

PRELIMINARY

UNEDITED

TRANSCRIPT

House of Assembly

For the period:

3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

MARCH 2, 1977

The House met at 3:00 P.M.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! I am pleased to welcome to the House of Assembly on behalf of all hon. members, sixty-five young men and women from ages thirteen to sixteen who are members of the Golden Hind Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corp No. 84, of Catalina and this Corps is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary of founding this year. They are accompanied by four officers, their Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Pardy, and three other officers, Sub-Lieutenants Ryan, Rogers and White. I know all hon. members join me in welcoming the young men and young women and their officers to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS:

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

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Speaker, the hon. House is aware that arising from the passing of an act to make automobile insurance compulsory, government immediately established a board to hold hearings and to approve or disapprove insurance rates as submitted by the various automobile insurance companies doing business in this Province.

The board, which was named The Newfoundland Automobile Insurance Board, comprised the following: Mr. F. O'Dea, LL.D., Chairman, Mr. David Baird, C.A., member, Mr. A.B. Butt as a member.

The introduction of this legislation, the appointment of the Newfoundland Insurance Board, the holding of public hearings, and inflationary pressures generally during the period in question, focused public attention not only on the cost of public liability and property damage insurance, but also on the rates being charged for comprehensive and collision insurance.

MR. MURPHY: In the one and one-half years approximately that the board has been in operation, it has become readily apparent that a part time or temporary organizational structure is insufficient to adequately cope with the many facets and complex problems presented through the insurance industry. Apart from the members themselves, who have other business pursuits, and a secretary borrowed part time from my department, the present board has no existing supportive structure and this has proven to be a heavy burden on the board to effectively carry out their duties and responsibilities as per their legislative mandate.

I have reluctantly accepted the recent resignation of the Chairman of the Newfoundland Automobile Insurance Board, Mr. Francis O'Dea, who because of the circumstances just described and because of the tremendous business pressures he is experiencing through his law practice, has found it necessary to resign his position as Chairman of the Board. While Mr. O'Dea, together with his colleagues, have performed a tremendous piece of work during the past months, he has indicated to me in his letter of resignation the desirability, in light of experience gained, of a permanent rating structure with an appropriate supportive administrative organization to hear and deal with all matter pertaining to the establishment of automobile insurance rates.

He further recommended that government should investigate the feasibility of placing this responsibility within the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Board, as is the case with certain other Canadian Provinces, particularly New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MR. MURPHY: In consultation with my colleague, the hon. Minister of Justice, Mr. O'Dea's recommendations were studied in depth and it has since been government's decision that the functions and total jurisdiction of the Newfoundland Automobile Insurance Board will be transferred to the Public Utilities Board, and appropriate legislation to introduce this change will be introduced into the present session of the House of Assembly in due course.

In the meantime, Mr. David Baird, C.A., has agreed to act as interim chairman until these changes have been consummated.

As indicated earlier, the events of past months have generated more than normal interest in insurance matters generally and I have received many submissions and letters as minister from the general public questioning the sudden high cost of insurance, the difficulty in obtaining fire insurance renewals on older homes within the city and elsewhere, the hardships being experienced by the owners of mobile homes in meeting high premiums costs of fire and wind damage insurance, etc.

MR. MURPHY: Having discussed this matter with my colleagues in cabinet, and being duly concerned by these representations from the consuming public at large, it has been decided that the whole question of insurance coverage in general, whether it be public liability and property damage, collision, comprehensive, fire insurance on private properties, home owners policies, mobile homes, etc., requires examination and clarification, in order that the consumers of this province can be assured that my department is monitoring the insurance industry in seeking explanations, etc., of rate increases, availability of coverage, methods of doing business as relates to underwriting practices.

It is also my intention that the information determined during these studies be made public in an attempt, to allay some of the fears that have been expressed by many interested groups that have approached me to carry this examination, the government has determined that it would be most appropriate to call upon individuals who have attained expertise in insurance matters in Newfoundland.

With this in mind, I would like to inform the House that a committee has recently been appointed through my department to study and report to me on the various facets of the insurance industry that I have noted. This committee consists of: Mr. R.E. Good, Commissioner of Public Utilities Board as Chairman; Mr. Gordon L. French, Superintendent of Insurance for the Government of Newfoundland; and Mr. Gerry Winsor, Insurance Manager of the Treasury Board, as members.

This committee will commence its activities forthwith, and I am sure that its deliberations and findings will result in clarification of many questions of public concern. In this connection, I would hope that before the closing of the present session of the House of Assembly, I may be in a position to report to the House, the result of this committee's work. Respectfully submitted,
Sir,

MR. NEARY: Does that come under the operation of the Public Enquiries Act?

MR. MURPHY: Eventually; they are looking at the submissions. No it is not, as the hon. member says, it is just an internal committee. Copies will be distributed to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. member for Burgeo- Bay D'Espoir.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, the minister, during the initial part of his remarks, was covering the subject that all of us have a great concern in. The matter of insurance coverage needs to be rationalized, needs to be articulated a lot better than it is, the whole field of insurance, as he covered it pretty well in the first part of his statement. And we welcome the indication that government recognizes the dilemma which many groups of people face in this province, whether automobile owners looking for coverage, or home owners looking for coverage, or in particular mobile home owners looking for coverage.

A lot of people in a number of categories are facing real dilemmas, not only financial ones, but real binds because of their inability to get the types of insurance they so badly need. That is the problem, Mr. Speaker. I have very grave doubts that the suggested solution is going to do very much to solve the problem. A lot could be said about more studies and more committees, and that kind of thing, but this is not the place for that. Government has agreed that a committee is necessary. I believe that this is an area where some close looking into is not at all out of order. What I object to, Mr. Speaker, is the essentially stacked deck which is represented by the membership on this committee.

And it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that here is a clear opportunity for government - if it wants some study, I hope it would not be study that would take a number of years, or months, or something that would be shelved after the study has been done - I hope this would be preliminary to getting some action on the category of problems that

MR. SIMMONS:

has been mentioned by the minister. And here, Mr. Speaker, is a clear opportunity for government to appoint either a select committee of the House, with full powers to receive briefs, to hear witnesses, that kind of thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! I must draw to the hon. gentlemen's attention, the requirement that he limit his remarks to comments and any requests for explanations, but not debate. The hon. member for

Burgeo- Bay d'Espoir.

MR. SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Simmons.

I shall try as best I can to so limit my remarks. I want though, Mr. Speaker, if I may, within the confines of the rules here, to indicate that we on this side do not hold out much hope for the success of this venture if it is going to go the route of the kind of committee outlined. It is somewhat - I was going to say the Pope being asked to investigate the Vatican - it is almost a conflict of interest situation you have here, where people so close to the industry at the administrative level are being asked to advise, and government would be well-advised to look at other alternatives, Mr. Speaker. The problem is recognized. The minister has stated it very well. And I say to him in all kindness that I am not at all sure that he is going the correct route, and either a select committee or some other independent body, some other independent committee, independent in the sense that they are not tied into the government service, would serve the purpose that the minister wants to serve a lot better than he can hope to with the route he has chosen to adopt. I hope he has just tried this on the House as a test item to see what the House thinks of it. And I can say for my colleagues we do not think very much of it. And we say that not in any partisan fashion, but in a determined and a sincere effort to ask the minister would he do something that would alleviate the problems he has mentioned this afternoon rather than the something that can only serve to delay the category of problems, and perhaps even aggravate them.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

PRESENTING REPORTS BY STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. minister.

MR. MURPHY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table the first annual report of the Newfoundland Automobile Insurance Board.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Fisheries.

MR. W. CARTER: Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to table the answers to questions placed on the Order Paper, Question No. 62 by the member for Trinity - Bay de Verde (Mr. Rowe); Question No. 66 by the same member; Question No. 58 on the Order Paper by the member for Trinity - Bay de Verde (Mr. Rowe).

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

MR. DINN: Mr. Speaker, I would like to table the answer to Question No. 45 by the hon. member for Lewisporte (Mr. White) which appeared in Orders of the Day, dated February 8, 1977.

The question was in three parts: The number of municipal incorporations during 1976? The answer was, none. The location of each? It was not applicable. A list of applications for incorporations received by the minister of the department? I have the list attached.

ORAL QUESTIONS:

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

MR. NOLAN: A question for the Minister of Finance. I had intended to ask this question of the Premier, but since he is not in his seat today I will direct it to the Minister of Finance in the hope that perhaps he can shed a little information on this. What we are concerned about, Mr. Speaker, is what if any meetings have been held recently regarding the Come By Chance Refinery? Were meetings held? Was the minister or any of his colleagues present with, say, Mr. Shaheen or other groups? Where does the situation stand at the moment? Is there anything new to report on the situation other than what we have been told previously in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

Before recognizing the hon. minister I should point out to all hon. members that as we do have a system of supplementaries it would be preferable if the questions came one at a time. Otherwise, in a sense, they are like four or five at a time, and then in using

Mr. Speaker.

one's discretion as to how many supplementaries, the exercise of that becomes somewhat more difficult.

The hon. minister.

MR. DOODY: There have been a series of meetings, on-going meetings with various groups. The Morgan Stanley people have been actively searching for a purchaser.

MR. DOODY:

Myself and some of the people from Finance met with them in Ottawa when we were last there, which was the last Finance Ministers' meeting, and they gave us a progress report at that time. Unfortunately there was nothing of consequence. We have had other meetings with other groups. We have had a report from Peat Marwick on their marketing programme. They have contacted various companies both in the United States, Canada and overseas with no success. We have had a meeting this morning with the Clarkson people and with the representatives of the Roman Corporation and they gave us a report on their progress to date. It was a progress report. They are gone off to see other people but there have been no financial commitments from any of these groups. These are the ones that I am aware of.

MR. NOLAN: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary

MR. NOLAN: Is the minister in a position to give us this information on the Come By Chance refinery then? It has now been laid up on in mothballs for, how long?

MR. DOODY: A year.

MR. NOLAN: One year.

MR. DOODY: Just about a year.

MR. NOLAN: I am just wondering if there is any time limit where she can go - can the minister give us an indication that the longer she goes the more it is going to cost in order to reactivate it? And if so, what are we talking about in terms of dollars per month the longer it goes?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: I cannot put a dollar figure on it. I really have no idea. I would suspect that if nothing materializes during the next few months substantially more mothballing will have to be done to preserve the structure over a longer term than has been done to date. Right now we understand from the engineers responsible that the mothballing is adequate to protect the facility in the present term. If it has to go through another Winter, it will be obviously a different situation and there will have to be additional funds and additional work

MR. DOODY:

done on it and that will require more engineering pre-studies and more estimates. But I do not have the exact information.

MR. WHITE: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary, the hon. member for Lewisporte.

