon. minister that sometimes it is very difficult. I had a young man come to see me once when I was a master, and he said, - I do not know what he called me, but however let us say he called me skipper - and he said, "Did you want a man?" And I said, "Well what can you do?" "Well," he said, "I suppose I can steer. I know the compass." "Well," I said, "that is fine. That is a very essential part, you know, of a seaman's life to know the compass, but why would you want a job on board of a boat." "Well, Sir," he said, you know, it is not very far to walk to my job." Now that was the attitude of that fellow, and that is the attitude that a lot of them have today. But, you know, there are a great number of seamen now - we have this two weeks on and two weeks off with the CNR, and you have those large boats up there, the Marine Nautica and the Carson and all the other ones, and they engaged quite a number of sailors, crew anyway, but I do not think the same interest is there as it used to be.

Mr. Speaker, I think the government would be wise now, every man to a man, let us make history in the House of Assembly this afternoon, let us all join forces and agree with this motion, agree with this motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

CAPT. WINSOR. Let us not say again to any member of the Opposition what is your suggestion? What would you do? We are not the government, but you people are. So let us join forces this afternoon and make history, and let us say, "All right we will join together." And let us all go out together and see what we can do to improve the economy, to improve the employment situation of this Province. Mr. Speaker, I think this is about all I have to say. Perhaps the Speaker would like to call it six o'clock, and we can all take a little rest.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Industrial and Rural Development.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Mr. Speaker, I want to say a couple of words.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: I think I am going to be ruled out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order has come up.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Sir.

MR. ROWE: Mr. Speaker, if my memory serves me correctly the hon. minister has already spoken.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: By leave?

MR. ROWE: But by leave we would be quite willing. We would not want to set a precedent here that would be most awkward later on in the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: The table is now checking, but the hon. minister knows whether he has spoken.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Mr. Speaker, yes, on the same point of order.

First of all we have been on this motion for so long that I had forgotten that I had taken part in the debate, about six weeks ago. This is the same motion about that committee. It is, is it not? So I think I had a few words on that about six weeks ago, and I hope that this perhaps points out something though, Sir, if we are going to have good debate in the House on a lot of the issues facing the Province we should find some way not to drag on a six or seven weeks debate on one resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Fisheries.

MR. W. CARTER: Mr. Speaker, is it your intention to call it six o'clock?

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not necessarily my intention. If the hon. gentleman has not spoken then he can certainly proceed to speak. If nobody is going to speak we will put the question.

If the hon. minister has not spoken, he certainly has a right to speak.

MR. W. CARTER: No, I have not spoken on it, Mr. Speaker, but I am very happy to take part in this debate, because the subject matter is very important to our Province. I am sure that all of us who represent rural parts of Newfoundland, outport districts, have some very vivid experiences, firsthand experiences of the problem of unemployment, the problem that we face almost every hour of every day trying to provide work-jobs for our constituents. Mr. Speaker, as the hon. member for Grand Falls (Mr. Lundrigan), my colleague, the Minister of Industrial and Rural Development has already pointed out that his department - and I am sure this is what he would have said had he been allowed to make a second speech on this motion - his department has undertaken a lot of projects that have resulted in the provision of many, many jobs, and I think if the hon. member is guilty of anything, if there is any guilt at all, if he is guilty of anything it is in maybe being a bit too modest in that he is not blowing his horn loud enough or often enough. Having observed the hon. member for five or six years in Ottawa where he was noted there for being a very modest person who was quite content to take second place or a back seat, his behaviour now does not really surprise me. But the fact remains Mr. Speaker, that a lot of things are being done. A lot of industries, a lot of businesses are being helped by his department resulting in the creation of many, many jobs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. W. CARTER: Sometimes we are inclined to maybe adopt the wrong slant on things in that my good friend, the hon. member for Fogo (Capt. Winsor) was asking us, you know, what industries have you provided? How many jobs have you provided? Sometimes we are inclined to maybe put the wrong slant on the provision of jobs and industries. I think we all know that we have flirted with the Come By Chance type of an industry,

MR. W. CARTER: and God knows none of us want to see that industry remain closed. But there are ways of providing jobs and creating industry without the hullabaloo that goes with sod turnings and ribbon cuttings and that sort of thing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. W. CARTER: I believe that the approach that we are taking, that of developing some of our very basic resources such as fisheries and timber and agriculture and handicrafts, that is a more lasting type of development, and I think the type of development that will certainly be much more beneficial to our people and to our Province than the get-rich-quick type of an approach that has been taken in the Province in past years.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Too long we did that.