MR. WHITE: A supplementary to the hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Speaker. He did mention the Steve Roman Group, the Dennison Mines Group and so on. I wonder if the minister could tell us what the situation is currently regarding the Shaheen Group and if there have been any talks recently with the Shaheen Group?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: I have had no talks with the Shaheen Group. Maybe other people in government have, but I have not nor the people in Finance have not been contacted by the Shaheen group. So I honestly cannot say.

MR. WHITE: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary for the minister. Could he indicate now after the few meetings that have been held whether or not there is any additional room for optimism with respect to the opening of the Come By Chance refinery?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: As I say we have - the meeting this morning was a preliminary report and it was a report of the progress of the Roman Corporation. They told us what they had done to date and how much progress they had made. I do not think, as I said, that it would be fair to say that there is any substantive offer made to get the thing activated by them. There are a number of items which they discussed and which they have gone on to discuss with other people involved. So it would be unfair to say that we have anything concrete.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Speaker, one more supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: One additional supplementary.

MR. WHITE: Could the minister indicate whether or not any additional meetings have been planned and whether or not this Dennison

MR. WHITE:

approach has been considered a serious one in light of the Shaheen activity that is presumably still interested in reopening the refinery?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: There will be future meetings with the Roman Corporation, Sir, and we consider it serious just as we consider any offer seriously. But this we think is a particularly responsible group. They are a well recognized and well respected Canadian corporation of considerable resource, and we are quite pleased at the interest that they are showing in the facility.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for LaPoile.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, could the Minister of Finance tell the House what the situation is now at the Waterford Hospital?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: The situation at the Waterford, as I understand it, at the last report that I had, is that it is unchanged, the strike is still in progress. The patient care is adequate, according to the medical people in attendance. The nurses are working hard, much harder than they should be working really. The volunteers are working well in there. And unfortunately we have been able to come to no arrangement with the strikers despite the efforts of the Department of Labour in that direction as well as our own people.

MR. NEARY: A supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, would the minister tell the House how many volunteers, how many members of the Newfoundland Constabulary are presently looking after the care of the patients at the Waterford Hospital?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

Mr. Doody:

My understanding of the Newfoundland Constabulary is that there are three thirteen-man shifts per day working in there. Volunteers, I think, somewhere between fifteen and twenty per shift per day in there.

MR. NEARY: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Could the minister tell the House the qualifications of the volunteers? Are they nurses? Are they qualified to look after the care of the patients at the Waterford?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: The volunteers that I referred to are extremely qualified for the work that they are doing, Sir. They are doing laundry and scrubbing floors and scrubbing walls and doing the daily household chores of looking after the hospitals.

MR. NEARY: Any masquerading as nurses?

MR. DOODY: They are not masquerading as nurses. There is no attempt for anyone to masquerade as a nurse. All the nursing people who are in there are qualified registered nurses who have been duly accredited by the Association of Registered Nurses and have been recognized as such by the Newfoundland Nurses' Union.

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

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Would the minister tell the House if there had been any major incidents inside the Waterford involving the patients since the strike started? And if so, would the minister indicate to the House what kind of incidents? Whether there was any injury resulting from any of these incidents due to the patients not been properly cared for?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: To the best of my knowledge, Sir, there have been absolutely no incidents in there that have been the result of the patients not being properly cared for.

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

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. NEARY: Would the minister indicate to the House now what the possibility is of getting back to the bargaining table, or does the minister think that is useless at the present time? Is the standoff now between the two parties is it pointless to try to get the parties back together? Did the government make a new offer in the last round of negotiations?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: In the last round of negotiations, which lasted about fifteen or twenty minutes, we contacted the Union executive and the negotiating team and invited them in. They came immediately, to their credit. We suggested that they look at the package that we had already offered them on pension improvements, suggested to them that there might be changes that were going to make in it, that there may be anomalies which we would be willing to discuss, that there might be some additions or deletions that we would be willing to negotiate on. We also asked them to discuss the wage question and any other problems that they might have. Their reply was that they wanted the Constabulary pension plan, and after that had been established they were prepared to discuss other things. Obviously you cannot bargain under these circumstances. We have not been able to change that position, and, as I said before, we are willing to sit down and bargain at any time. That is not bargaining, Sir, that is a different sort of thing completely. As I say -

MR. NEARY: What is it?

MR. DOODY: - the Department of Manpower and Industrial Development is also attempting to get the thing through.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one additional supplementary, then recognizing hon. members and obviously members may come back to this later if they wish.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I want to rephrase my question that I put to the minister a few moments ago about incidents occurring inside the hospital involving patients at the hospital. In the minister's answer he said there were no incidents reported due to lack of care of the patients. Were there any incidents -

MR. DOODY: That was not the question.

MR. NEARY: - were there any incidents reported to the minister involving injury of any of the patients or any of the workers at the hospital since the strike started?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, there was one incident of a patient who had been injured in there since the strike started. There have been many patients injured at the Waterford and in other hospitals on other occasions.

MR. NEARY: I am talking about the Waterford since the strike started.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, as I say, the incident we have been advised by the staff, the medical people in there, that it was not due to any shortage of patient care. It was an unfortunate incident -

MR. NEARY: How do you know that?

MR. DOODY: - which I am not going to discuss any further at the present.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member from Port au Port.

MR. J. HODDER: Mr. Speaker, a question for the Minister of Finance. Some time ago after the Minister of Mines and Energy had left his portfolio, and left the government, the Minister as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Labrador Linerboard Limited had appointed Woods Gordon to consult with the mill. My question is, is Woods Gordon still on the payroll of the government? Are they still involved with Labrador Linerboard Limited.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: Woods Gordon have been associated with government on Labrador Linerboard Limited, oh for quite a long while, long before the previous Minister of Mines and Energy retired and

MR. DOODY: went on to a higher calling. They are not on a retainer basis, they are on a call basis. Currently they are not working at Lab. Linerboard, If we need them for a particular project or if we need their advice we will call on them again, But they are not on a retainer but they are called in from time to time as the occasion demands.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member for Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, a question for the President of Treasury Board, I refer to the project under the auspices of the Department of Social Services, the project that is going forward at Hampden under the auspices of the Department of Social Services, My question though is for the President of Treasury Board; Is the policy pursued there by the Minister of Social Services, namely that married people get preference, is that a stated government policy that this should be the case, that married people should be employed on government projects over single persons?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: I guess this must be the day for the Department of Finance and Treasury Board. I am really not going to get Treasury Board involved in this one at all. We have enough responsibilities of our own without taking on those of Social Services,

I simply ask the hon. gentleman to direct his question to the department of which it relates.

MR. SIMMONS: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary by the original questioner.

MR. SIMMONS: Well my first question was to enquire if it were government policy, so I cannot get that answer, I will go to the Minister of Social Services; Is it the policy of his department, the policy of the Department of Social Services that married people be given the preference over single people

MR. SIMMONS: on government financed projects?

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

MR. BRETT: In this particular instance, Mr. Speaker, yes this is most definitely our policy. Of course it is. I think I have been accused of violating the Human Rights Code but -

MR. NEARY: You have.

MR. BRETT: - if my giving positions on these particular projects to married men with children, over and above single men, if that is a violation of the Human Rights Code then I intend to carry on.

MR. SIMMONS: A supplementary, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, no excuse is an excuse to break the law and the minister knows that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, a question for the Minister of Consumer Affairs and Environment, whom I understand would administer

the Human Rights Code, is that a correct assumption?

MR. MURPHY: You are wrong.

MR. SIMMONS: Okay, well try the Minister of Justice, Mr. Speaker.

A question for the Minister of Justice. In view of the admitted breach of the law by the Minister of Social Services, does the minister plan to take any action against him for violating the Human Rights Code?

MR. HICKMAN: How does one answer a question, Mr. Speaker, that is totally out of order, and absolutely out of order. I have not heard the hon. the gentleman, the Minister of Social Services say that he has broken any law. I did hear very distinctly the Minister of Social Services say that providing job opportunity in an area of high unemployment he would first give it to married men on the basis of the greatest need, and the greatest good for the greatest number. That is a far, far cry from any breach of the law, Mr. Speaker, and in my opinion a very humane approach to a very

MR. HICKMAN: difficult situation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: A supplementary.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, nobody can argue with the -

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

MR. SIMMONS: I am giving a preamble, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: A point of order, I have to hear a point of order.

MR. PECKFORD: A point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member on each time he has asked supplementaries, the previous one and the one that he is now asking, he is not preambing his questions but he is giving argumentative comments on a response from this side of the House and I suggest, Mr. Speaker, on that basis he is out of order.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, to the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: On the point of order.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, the minister anticipated, and once again wrongly, what I was about to say. Apart from that, Mr. Speaker, if I were doing what he has accused me of doing I would only then be availing myself of the opportunity which the minister has of getting into a debate, which the minister certainly has done in answering my previous question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SPEAKER: On the point of order, Standing Order 31 (c).

I will read, and its meaning is fairly self-evident, I believe.

"In putting any oral questions, no argument or opinion is to be offered nor any facts stated except so far as may be necessary to explain the same." Now I understand that to mean that absolutely no argument or opinion is to be offered, and that then the facts which may be stated are those which are necessary to explain the question. So obviously there should be no argument and no opinion and what would be stated as fact would be only insofar as necessary to make the question intelligible.

The hon. member for Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir.

Mr. Simmons.

Mr. Speaker, as I was about to say before the Minister of Mines and Energy interrupted me -

MR. PECKFORD: Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order! I will hear the point of order.

MR. PECKFORD: Point of order, Mr. Speaker. You have just cited Standing Order 31 (c) which says, "In putting any oral questions, no argument or opinion is to be offered nor any facts stated except so far as may be necessary to explain the same." I contend, Mr. Speaker, that the comments just made by the hon. member for Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir (Mr. Simmons) in getting up to ask a supplementary question to one of the members of the ministry is irrelevant, and does come under the aegis of that Standing Order 31 (c), and that he was completely out of order in those comments.

MR. WHITE: To the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: To that point of order, yes.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Speaker, before the last point of order was raised the member for Burgeo - Bay d'Espoir (Mr. Simmons) said two or three words and then was cut off by a point of order. When he rose again after that point of order he said one or two words, and all he said was, "What I was about to say." And he has not said anything yet so how do we know he is out of order?

MR. SPEAKER: On that point of order.

MR. BRETT: (Inaudible).

MR. SIMMONS: That is you, "Charlie." That is you, "Charlie."

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

I think it is quite clear what the Standing Order 31(c) says and what it means, that there is to be no argument, and no opinion, and any facts given only those that are necessary to make the question intelligible. I think that is clear, and that is what covered the first point of order. Now this second point of order: As I recall when the hon. member got up he said something to the effect of, Well the question I am going to ask now and was about to ask before I was interrupted was, And then he would have proceeded with his question.

Mr. Speaker.

I certainly would not rule that out of order. I do not know if one can be surgical in the examination and weighing of every word and phrase. If there is abusive language, if it is unparliamentary, if it is an imputation of motive, then obviously when that is immediately obvious then there should be interjection. But with respect to the way the first few words one says in getting to one's question, as I say if we were to apply that kind of a clinical approach, then there would be interjections from the Chair practically every two or three minutes, whether to the right or to the left, and it could well be that the process of asking for and getting information in questions would be frustrated, and indeed in debate the freedom of speech, which members are expected to have, and the exercise of which is one of the reasons they are here, would also be frustrated. So I would not zero in myself, in my own opinion, on those four or five words and rule them out of order. No.

The hon. member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, as I was about to say before I was interrupted by the Minister of Mines and Energy, and in preambling my question, the supplementary I want to ask, Mr. Speaker, subtracts nothing from the truth of what the Minister of Justice had to say about the desirability of offering work to people who need it. My supplementary, Mr. Speaker, is this: It is clear that the Human Rights' Code provides that there be no discrimination on the basis of marital status.

MR. PECKFORD: Point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! A point of order has come up.

MR. PECKFORD: The hon. member is into a speech. He is into his third sentence. There is no indication that the hon. member is about to ask a question, and he has successfully, Your Honour, raised the same sentence in this supplementary as he did in the previous one -

MR. SIMMONS: Which you were shot down on already!

MR. PECKFORD: - about other interruptions, and I suggest that right now the hon. member is out of order, because he has not led up as to yet to any question which he is supposed to ask in this period in the House.

MR. SIMMONS: To that point of order, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member.

MR. SIMMONS: It is obvious that the minister is achieving his objective of destroying the Question Period.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, our Terms of Reference include the precedents in Ottawa, and if one would check the Hansard in Ottawa you will find that very often, Mr. Speaker -

MR. LUNDRIGAN: You would find one like that in Ottawa once in sixty years.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. SIMMONS: - Mr. Speaker, you will find very often, as I noted within the last hour in looking at a Hansard from Ottawa, that as many as a dozen or fifteen sentences are used in preambling. I have, Mr. Speaker, used a total of two and a part of a third sentence so far, and I have been interrupted. Now the minister has twice interrupted me, and twice has been ruled down. He should learn while he is behind before he gets completely behind.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please! First of all in speaking to points of order all hon. members are required to keep their remarks brief and relevant to the point. With respect to the point of order, I would consider the hon. member's stating or alleging that the law had been broken is

MR. SPEAKER:

entering into debate. That is not fact or it is not certainly a fact necessary for the understanding of the question. Because in the argument to the point of order this matter was brought up, I would comment on it, and that was with respect to the precedents in the House of Commons.

As the hon. member knows, according to Standing Order 1, the priority of authorities for the House are the Standing Orders, number two, the precedents of this House, and number three, where none of these cover the precedents of the House of Commons. Our precedents on the Question Period are somewhat different than the House of Commons. We have usually required briefer answers and briefer questions.

The hon. member for Burgeo-Bay d'Espoir.

MR. SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question, the supplementary for the Minister of Justice in case he does not remember, is this. The Human Rights Code provides that there be no discrimination on the basis of marital status. In view of this, does the minister plan to intercede in the activity of the Department of Social Services to either order the department to observe the code, or alternately, does he propose a change in the Human Rights Code to allow the activity which is now going on under the Social Services project to be a legal activity?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman should know that any laws that are relating to the Human Rights Code can only be changed by this legislature. The question of interpretation is totally a different matter. I have not heard in this House today any evidence or seen any evidence which would indicate to me that there has been a breach of any law as it relates to human dignity or human rights, but rather the criteria has been based on need rather than on sex, colour or creed.

MR. SIMMONS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to give notice that I am dissatisfied with the answer and wish to raise it on the adjournment of the House tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I recognize the hon. member for Windsor-Buchans.

MR. FLIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. My question is to the Minister of Mines and Energy and it is relative to one of the major recommendations in the Buchans Task Force. If I could I will read the recommendation. It is very short, Mr. Speaker. "The Task Force recommends that the company be requested to report to the Minister of Mines and Energy by January 31 of each year its updated, estimated reserves as to the end of the prior year, and its updated production schedule for the remainder of the life of the mine." Would the minister advise the House as to whether or not he has received that report effective January 31 from the company?

MR. PECKFORD: Would the member repeat the question?

MR. FLIGHT: You have not been listening.

MR. PECKFORD: No, I am sorry, no. I cannot hear you.

MR. FLIGHT: All right, Mr. Speaker, I will rephrase the question. The question is with relation to one of the major, or what I consider to be one of the major, recommendations of the Buchans Task Force. I will read the recommendation. "The Task Force recommends that the company be requested to report to the Minister of Mines and Energy by January 31 of each year its updated estimated reserves as of the end of the prior year and its updated production schedule for the remainder of the life of the mine."

Now the question, Mr. Speaker, is this. Has the minister received that report from the company effective January, 1977 and if so, would the minister indicate to the House what the results of that report were?

MR. PECKFORD: I take that under notice, Mr. Speaker.

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

MR. NOLAN: I would like to address a question, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury Board relative to one that I attempted to put to him yesterday regarding the Lottery Act. What I was attempting to convey at that time was of the dollar collected from ticket sales, what percentage of it is used for administration costs, etc. and what percentage really goes to the

MR. NOLAN:

provinces concerned who are supposed to benefit therefrom?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. DOODY: Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. member for giving me the opportunity to correct some of the information that I gave him yesterday. As I recall I had a big "Without Prejudice" written across the top of it because it was off the top of my head. One of the questions that was asked me was, "To date has the Province received any money," and I said that it had not. That is not true. The Province has received.

MR. DOODY: some \$676,000 from the proceeds from the Atlantic Lotto sales to date. The tickets are going very well; they seem to have leveled out at about a little over two million tickets per drawing, which is every two weeks. On the part of the question, which the hon. member just asked me, the prizes account for about 40 per cent, which is what I said yesterday, the selling and administrative expenses work out at about 20 per cent, and the net profits for distribution into the provinces work out to the other 40 per cent of the total. And of course the distribution of that 40 per cent of the profits is distributed in relation to the number of tickets that are sold in each province, so that varies from drawing to drawing. I think Newfoundland has been averaging about 28 per cent of the effort to date, but it varies.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. member from LaPoile followed by the hon. member for Bellevue.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister of Social Services, in relation to this policy that the minister has adopted in connection with the hiring out in Hampden, on the Social Services project in Hampden: Is the minister aware that a similar situation developed recently at Mundy Pond in connection with a small bridge project in there involving five single men, who met with the minister's deputy minister, following which they were reinstated at a higher rate of pay. So there are five single men employed on the Mundy Pond project, is the minister aware of that?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. minister.

MR. BRETT: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I am very much aware of it. When this programme was conceived, first when we started out, we intended to pay the minimum wage, which was \$2.50, and then we realized that this would be utter discrimination, because the other three departments of government that are carrying out like projects are paying the wages agreed to under the MOS agreement. Realizing that this would be discrimination, then we increased our pay from the

MR. BRETT:

minimum wage of \$2.50 to \$3.89. Apparently, these specific instructions that went out to the directors that we would not hire single men, were not adhered to, or else they did not reach the ears of these particular people, and thus four or five single men were hired on.

Subsequently they were asked to leave the job. They came in to see the Deputy Minister, and they also saw me, and I felt that in view of the fact that the mistake was ours and not theirs, we would keep them on the pay roll, and that is exactly what we did.

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

MR. SPEAKER: One supplementary. Then the Question Period will be over.

MR. NEARY: Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the minister already has a precedent and in view of the fact that the minister and his department are in violation of Section 14 of the Newfoundland Human Rights Code, would the minister now consider making this a part of the overall departmental policy of hiring, of not discriminating against single people, and hire single people on this Hampden project. Why the discrimination in the case of Hampden?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. minister.

MR. BRETT: Mr. Speaker, I am not discriminating against single people, and there is no one single person in Newfoundland that has any more sympathy for all of the indigent people of this province than I do, and that includes single people. But this programme is being placed where it will do the greatest need, and where it is going to do the greatest need is with the family man, the man who has a wife and five or six children. This is where it has to go.

MR. NEARY: You are breaking the law.

MR. BRETT: No, Mr. Speaker, I beg to differ, we are not breaking the law, there are sufficient married men in that area to complete that job, and I see no reason to take on single people.

MR. NEARY: There is no reason in the Mundy Pond area. There are sufficient married men in the Mundy Pond area.

MR. SPEAKER: It being Wednesday, we go to Motion 1. I am sorry, the hon. Minister of Fisheries.

MR. CARTER: I rise on a question of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker, concerning an article that appeared in the editorial of The Evening Telegram, and I realize that maybe I should have raised this before, but it did not come to my attention until after Question Period had started, and I think this article, Mr. Speaker, could have very serious ramifications, certainly with respect to my future relationship with my federal counterpart in Ottawa.

The article, Mr. Speaker, suggests that at my most recent fisheries meeting, held in Port au Choix last Saturday, that I was extremely critical of certain federal rules and regulations dealing with licencing and it says that "Mr. Carter gave the impression that he was deliberately steering a collision course with the federal department, with the intention of putting the federal service in a bad light with Newfoundland fisherman." Now, Mr. Speaker, that is anything but true. I willingly admit that I did make some reference, during my speech at that meeting, to certain federal regulations.

MR. W. CARTER: I did suggest that maybe some of the licencing regulations, in light of the complaints that I have received during my fourteen fishery meetings, I suggested that maybe some of the licencing regulations should be overhauled, changed. I suggested that maybe in some areas they were rather restrictive and did not give full-time fishermen a proper fighting chance to make a living in the fishery.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if that is going to be interpreted as deliberately steering a collision course with Ottawa, then I am afraid there is not too much I can do about it. But certainly that kind of suggestion, in light of the importance, one that I certainly recognize, of my office having a good working relationship with my federal counterpart, that the provincial government, the need for us to have a good liaison with the Federal Minister of Fisheries, where at the present time there are some delicate negotiations underway, and I am sure as time goes on even more delicate negotiations will be carried out. But certainly, Mr. Speaker, I want to set the record straight, that I have a good, at least as far as I am concerned, a good relationship with the minister. He is a man for whom I have a lot of respect. I had the honour of serving in the House of Commons with him for three or four years and having acted as his critic in the House during my last two years in that place, and I think the minister will have to agree that at no time was I unduly critical of him or unfair. I want the record, Mr. Speaker, to show that that is not true. I am not deliberately embarking on a collision course with the Minister of Fisheries because to suggest that sort of thing, Mr. Speaker, will, I am sure, have very serious ramifications with respect to my future negotiations with that minister in that particular department.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

MR. SPEAKER: It being Private Member's Day, the adjourned debate on motion 1. The hon. member for Harbour Grace.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! hear!