MR. DOODY: You have already spoken.

MR. W. CARTER: I anticipate, for example, Mr. Speaker, that the fishing industry will, even though now it is probably one of the major sources of employment in the Province - fishermen 15,000, many thousands of people employed in the -

MR. MURPHY: Are they full-time? The 15,000?

MR. W. CARTER: No not full-time, but people who derive a living directly - some, and others not so directly - from the fishing industry.

MR. MURPHY: Including plants etc.

MR. W. CARTER: No, that is not plants. There are 15,300 people in the Province who derive a living wholly and in part from the fishing industry, from the actual catching of fish. At the present time we have, I believe, 6,000 or 7,000 probably, involved in the processing sector of the fishing industry.

MR. MURPHY: About 22,000 altogether.

MR. W. CARTER: Then, of course, we have the hon. gentleman from Twillingate's (Mr. Smallwood), multiplier effect where we have 22,000 maybe that are directly or wholly or partially earning a living from the industry.

MR. HICKMAN: Does that include the spinoff?

MR. W. CARTER: Then we have the spinoff, so you are

MR. W. CARTER: probably talking, in the fishing industry alone in the Province, you are probably talking at the present time maybe 40,000 or 45,000 or even 50,000 people who are earning a living from that industry, directly or indirectly.

That leads me to another subject, one that was the subject of some discussion in the House yesterday when the estimates for the Department of Fisheries were being debated, when the matter of joint ventures, of foreign landings of fish was debated. The hon. the member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) raised some good points and I agree with him in many respects in that it would be ridiculous for Newfoundland or Canada to even entertain a thought, a suggestion, that we involve ourselves in allowing foreign vessels to land their fish in our Province to be processed if it in anyway endangered the species or the chance of the fish replenishing itself, therefore to the detriment of our Newfoundland fishermen. That is not the intention of the exercise. We are saying, and we have said this on numerous occasions, that first of all, we cannot talk about joint ventures or the landing of fish by foreigners on our shores without a 200 mile limit and its proper enforcement. It would be absolutely and utterly ridiculous for a government to encourage our competitors, people who are guilty of ravaging our fish stocks, plundering the resource, surely we cannot be expected to make it easier for them to catch more fish. If we were to allow them to land their catches in the Province now at this time, or in the absence of a proper regime, a 200 mile limit conservation measure, then we would be aiding and abetting what is happening and surely that is not the policy of this government.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. W. CARTER: Our policy is, first of all, to ensure that the fish stocks are protected, and that, of course, can only be done by our national government. The most we can do as a government, as a Province, as a people is that which indeed we have been doing and that is by pressing Ottawa, by using every device at our disposal to impress upon Ottawa, our national legislators the need

MR. W. CARTER: and the urgency for the declaration of a 200 mile limit to protect that very wealthy resource. Having done that, and once the 200 mile limit has been proclaimed and enforced, well then it is incumbent upon us as a government and certainly on me as Minister of Fisheries, to ensure that the stocks of fish that are surplus to Canada's needs, stocks of fish that are surplus to our own capability to catch, if we are going to allow other countries, licence other countries to fish, to avail of these stocks, well then I think it is important and incumbent on us to ensure that we get the best deal possible for our people in return for that fish.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. W. CARTER: And that is our aim. That is our stated aim. Certainly if it is determined after the 200 mile limit has been declared, if it is determined by scientists and biologists and whomever else would be involved in such studies, that Canada has the capability at the present time to catch what is then determined to be the total allowable catch, given the fact that we must allow the fish to replenish, if that is determined well then, of course, I am sure that there is not a Newfoundlander alive who would want to allow other nations to continue to fish and to contribute to the depletion of that very important resource.

Mr. Speaker, I contend that Newfoundland should be treated favourably by the national government in the disposition of fish stocks that are surplus to Canada's needs, and I make that statement on the basis for this reason, that in 1949 when Newfoundland became part of Canada, we brought to that country the wealthiest marine resource, I suppose, that existed in the world.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. W. CARTER: We brought with it the Continental Shelf. What is it? Eighty per cent of Canada's - is it eighty per cent? It is a huge - eighty per cent of Canada's Continental Shelf is ours. We brought that Shelf and the resources thereon to Canada in 1949. That is our resource.

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MR. DOODY: Will the hon. member adjourn the debate?

MR. W. CARTER: I adjourn the debate, Mr. Speaker.

On motion the House at its rising
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