MR. YOUNG: First, Mr. Speaker, I should say that I am not really qualified to speak on the problems and the needs of Labrador, but probably I would like to express my opinions on a select committee.

Unfortunately I have only visited two of the major cities in Labrador, namely Churchill Falls and Goose Bay, And to compare those cities, or Labrador per se, with our outports, the standard of living there is much better than we have it ourselves.

Over the years, Sir, I have heard the fishermen who went to the Labrador Coast to fish speak of the hardships and inhuman, I should say, conditions and the way of life they had in those days and there is a possibility the same exists there today.

I think, Sir, the minister of Transportation and Communications hit the nail on the head in the situation of Labrador when he said probably most of this is caused by the lack of confidence in the politicians and the governments per se. Probably, Sir, this has been built up over the years by the neglect and broken promises of the politicians.

Mr. Speaker, we must be sincere I think to the people of Labrador and the Northern Coast and not take them for granted but treat them as human beings and realize their needs. I feel, Sir, that the PC government under the leadership of our Premier is concerned about the needs of the people of Labrador and have brought government to that part of the Coast.

You must realize, Sir, the crucial need for the concerted government policies to tackle the serious problems arising from the economic, domestic and transportation needs of the residents of the Labrador Coast.

Mr. H. Young:

This government, Sir, plans to bring the government to that area, and much credit is due to the member from Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) and the member from Menihék (Mr. Rousseau) in their efforts of bringing the concern of those people to the attention of the government, -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. YOUNG: -whom I feel sure, Sir, has a willing ear at all times.

I said I was going to be brief. This resolution is a motherhood resolution. In some senses it is hard to make up one's mind if it is good to vote for it or vote against it. You know, "Be it further resolved," this resolution says, "that a select committee be appointed to consider and study all the matters pertaining to the state and sentiment of the public opinion in Labrador, to consider the reports and recommendations that have been submitted to government in recent years, and to receive briefs and other representations from Municipal Councils, Native Associations and from individuals, agencies and groups representing the people of Labrador."

Sir, probably instead of doing that we could dust off some of the reports, there are I am sure thousands of them in the files in this building, and we have spent vast sums of money on reports, and this would eliminate the need for a select committee.

It also states in this resolution, Sir, probably we could run into more problems or expenses when one realizes that - it says here - "That it be directed to sit in sufficient places in Labrador as to enable any of the residents in Labrador to appear before it if they so wish without incurring expense or inconvenience." Now, Sir, someone is going to have to bear a tremendous expense if the government is going to foot the bill.

Well, Sir, as I said before, as a member of that Select Committee I realize we went around on the Select Committee on Inshore Fishery. Sir, as we went around, and the both sides were suppose to be a non-partisan committee, the first thing we were told, Sir, that

Mr. Young:

there was an election soon. And then probably as we go along we were told that we are just here to get votes or a good times for the MHAs, or that it was a waste of money, and more broken promises. As I said before, Sir, I have not fully made up my mind yet as to how to vote on this thing. Probably some consideration should be given to dusting off some of the reports in the files in this building, and probably everyone will benefit in the long run.

Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. SPEAKER (DR. COLLINS): The hon. member from Port au Port.

MR. J. HODDER: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words as well on the resolution put forward by my friend and colleague from Eagle River (Mr. Strachan). I would first like to say that the comments that I just heard a few minutes ago in the House which I must say were non-partisan, I saw no reason whatsoever why this resolution could not be voted for by all members of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. HODDER: The fact that some one might say that a Select Committee of the House are going to have good times, or for a member to say that to dust off the old reports that have been done in the thousands over the years, that, Mr. Speaker, is not acceptable.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution was placed on the Order Paper in an non-partisan manner. The member from Eagle River did not put that there in any way, shape or form to embarrass the government. It is placed there because the Liberal Party and the member from Eagle River, and I believe the other two members for Labrador in the House, feel that there is a problem in Labrador.

The motion itself, which concerns itself with the state of the public opinion in Labrador, and the serious implications that rise therefrom, cannot be but supported by the people of the House. Speaker after speaker who have stood up here in the House on this particular debate have expressed concern. There have been some partisan comments from the other side of the House -

Mr. Young: They are not partisan.

MR. HODDER: - but I believe that myself and my colleagues are more concerned that we have this question looked at-

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. HODDER: - than any partisan comments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. NOLAN: Good man!

MR. J. HODDER:

A select committee which would consider reports and recommendations that have already been submitted - I know the Snowden Commission, which was quite a large report, which considerable time was spent on -

MR. NEARY: A quite expensive report.

MR. J. HODDER: - and a quite expensive report I think there are many good things in that report, I think this report should be looked at. The fact that the report would come to the House of Assembly for its findings and bring its recommendations with respect to Labrador to this House, and by the very fact that members of this House would have a chance to look at Labrador, and look at the problems first-hand, because many of the speakers who have stood here have prefaced their remarks, and I preface my remarks with the same thing, that we do not have a great deal of knowledge about Labrador.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. HODDER: And any move, Mr. Speaker, to go to Labrador and look at the problems and speak to the people, and listen to their briefs, that cannot go amiss, that cannot hurt. I listened to one speaker from the other side of the House say that the people of Labrador have been studied to death. Well, we are not asking to go to study the size of their noses or anything else. All we are asking for is informed - an understanding and also asking that the members of this House, in a responsible manner, go to Labrador and see just what the people are feeling.

Now, as I said earlier, this resolution was brought in in a non-partisan manner. I see no reason whatsoever, Mr. Speaker - I know that it is general, that if an Opposition member brings forth a resolution in this House that the government by nature decide that they will step on it, or they will not vote for it.

MR. HODDER:

But I see no reason, Mr. Speaker, why for the first time perhaps this House can come to some unanimous decision, because we are not asking for very much. We are just asking that we look at Labrador, and look at the problems in Labrador.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. HODDER: Mr. Speaker, my first visit to Labrador was in 1966. At that particular time I arrived in Goose Bay, and never having been in Goose Bay before, I, and a friend of mine who was a former member of this House decided we would just get a taxi and drive and have a look at Happy Valley - Goose Bay. We were there for three hours. The taxi driver was the first native Labradorian I had ever met. I had no experience with Labrador whatsoever, and at that particular time, and throughout that ride, although we were paying a fair amount of money for our taxi ride, we were filled with invective against Newfoundlanders from the time we sat in the taxi until the time we left. And that was my first exposure to this. I was quite upset. It was a new feeling for me. It was something I had never seen before. I know that this thing had been around before 1966. But from that moment on, I have always looked at the question of alienation, we will say, of Labrador from the Island of Newfoundland itself, and have watched proceedings.

Now on the last day that we spoke I listened to the Minister of Transportation and Communications in his speech, and he said words to this effect; I found in my travels last Summer that the people I talked to were skeptical, first of all, of my visit there. What I was doing there as a Minister of the Crown - there was a feeling of skepticism in some cases to even discuss the problems because they felt that I was not in a sincere way. And then he went on to say that we have to regain the confidence of the people. On that same day last Wednesday the member for Lewisporte (Mr. White) said much the same thing. He said, "I have to tell you - and he was referring to a

Mr. Hodder.

visit he had paid to the coast of Labrador the Winter before -
he said, "I have to tell you that wherever I went there was an anti-me
feeling, because I was from the Island, I was down there, why are
you here." Now these were comments that came from both sides of the
House. And I believe that anybody who has travelled to Labrador -
I have been in Labrador twice this year, and I talked to many people
throughout Labrador this year, and I have found the very same thing.
You do not have to go around and nose around for it. It comes to
you.

MR. HODDEP:

Mr. Speaker, there are reasons for this. I do not put the reasons on the government, the present government, the past government or anything else, although I am aware that we all could have done perhaps a little more for the Labrador part of the Province. I might say that if you look at Labrador from a historical perspective, you first had your very early settlers who went to Labrador, most of them were trappers. These were the Newfoundland Labradorians of today. You had trading posts. You had people who were completely isolated from Newfoundland, and I doubt in some ways whether they knew they belonged to the Province in the early days of Labrador. These names, some of those names you can still find in North West River and in other areas along the Coast of Labrador. Some of the names trace themselves back to people who came over from Scotland late in the nineteenth century and whose descendants still live there.

We also had the Inuit people who were in Labrador who only recently came into the twentieth century. The first exposure, I suppose, that the Inuit had with the white people were the Moravians who came over, and the history books tell us they did a great job. But at the same time the Moravians were of a foreign influence. They certainly were not Newfoundland. At the present time we have the Oblate priests in North West River and I believe in Davis Inlet. I am not saying anything about the Oblate priests and that they do not do a good job and that they are needed there, but they do have their headquarters in Quebec, not that there is anything wrong with them or not that they are doing -

MR. ROUSSEAU: They have a co-cathedral down in Labrador City and they serve the whole of Labrador.

MR. HODDER: Right. They serve the whole of Labrador. But their headquarters is in Quebec. The only reason I mention it is that it is another influence which is not the Island.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for years we had the Newfoundland - I suppose it was called the Newfoundland Floater Fishery, the fishermen went to Labrador - there were landsmen in Labrador at that time - and this fishery went there and fished off the shores of Labrador. And I am

MR. HODDEP:

told, Mr. Speaker, that many of those people who lived in Labrador at that time, there was resentment to people coming up who took their fish and then went back to the Province to process it or only stayed there for a very short time.

I think the Labrador boundaries dispute - I believe it was 1927, I could be corrected on that - up until that time the people of Labrador - and that is not very long ago, Mr. Speaker, 1927 - up until that time I do not know if the people of Labrador really knew whether they belonged to Newfoundland or not. There is no doubt about it where they belong now and about the legal decision, but up until that particular time they were, I suppose, neither fish nor fowl.

Then in the 1940's the first strike of modernization came to Labrador with the building of the Goose Bay Air Force Base. That brought an American influence into Labrador, an American influence which is only just left at the present time. Now whether the American influence was good, bad - I am sure we have liked the dollars that they brought to us - But again the American influence was there. It was not a Newfoundland influence.

We then have the building of Twin Falls, the building of Wabush and Labrador City, where people from the Island went up, and Labrador was looked on then as a place where you went to get work, you went up there to find work. Then we had the building of Churchill Falls. Now I was involved in the building of Churchill Falls in the very early years and I know that at one point - and I could be corrected on my figures - but at one point in Churchill Falls there were some 7,000 men there. Now I was there two years, about four months or five months each year. At that particular time a person - and you cannot blame Newfoundlanders for it - they went up there to build Labrador. They were away from their homes and families and they were there for perhaps three or four or five months, some of them lasted two or three months and sometimes when you were there - I was there for five months at one stretch, and I was an old hand there because so many people used to

MR. HONDEP:

come in and go away. Now when you say 7,000 Newfoundlanders were there at one time, perhaps four or five times that number of the people of Newfoundland actually went in to build Churchill Falls and left again. The same thing, I would imagine, although I had no experience with it, happened in Wabush and Labrador City.

Now to me this gives a camp attitude that Newfoundlands may have. Now I am not saying it. But the fact that so many Newfoundlanders went to Labrador, went into a company camp, went into a company town, worked in that particular area and then left and came back to the Island, and what did they know of Labrador? They thought of Labrador as a place where there were

MR. HODDER: mineral reserves, there were some electricity and things and there were some great projects going on, but I doubt if the Newfoundlanders who visited Labrador ever had a close attachment to that area of Newfoundland.

Now as well, Mr. Speaker, there is a feeling of discontent throughout the whole of Labrador. Now Labrador, when you look at the distances of Labrador, it is geographically separate. You have Wabush, Labrador City and then across another vast distance, or fairly vast distance, an hour's flying time, you have Churchill Falls, then you have Goose Bay and then you have the isolated communities all up along the Coast of Labrador.

Yet it is strange that it is not, and I believe somebody said that in this House, that it was only along the Coast of Labrador there was any feeling of alienation. But I think you will find that right throughout the whole of Labrador, even though it is so geographically separate, even though that the things are quite different throughout the whole of Labrador, yet this feeling of alienation is throughout the whole of the land mass of Labrador.

The people there feel isolated. There is a feeling of isolation and you cannot blame them for that. That perhaps is some of the reasons why Labradorians are alienated, not all of it but there is a feeling of isolation. You cannot get in your car and you cannot drive over to Grand Falls as you can from Stephenville, or into St. John's, or you are not too close to the centre of government. You basically only have the particular community in which you live in.

There are some 40,000 people, I am told, in Labrador. And some of the largest, some of the greatest of mineral resources and everything else come from Labrador. And that is not a lot of communities, there are a lot of small communities, they do not represent that much. But I think that perhaps it has now

MR. HODDER: come to the point where we have to give special consideration to Labrador.

I know members on the other side of the House have said that we will not give special consideration to Labrador, we will not give special consideration in hunting rights, and why should we let somebody go out and kill seven caribou, etc. But we must remember, Mr. Speaker, that this was their way of life and there are special considerations for Labrador because they are the storehouse of Newfoundland, and as long as the minerals and as long as the hydro power and everything else are flowing out of there, and they do not have roads and they do not have electricity, as long as there are communities without electricity then you are going to find that the people of Labrador are going to be alienated.

Another thing is, I know, that there are other provinces that have two land masses. But this province is a little more unique. The Province of British Columbia has Victoria Island which is a hop, skip and a jump. You can live in Victoria and work over in Vancouver. I know that the Province of Nova Scotia is split, from Nova Scotia - Cape Breton, but you can drive from Cape Breton, no problem through the Isthmus, there is no problem whatsoever.

However, we in this Province must recognize that we do have two major land masses. We have two time zones. I believe we used to have three when the American Base was there and perhaps we still do have three. But we have two time zones. We have two major bodies of land with the majority of the people on one, with the government on one, and this in itself leads to a feeling of isolation and a feeling of the people being withdrawn.

I have had friends of mine who were in the North saying, "I am getting the Northern syndrome. I am getting the

MR. HODDER: feeling that I am isolated all of a sudden," and that feeling comes from there.

Now, Mr. Speaker, speaking of the political aspects of what is happening in Labrador. The historical thing I think has a bearing on what has happened today, But not so very long ago the New Labrador Party arose in Labrador. For a little while they had a Messiah. He did not turn out to be quite the Messiah that he could have been, but he could have been another type of person. But they did have a New Labrador Party and that particular party I am told in the elections that it ran, that they were very, very nationalistic and they in their local rallies said, "Look, this is ours, separation from Newfoundland." They preached anti-Newfoundland propoganda in their meetings. Now that was a movement

MR. HODDER: in Labrador which is still there. Now we find that we have a vocal Opposition in Labrador. I think I read the first edition of the Aurora ever published. I was involved in a newspaper which started at the same time as the Aurora and we always traded back and forth newspapers, that is the newspaper of Wabush - Labrador City. I have read that paper for the past four or five years with great interest and there is an opposition. We cannot say it is only a minority. Maybe they were not so vocal before but there are some highly intelligent people in Labrador at the present time who are kicking the Island, who are showing a sense of frustration with the government of the Island.

MR. NOLAN: The publisher and author of the Aurora was a member of this House.

MR. HODDER: That is right. Yes, that is right, a member of the House. As my friend and colleague from Lewisporte (Mr. White) said the other day I am not so happy from what I have seen of the coverage from the Island that we get up there. I saw the other day, I think it was on the National News, where a little community just across the border in the United States were complaining because they were being bombarded by Canadian propaganda or Canadian newscasts. All they got was CBC and the Canadian news media and they wanted to get the American networks in there. I think they even got a contribution from a community in Canada to help them in this because they were being allied with Canada more than with the United States, yet their roots were there.

I sometimes wonder if our distribution of newspapers, our radio and our T.V. from the Island is adequate in the Labrador part of the Province. Because otherwise I feel that if they have to watch programmes from other parts of Canada and they are not getting the day to day feedback, if they cannot see what we are trying to do here and have no sympathy with issues here, of course vice versa, we have no sympathy with their issues, then we have a problem.

MR. HODDER: Now, Mr. Speaker, here in the House the other day I listened to the hon. the member for Eagle River (Mr. Strachan) stand up and deliver a petition for the community of Fox Harbour which did not have a road. Now here we have in Labrador a group of towns along the coast that do not have one town that does have a road. Not a road, not one. They are asking for their first road. We have the people of Labrador with all that electricity coming out of Churchill Falls and they do not have proper electrification.

I know there are attempts being made now and I know that the government have taken steps in the past couple of years to look into this. I know that there are airstrips being put there but basically we must, if Labrador is going to be satisfied, we must provide them with the amenities of life such as they are on the Island.

For many, many years this Island was -- I believe that the first person from Labrador ever to be a representative was at the National Convention when one person from Labrador was allowed to be a representative. I am not sure of that but I believe that was the first time.

When we went through Commission of Government they had not representatives here. It is only recently that they have had any experience with government as far as Newfoundland is concerned. In many of those years, and in the early years of Confederation, the pressures on the government were on the Island because the majority of people were on the Island. There were mostly at that particular time a few isolated places along the coast of Labrador. But now we have a different situation, Mr. Speaker, we have a situation where we have large industrial cities in Labrador. We have people in Labrador who are there because they like to be there. They do not want to leave Labrador. I had a fellow say to me the other day who was from Labrador City, he said, "I do not know if it was Manpower or somebody from the House came up", somebody told him, they said - yes, I think it was Canada Manpower - "We will try to generate jobs and put a

MR. HODDER: technical vocational school here so that
your sons can move elsewhere. And they said, "Why should our sons
move elsewhere? Because here we are in Labrador, we like
Labrador. Some of us may not be called Labradorians but at the
same time we want to stay here. We do not want to train our sons
to leave Labrador, we want to see Labrador develop so that they,
our people can come back to us."

MR. HODDER:

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another aspect of Labrador which many of us forget and there is not much known about, and I would be the first to admit I do not know much about the Inuit culture. But I have talked to people from Labrador and what I find is fascinating. I found something else on my last trip to Labrador. They had a little publication out called, "Them Days". That publication goes back to the trapping era. The whole thing, if you read through them - and I have read through most of them now - they have a certain folklore, they have a certain history, they have heros, they have people. The John Michelin who I met in Churchill Falls, - he was up there in a canoe - who was going in to find a silver mine which he had found in 1926 and he was going back to find it again or try to find it because he was afraid that when the Churchill Falls development started that the waters would cover it and it was important that they find that. And I sat and I talked to him for days and days.

And the people of Labrador have a background. They have a different set of values and they look back to a different history than we look back to. They look back to a history of trapping, of fishing on the coast, of a certain amount of isolation, but they do have their own culture.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in closing I would like to say that we must change our attitudes about Labrador. Labradorians must be first citizens of Newfoundland. The people there want to live there and they do not want to see their resources exploited. That is a major issue and I think that if we are withdrawing money from Labrador, if we are taking dollars from Labrador, if there are dollars coming into the provincial revenue then we cannot have it that there are communities on the coast and that there are communities in Labrador that are not receiving as much as communities on the Island. And we know that the squeaky wheel gets the grease and it is only in the last few years that Labrador has started to squeak at all.

I feel more than that that there must be something more than just a Ministry of Labrador Affairs. There must be more than just a presence

MR. HODDER:

in Labrador. This government has to show leadership in Labrador. We have to be present in Labrador. It is not enough for a minister to go down occasionally and to see Labrador and make an impression there and go back again. Now I am not speaking about the hon. member for Menihek (Mr. Rousseau) or anybody else, but I am thinking about - and I am not only talking about the government side of the House. I think there must be some leadership in Labrador, more than just adding Newfoundland and Labrador to our stationery, I might say, more than a few isolated visits.

I believe that there are pent-up frustrations in Labrador. Someone mentioned Charlie Devine who was a former MHA in the House. Last year when the Chamber of Commerce in Labrador City or Wabush put a resolution regarding separatism, a news reporter interviewed Mr. Devine and his comments were, "We feel that the government has done nothing and we asked them for leadership in Labrador." Now I think that is very key, "We asked them for leadership in Labrador." He said that after the Labrador Chamber of Commerce decided to debate the resolution and he said that this was the reason that they were doing it.

Now last March the Newfoundland Federation of Municipalities presented a brief to this government and they asked for special circumstances for Labrador. The brief noted that the Labrador Coast lacked everything, water and sewage, poor delivery of food supplies, problems with delivery of oil, lack of electrification and roads. Now I have no comment to make on that except to say that from my experience in Labrador that these things do exist and I believe, as a Newfoundland member, I have seen how an area can be ignored. It was only about ten years ago that somebody realized that there were French on the Port au Port Peninsula. I live on the Port au Port Peninsula, and I venture to say that many members in this House of Assembly at the present time do not know much about the Port au Port Peninsula, about their culture, about their feeling. There are people here who have asked me, there are people in this House of Assembly, who have asked

MR. HODDER:

me, "Are there people on the Port au Port Peninsula who can speak French or are there people who speak French only?" And I can answer yes, there are people who can speak French only. But people do not know it. A sense of not knowing because it did not come to you, because you reacted to things that were coming to you.

Now I think that at this particular time in Labrador that we have to stop looking for pressures to come to us, we must go up and look and see what there is in Labrador. I think that if this government votes against this particular resolution, I do not know how they will ever hold their heads up again. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER (MR. H. YOUNG): The hon. the Premier.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

PREMIER MOORES: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

First of all it is very difficult to get up and in any length of time deal adequately with the question of the problems that exist in Labrador, particularly Labrador, in this debate. It is a problem that concerns all of us. A lot of the specific problems have been isolated and discussed as this debate has taken place over the past few weeks. But the ingredients that create the problem in Labrador, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, are very great indeed. Because you are not talking about just one area of a province, you are talking about three or four areas within their own geographic mass.

I do not think there is any question whatsoever that the Labrador City-Wabush-Churchill area is a very distinct area of any part of any province. Equally the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area is distinctly different from the other areas on the Coast and in the West. And equally on the Coast I would suggest there is a great deal of difference between the problems in Davis Inlet and some of the problems in Forteau and L'Anse-au-Clair and that area.

I would like to briefly talk about the Western region and the Central region, if you like, the Goose Bay-Happy Valley region, but particularly to confine most of my remarks for obvious reasons to Coastal Labrador where the greatest frustration, I am not saying the only frustration, but the greatest frustration is. In the Labrador City-Wabush-Churchill area we are looking really at a most unusual situation in that there is tremendous frustration there, and that is at the same time as we are looking at an area which has the highest per capita income, as I understand it, of virtually any town in Canada. I forget what the actual figure is, I think, it is like an average income of \$14,000 to \$15,000 a year. It is very, very high. I think Sept Isles was shown higher in the survey that was done by Ottawa, that was because of a population basis, and, I think, in fact, Labrador City is higher.

Premier Moores:

We are looking at a region in Labrador that is very highly industrialized. We are looking at a region where there are tremendous benefits, such as mortgages and company houses at 4 per cent, electrical bills that are less than any other consumer in the Province is paying. You are looking at a subsidized electricity bill by the company, mind you, that in fact is approximately one-tenth of what that same bill would be if you lived in St. John's or Corner Brook or some other part of the Province. And at the same time on the Coast you are looking at an electric bill that is astronomical if you have electronic equipment. So on one side of the coin in Labrador we have very cheap electricity, on the other side and in the isolated area the most expensive.

Now I do not think the only problem in Labrador West is government presence alone. The government have done a great deal and I think there are a great deal more we can do. I think leadership, as the hon. member mentioned, that Charlie Devine said, is in fact a part of the role we can play. We can play a role in additional housing for those people who are not company people. We can play a role in recreation. But all of that, Mr. Speaker, is only part of the real problem in Labrador West. Because, I can be corrected by this by my hon. colleague from Menihek (Mr. Rousseau), but I would suggest that the main problem in Labrador West is communication with home, so to speak, and isolation. I think isolation has to be, without question, the difficulty in any place where you have the long, dark and cold Winters, where you have the climate which is invigorating to the people who live there, and when you talk to them in Labrador City or Wabush or Churchill they are proud of living in a climate they live in, they enjoy it, they enjoy being Labradorians. And the fact is that what they really want is a hook-up with the Coast by a road, which would mean a road to Esker, and eventually that road to be extended to the Trans-Canada Highway.

And I think it is really the road being there so they know they can drive on it, as opposed to the number of times they would actually use it. I think there would be a lot of people who would come

Premier Moores:

in from outside into Labrador, I would suggest that the people who live there will normally fly out because after all it is and it would be a very long drive.

PREMIER MOORES:

But the fact is that there are frustrations there for that reason. The other thing that-when I was looking at the gentleman from Eagle River, who introduced the motion, he mentioned as to who is a Labradorian, and he said you got to be there thirty or forty years before you are identified as a Labradorian on the coast. I think my friend from Naskaupi would certainly qualify as a Labradorian. But I would hate, Mr. Speaker, to go to Labrador City and suggest that someone who has been there for five or ten years is not a Labradorian, because that is something that would not be allowed, because they in their own way, and in a very different environment and different circumstances, very definitively consider themselves Labradorian.

But taking the Western part of Labrador, really, our major problem is isolation and, if you like, presence. When we take the Goose Bay -Happy Valley area, we have a most unusual complexity of problems. We have a situation where they are certainly materially much worse of that the Western part of Labrador and also certainly much better of that the Coastal region of Labrador. I would suggest part of the problem in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area primarily is lack of security, it is the isolation as well, but they have been used to that for a long while. But the lack of security in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay area can be traced in a very simple way really. It grew and developed primarily because of the American presence. The American base came in there, and most people around this province, who have lived in it over the years when the American bases were open, realize just what a boom situation that creates - much higher wages than ever before, I would suggest not the most onerous jobs in the world, working conditions pretty lax, pretty favourable, and on it went. From this almost Utopian environment by sociological standards, I suppose, of what the world should be today, from this experience of working

PREMIER MOORES:

with the Americans in an isolated area.

MR. SMALLWOOD: And the Canadians.

PREMIER MOORES: -and the Canadians, to a lesser degree the British - but as it dropped off from that and that base closed up, Labrador Linerboard came along. Now it is very difficult to take people who worked on an American Airforce Base, and then ask them to go in the woods, either as timberjacks or loading timber or whatever the case may be, and I think everyone can understand that. That is not something that is decrying the people at all, it is just a very different work style.

But the Labrador Linerboard operations started up, wages were fairly good, productivity may not have been the greatest, but the fact was it was still a secure industry that they could depend on for their area to survive and to be built up on. With the difficulties and the closing of the Labrador Linerboard Mill operation up there we have Mr. VanBeke, who is paying much less wages, asking for a great deal more productivity, I understand. But what it is, I mean if you are looking at an income work point of view as we have looked at it - well let us put it this way, you have gone downhill very rapidly as far as income is concerned and gone uphill very rapidly as far as working particularly hard for less wages is concerned. But I think that is the problem because what we got here now is to ask ourselves and the people in that area have got to ask themselves is there any future here? They have seen the Americans in there, they have seen Linerboard there, they have seen VanBeke there and now that is a very tenuous situation in their own minds, is there any future in Happy Valley - Goose Bay? It is very difficult for people who have witnessed this and lived through it to realize that in that particular area there is in fact a great deal of future. It is not going to be there tomorrow morning, but, Mr. Speaker, I do

PREMIER MOORES: not think you have to be a genius to figure out that if mineral operations for instance like the Kitts-Michelin operation and the many other minerals that will be in time found in Labrador, if they are in the Coastal area at all the fact is that Happy Valley - Goose Bay has to be a major central port of operation for any development in that area.

I think also it has to be said without question that Gull Island will be developed. Now when Gull Island will be developed is something for discussion, but we are not talking twenty-five years. We are not talking next month. But we are talking about it being developed because it must be in the Canadian interest and not just our interest in the not too distant future.

The fact is that when that is developed, Happy Valley - Gosse Bay area will be one of those very rare places in this world that has reasonably priced energy, and the benefits from that will have by definition to be substantial. It will be in fact a shipping port from the North because as we know C-Core and Nordco and these other agencies who are very actively at work are in fact studying how to get over the ice problem which is the main problem that a lot of this has not been developed already.

We see one of the most competent airfields, I suppose, of anywhere in Canada at Goose Bay and with that sort of facility installed

Premier Moores.

of course, in time, with any development at all it is going to be used, particularly if there is offshore oil and gas. If there is offshore oil and gas, it is only natural. And I think it is almost mandatory that the development of the offshore oil and gas will have, if not their main headquarters, certainly a very substantial operation in Happy Valley - Goose Bay.

So whilst the future in that area has to be considered bright, there is a great problem in the interim. I would suggest, as the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) said the other day, one of the major problems, not just there but everywhere, is attitudes as to what government is going to do, and how they can get away from some of the problems they talked about such as separatism and so on which I will deal with in a moment.

In North West River we have a very different problem, I suggest, than anywhere except for the Northern part of the coast. I am talking about the native population side of North West River now. We talk about all kinds of things like hunting rights, employment - and they do not go together - we are talking about a problem where people are trying to live in both worlds, the white man's world on one side and the Indian world and their customs and all that has gone before them on the other. I would suggest it is very difficult to take Indians or white men and intertwine their cultures so that you come up with a meaningful programme that they are both happy with. So maybe we should be talking about just those problems and the traditions that in fact the native people want themselves, and that we can afford to support them in.

I have heard a lot of comments in the House, as an example, on the hunting rights for natives in North West River, that they have to get a licence to hunt caribou. I think the hon. member for

Premier Moores.

Windsor - Buchans (Mr. Flight) will be as surprised as I will be when I found out that they have to get a licence, but the licence says that you are allowed one animal per member of family up to eight. In other words, a wife and husband with six kids can shoot eight animals. Well now some of us, Mr. Speaker, in this House have found the regulations somewhat more restrictive than that. But the fact is, Sir, that there is a case here where, you know, what are the hunting rights? Now the Mealey Mountains and the Red Wine Mountains are the area where these people hunt. The fact is that, I think, in the Red Wine Mountains the herd is 500. In the Mealey Mountains - I am not sure of the figure - it is about 300 animals. With that kill ratio, with 800 animals available, I do not think anyone has to be too much of a genius to figure out that they are not going to last very long.

The Northern herd, and in going in and shooting those, of course they can, but I think it is wrong for the natives in their own best interest to ask for unlimited access to the Red Wine Mountain herd and the Mealey Mountain herd.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Would the hon. gentleman allow me for a moment?

PREMIER MOORES: Of course.

MR. SMALLWOOD: In the Northern herd there is said to be something between 100,000-

PREMIER MOORES: Two hundred thousand.

MR. SMALLWOOD: - and 200,000 animals. Is there any practical way of getting a substantial number of them brought South to the Mealey Mountains and that general area, just as we took moose, I think it was, from Newfoundland put them up in the Mealey Mountain area - we did that a few years ago - could it not be done the other way?

PREMIER MOORES: I think, Mr. Speaker, it probably could. I do not know what the economics are of running down a great number of caribou.

Premier Moores.

As a fellow said, you know, I think it was the hon. Minister of Finance one time said, "Why do we not open the moose season so that everyone can go and shoot as many as they want?" One fellow said, "Well, all you need is to leave a he and a she at the end of it." And Doody said, "Yes, if you had a guarantee that they could find each other." And I think that that is one of the problems we are getting with the scarcity of the population in what is a really quite large area, the Red Wine herd and the Mealey Mountain herd.

But the hon. member's suggestion of bringing animals down there, - the other alternative, I suppose, is to bring the native people up here to shoot their limit of animals, and bring them back. There are different variations on the theme that could suffice certainly the native population in their needs for caribou, and I think it is something that should be looked into.

MR. MURPHY: When you are talking about the Northern herd, how far North would that be?

PREMIER MOORES: They cross the Labrador - Quebec Border and I would suggest from North West River it would probably be - what? - 600 miles, Joe, 500 or 600?

MR. GOUDIE: They roam as far South as Makkovik.

PREMIER MOORES: Yes.

The hon. member just mentioned that they do roam down as far South as Makkovik, and that is the Southern most point, I think, which would be a lot shorter, but

PREMIER MOORES: the main herd is Nain, and North and West.

Mr. Speaker, once again I do not want to spend too much time on that particular area, because really what I wanted today was to speak on one isolated area in the main and that is the Coast of Labrador and I have not even gotten to that yet. I think some people should have some idea before I talk about that of just really what has gone in there in the way of dollars and cents. Because I agree with the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) when he says that attitude is the main problem. I think attitude is the main problem. I do not think that dollars and cents itself can ever cure anything. Attitude, I suggest, is the main problem, not just the people of Labrador and their attitude toward government or the people on the Island part of the Province or even their attitude towards the people in Happy Valley - Goose Bay, or the attitude of Labradorians towards Island people.

I suggest also, Sir, the attitude is as much our problem as it is theirs, and our attitude of Labrador; deep down are we really concerned about what they want? Or are our ideas supposed to be their ideas whether they like it or not? It is a very real problem here and one that I would like to talk about in a few moments. Before I do, to give people some idea of two things - first of all, is a select committee necessary, and that is something that I literally have an open mind on yet. But the fact is that I cannot possibly see what a select committee can do on a visitation, hopping from place to place in Labrador, on the Coast particularly, sitting for a day session, even a two-day session and leaving, because I suggest that a select committee can really find out no more about what the real problem is than can the ministers or the officials, or the multitude of other people who have visited the area. If I thought it could or it would, by all means. I mean, there would be no question whatsoever. But I really, genuinely

PREMIER MOORES: do not see at this point where it would do the job that has to be done. Because as the member for Port au Port (Mr. Hodder), I guess, said just a moment ago, it is no good to just go down with casual visits; he was talking about ministers. I suggest it is also no good to go down with isolated and casual visits by members of the House of Assembly. I think that what he is saying basically is correct. It is not that we are opposed to a select committee, I am just wondering what the validity of it is. But, as I say, I will come to that in a moment.

But to give some ideas to the hon. members of the House as to who has gone to Labrador and how often, because a lot of people think there has been no government presence there at all.

The hon. Minister of Health now has been there twice, and I am talking about in the recent year and a half. The hon. Minister of Forestry and Agriculture has been there on four times. The hon. Minister of Justice has been there twice. The hon. Minister of Social Services has been there twice. The hon. President of the Council, Dr. Farrell, has been there three times. The hon. Minister of Education has been there twice. And when I say 'there', Mr. Speaker, I mean in this case, as an example, visited Northwest River, Goose Bay, Davis Inlet, Hopedale, Nain, Makkovik, met with the school boards in the area, visited Goose Bay, Happy Valley, Northwest River, Labrador West, Churchill and so on. The hon. Minister of Mines and Energy has been there on four occasions. The hon. Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment has been there on three occasions. The hon. Minister of Transportation and Communications has been there on three occasions, and once for eight days on the Coast. The hon. Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations, well the list for obvious reasons, being a member

PREMIER MOORES: for the district is very, very long, but he has been there many times.

We have had a meeting of the Cabinet in Wabush. We have had the Minister of Finance there three times. The Minister of Fisheries, who had a meeting of all the fishermen from L'Anse-au-Clair to Nain and then meeting the people on that basis was there for a day or two.

I have been in every town in Labrador with the exception of three on the Northern part of the Coast. And I have been in every town on several occasions - well not every town on several occasions, but most of them on several occasions.

So it is not a matter of people not visiting Labrador, and it is not a matter of people not listening to the people of Labrador. I think it goes much deeper than that. Because this year, as an example, Mr. Speaker, forgetting such things as hydro and all the other things that come into play, but just the normal government services, there were \$35 million spent there this year, \$35 million spent in such things as - and that excludes, by the way administrative costs, some departments and agencies, Hydro, Linerboard's operation and so on.

PREMIER MOORES: To give you some idea, in the Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro. We talk about the cost of electricity to the people of Labrador, The fact is that this year the line, of course, from Churchill Falls to Goose Bay - Happy Valley cost \$16.5 million, and that was solely to put the hydro electricity into the Goose Bay - Happy Valley area. But at the same time the rural electricity programme for the Coast of Labrador was substantial indeed in that there was \$1,700,000 just to pay for rural electricity on the Coast.

MR. SMALLWOOD: That is to subsidize the price.

PREMIER MOORES: That is to subsidize the price and put in a few new installations.

So to say that nothing is being done for the cost of electricity in Labrador, Mr. Speaker, I think is wrong because \$1.7 million to provide electricity to the Coast is subsidized is a fair amount when you consider, Mr. Speaker, the number of people who live there. And I will certainly be coming to that in a moment. But they live over 700 miles. They live in a huge area and quite naturally they have to be supported, but to say that because Churchill Falls is developed that electricity should be brought to every community on the Coast, that, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest is insanity because you could literally supply a generator for every electrical appliance in the world to each house for less than it would cost to put the transmission line on the Coast.

But areas such as Cartwright, Charlottetown, L'Anse-au-Clair, L'Anse-au-Loup, Mud Lake, Black Tickle, Davis Inlet, Hopedale, Makkovik, Nain, Northwest River, Postville, Rigolet, and so on the list goes. Equally Labrador Services, and we know most I guess about what Labrador Services have done in the main, and I am not talking about their store outlets, but last year, and this is together with Northern Affairs - and by the way,

PREMIER MOORES: of that \$35 million, there was \$8 million that was cost shared with the federal government.

In Labrador Services there were thirty-five houses built.

MR. SMALLWOOD: \$35 million including the \$8 million, or \$35 million and \$8 million.

PREMIER MOORES: No, that includes the \$8 million.

Makkovik, water and sewer system, which anyone who has visited will tell you is, I am afraid, somewhat of a waste of money for what it has cost and what the people are getting. The fact is there must be a better way, certainly one more economical. The Black Tickle Fish Plant; Transportation and communication, there was \$1.5 million spent in Labrador last year for roads, which a lot of people may not have realized because certainly a lot of people do not realize that there is any road work going on at all there, but the fact is there was \$1.5 million went there.

There were airstrips, one built last year. We have got to try to get an agreement with the federal government to get more. And I will be coming to that when I talk about the Coast.

In Fisheries there was \$600,000 just in upgrading marine facilities and building new community stages. I think the member for Fogo (Captain Winsor) will agree that \$600,000 is not a lot of money, but when you talk about the isolated and smaller, very small fishing settlements as they go, that sort of money does make an impression in those areas.

Municipal Affairs and Housing was over \$500,000. Parks; the Department of Education, that is school construction, that is the school boards have spent the money. Rural Development, then of course there is a forestry and agricultural agreement which is shared with DREE and there are such things as the health

PREMIER MOORES: costs, which by the way was some \$7 million.

Such things as the new DREE agreement of which our share is only \$2 million, and there is the mineral development subsidy agreement, once again with our share being just 10 per cent of the total cost.

But all in all what I am trying to illustrate, Mr. Chairman, and I do not mean to be too boring with statistics, which I know I just have been, but I think statistics are important and I think the ministerial visits are important to help to illustrate that there has not been neglect, in the traditional sense, of Labrador. The fact is that you hear that the government is never doing anything, that the Province or the Island part of the Province does not care, and that, Sir, is just not so. The fact is that I say it is not more money in itself that is necessary. There will be more money needed and a great deal more money needed because the services, particularly in Coastal Labrador, are atrocious and are lacking. There is no question about that at all.

We have come a long way in recent years, Mr. Speaker, in all areas of Labrador, and particularly, I would suggest, in the service area on the Coast. We know we have a long ways further to go.

Now let us just look at the Coast of Labrador for a moment.

Premier Moores:

The main problem in my opinion is not economic as much as it is sociological, and that is to say the least.

On the Coast of Labrador we are dealing with three peoples, we have the Eskimo, the Indian and the settlers. We have three peoples spread over a huge area of landmass. The fact is, Sir, that I would suggest that because of the social problems they, in fact, have a great deal of difficulty agreeing amongst themselves as to which programme or which series of programmes should be accepted. The fact is that the Advisory Council when they had the proposition for the Labrador Development Council said, "No, we would prefer to have another study."

Mr. Speaker, the fact is that you have these three peoples spread along this huge coastline and we sit here, and I guess all of us are guilty of it, and say "the people of coastal Labrador," just as if they were the people of Windsor or the people of Buchans or wherever, as if they were a group contained and they could be dealt with as such. Sir, that is not the case because peoples are different no matter where they are or where they are from, people in communities are different, but when you take people from Nain and try to say their interests and their problems are the same as the people from Forteau you are, in fact, very wrong indeed.

You could almost say there are three regions on the coast of Labrador, and that is the Northern region, the Central region and the Southern region and the Straits. Mr. Speaker, of that 700 miles of coastline and with those few communities scattered along the coast, the total population of the area we are talking about is 3,400 adults and we are talking approximately 7,000 people.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Not even as big as Carbonear.

PREMIER MOORES: Not as big as Carbonear and Victoria put together. So it makes it very difficult, Mr. Speaker, to qualify the expenditures of many millions of dollars, even though the problems are severe, for what in effect I suppose you could say is approximately 1,700 families. You know, I think, Sir, we have to put it in perspective and I think

Premier Moores:

the people in the area have to put it in perspective. I think we are dealing with isolated regions and I think we are dealing with people with great problems, but surely God, Sir, the 1,700 people — the 1,700 families, that should not be economically or sociologically that difficult to overcome. I mean, if we as a government and as a province and as a provincial people cannot work out the problems for 1,700 families, we have indeed got a severe problem. Sir, on the coast of Labrador the prosperity has been almost inverse to the amount of dollars spent.

From Nain to Rigolet, where by far the most money has been spent because of the Northern Affairs Agreement, I would suggest that the prosperity is less than any other sector of the coast.

MR. NEARY: From Nain to Northwest River.

PREMIER MOORES: If you want to include that. But from Cartwright to Henley Harbour you have betwixt and between. They have had some government assistance. Some people are semi-prosperous and some are not — social assistance. From Red Bay to Forteau or L'Anse au Clair you have a much more progressive people or at least they are earning a much better living because of, I suppose, the ice conditions or whatever the case may be, but because of the fishery that area is, in fact, more vibrant. The fact is that area has had less spent on it than the Cartwright to Henley Harbour area. The Cartwright to Henley Harbour area in turn has had less spent on it than the Northern area. The fact is the prosperity and attitude seem to have been better as the least money was spent, and I am not suggesting, Sir, that that in fact is an answer.

But why is the great outcry coming from the coast?

Communications have, Sir, I would suggest to be improved. They have improved but they have a long way to go. There are many diverse opinions, as I have just mentioned, and that has to be overcome. Mr. Speaker, one of the real problems, in my opinion, on the coast of Labrador,

Premier Moores:

particularly the Northern coast, and I say this with all due respect to people who have gone in on that coast and done a fantastic job as missionaries and as people who have tried to help the people and so on, the people went in to assist people of all kinds in expressing their opinions. Most of the organizations that sent in people were to help the people express their opinions, get them to think for themselves, sociologists who went in to try to help the people on the coast to come out of whatever it was they were in in their minds and be part of modernday society and to have the advantages of it.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, some, and I will explain this because I think it is important not to say all - the member from Eagle River (Mr. Strachan) was one and I certainly do not mean him or anyone like him - there have been many others who have gone on that coast and done a tremendous job, but the fact is, Sir, that some of them settled in to the coast and because of the lack of leadership in the community that they went into, because there was no leadership there to bring the rest of the people ahead in their own way, these people had by definition to take over that leadership, not just to get them to think and do all their things,

PREMIER MOORES:

but also they came there for after three or four years , there were in fact the leaders and their opinions were the native opinions or the settlers' opinions but the people's opinions. I suggest, Sir, that they today have been leading the local people along more than anybody else, and I suggest, Sir, in a great many cases it is their opinions we are hearing from the coast rather than a lot of the people if they could express their own.

The fact is, Sir, we are looking at here a matter of heritage, the local heritage of the people along the Coast of Labrador, not the heritage of people who have been there for three or four years even though they consider themselves Labradorians. They consider themselves Labradorians, fine, but they cannot consider themselves to establish the heritage of the people on that coast.

The problem is, Mr. Speaker, not that these people did not mean well, but the fact is that some of them never worked as anything but sociologists. They have never in fact practiced any other way of life. Now their profession is a great one, I think it is tremendous, but we cannot afford to have sociologists only, with all due respect, Sir. These cannot be the only leaders in the community even though they are needed and needed badly.

MR. NEARY: The hon. Premier would not prefer to see the Indians still living under canvas?

PREMIER MOORES: No, no. That is not what I am talking about at all, not the least bit of what I am talking about, far from it. I mean, if the hon. member had been here I think he would have drawn a different conclusion from what I have been saying. I am not being anti the situation at all. I am trying to identify what has happened on the Coast of Labrador as I see it, and I am sure the hon. member will have the chance to say it s he sees it but I suggest he read, if he does, the first remarks I had to say as he was not here to listen to them, before he does it.

MR. NOLAN: Would the Premier not agree that this happened in some places on the Island for some time?

PREMIER MOOPES: Oh sure, sure. I am speaking of the Coast of Labrador here and very much so I would suggest. But the fact is when you talk about the heritage of Labrador, on the Coast of Labrador, Mr. Speaker, you are talking about a most unusual culture and a most unusual heritage because you have the three groups of people there and all their cultures are in fact different. Their heritage not so much so because I think it is fair to say that the Indians, the Eskimos and the settlers all were trappers, as an example, some to a more or lesser degree than others. I think the fishing was common to all. I think the handicrafts, the way of life, was common in some cases at least, to most.

I think it is interesting to say at this point in time, Mr. Speaker, in this speech that probably when the Labrador boundary question when it was resolved - I think it is fair to say, and the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Smallwood) can correct me on this - but one of the main arguments as to why the height of land between Quebec and Labrador was taken as the boundary was because that in fact was where the trappers trapped into the height of land from the Labrador side, and they came into the height of land from the Quebec side. And being that distance from home they never tipped over and went on down into the other country. And in fact that was almost the meeting ground where they turned around at the end of their trap lines and went back home. That, as I understand it, was a very major factor into the 1927 decision.

Mr. Speaker, with the leadership on the coast as I have mentioned, and I am not saying - Look, Mr. Speaker, I say it at this time as well, by the way, there is no community in Labrador or anywhere else that does not have the leadership in it. I am not sure the people themselves know who the leaders are or the leaders themselves know. But given any set of circumstances where it is a man and a group of men out on the ice, whether it is a group of men fishing, whether it is a group of men in the lumber woods, there will always be one who will emerge as the leader. The leadership qualities are there. So please, Sir, do not misinterpret what I am saying in that context.

PREMIER MOOPES:

But we have seen what is confrontation instead of co-operation, not just with government vis-a-vis the people on the coast, but also amongst the various peoples on the coast and certainly the various communities on the coast as to what the priorities are. After having said what I have just said about this, once again I am back to the attitudes that were mentioned before. Because, Mr. Speaker, I think there is not one member of this House of Assembly, there is not one person in this House, who does not in fact care very much for Labrador. I think we all do. I do not think we know what to do about it in total but I think we all care. I think we would like to come up with what would be the ideal solution. But, Sir, the solution with 1,700 families based on three races, based in fifteen, twenty, twenty-five communities, over 700 miles, is not always the easiest.

That is why I say, Sir, what do the people of Coastal Labrador really want and what do they

PREMIER MOORES:

need? What do other Labradorians need, I suppose I could say in the same breath, but I would like to confine my remarks to the Coast right now.

What is it that they need, what is it they want, and what can be done about it? I suggest, Sir, first of all they want to be recognized. They want communications. They want a quality of life which has been their own, based on their own traditions. But also the question has to be asked, after so many years of what now is, the popular term is neglect, but in fact it has been so many years of not being able or not wanting to take advantage of opportunities, the fact is you have got to ask are people prepared to work for what they really want today, whether it be on the Coast of Labrador or anywhere else. And the answer, as far as some of the people are concerned, is yes, and the answer as far as others are concerned is no. The attitude in that case is what can government do for us? And they are not talking about services, They are talking about individuals and when in doubt, if you will listen to the sociologists, when in doubt have another study.

But, Mr. Speaker, that is not enough. Because we see in many cases on the Coast of Labrador the worst example of paternalism we have got in this Province. And I suggest paternalism, particularly if the government is the one who is being the paternal influence is about the worst situation you can have. Because people will never have pride as long as that is the case, and something has to be done.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest one of the ways to do it is as follows: like in the area of education, it should be studied by the Minister of Education, his department, in conjunction with the people of Labrador; they should be looking at a curriculum

PREMIER MOORES: that is meaningful, a curriculum that in fact spells out what their heritage was, what the heritage of this Province is, and why we have so much in common and why we should grow together, not be reading British History or the American Revolution every second day, but to get something in their curriculum where they themselves know what their heritage has been and the values that have gone with that.

MR. NEARY: You can say the same thing about the Island part.

PREMIER MOORES: To a large degree, yes.

MR. SMALLWOOD: What is to stop it?

PREMIER MOORES: Not a thing that I can see. Another thing as an example would be a vocational, and I do not mean vocational schools, I am talking about vocational education. So that if there is an opportunity in a specific area that there is a mobile programme goes in and teaches those vocational skills in that particular area. That is just in the field of education and of course there are a great many other things that can be done in these various fields I will mention as well as those that I am just going to mention very briefly here.

For instance in the area of communications, we have talked about airstrips, and that is certainly needed and I do not think there is any question but that is going to be the foremost form of education on the Coast of Labrador for a long while. You are not going to build a \$240 million highway, I think it was, for 1700 families. I am sorry, Sir, that is not going to happen, not matter who is the government. I do not care who they are. You can put in airstrips, you can put in helicopter services, and you can do these well so people can in fact have transportation. You can have communications, the telephones, the radios, the TV's and so on, and this is all important.

In the area of fisheries, we have got to have

PREMIER MOORES: a co-ordinated effort as far as fisheries is concerned. So if the people in the Straits have the advantage in the fisheries policies, to take advantage of what they do best, the same as the native in Davis Inlet and so on.

You have got to look at a problem in Labrador on the Coast for instance that there cannot possibly be an all Winter fishery, because the ice is there for five months a year? The hon. member for Fogo (Captain Winsor) can tell me.

AN HON. MEMBER: More like seven.

PREMIER MOORES: How many months a year is the ice on the Coast of Labrador.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Oh it varies depending on the Arctic ice. It could be at least five months.

PREMIER MOORES: Five months, that is what I thought.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: And sometimes it is six months.

PREMIER MOORES: Well five, six months by definition, Mr. Speaker, there is no way that there can be a fishery on the Labrador as far as going and catching the fish is concerned. But when there is a fishery possibility there, and it is one of the richest areas in North America for fishing, when the fishery opportunity is there then of course programmes have to be devised so that they can be taken advantage of. But I think this comes into a Rural Development sort of opportunity as to what can be done for the other six months, which I will get to in a moment.

Another thing that can be done is Social Services, and this will get a lot of people upset, but the fact is that I believe the community work projects that the Department of Social Services have started in a few areas of the Province are good things. I think it is good to get an abled bodied man off social service and get him back into the work force, even though it is made work.

PREMIER MOOPES:

I think, Sir, it is very important for two reasons. Maybe after he is used to working for a while and getting an income maybe he will get used to the habit and carry on in the future. Equally in the matter of attitudes of that man I think it is critically important that the children, particularly in areas of large social services or welfare, where the children themselves see their father working rather than beating the old lady to see which one is going to watch Another World or The Edge Of Night or whatever is in competition. But the fact is, Sir, that it is very important -

MR. NEARY: They only have one channel down there. They _____ are forced to watch the Edge of Night because they cannot get the other channel to watch Another World. That is one of the problems.

PREMIER MOORES: Well maybe the old man has got another radio station down there or something. But whichever way you want it. I am not just talking down there I am talking anywhere right now. But actually I think community work projects in a great many areas of the Coast of Labrador to help people to get off the welfare roles and get back to work, I think would be a good thing. If we are going to spend the sort of money we are spending on the Coast, I see no reason why people should not be encouraged to work and put some facility in their community for it.

In the area of rural development, where I suggest probably has the biggest potential, I think what we have got to talk about - and we are talking about it in all these areas and we have talked about it by the way of decentralizing government into the Goose Bay area, onto the Coast of Labrador. And I think that is what we have to do is decentralize all government departments but particularly rural development. Because the problem on the Coast of Labrador, I suggest, is no different than the problem in our Province as it pertains to Ottawa. We are always criticizing Ottawa for being in the Ivory Tower, for doing all their policies up there and many members of the House know that I say that I think that policy and laws and debate and so on should happen in Ottawa but in fact planning and programmes should happen

PREMIER MOOPES:

in the regions of the country. Equally I think that should happen in Labrador.

I think in the area of rural development, for instance, I think it is vitally important, knowing the differences of the peoples themselves, knowing the different interests of each community, I think it is very important that the Rural Development officer goes into each community, sees those people who want to take advantage of opportunities based on his experience, his know how in his area the same as we would do in Heart's Delight, the same as we would do in Bay d'Espoir, the same as we would do in any other small town. Because I think it is the individual in that town who is going to make something happen and not any over view of grand government policy.

Opportunities such as in Greenspond, the smoke house in Greenspond, for instance, where there are smokers put up along the coast so that these people who have caught the fish in the Summer maybe they can smoke them in the Winter, so that they can get an export in the Spring. That is easily done. A sawmill operation in Port Hope Simpson or wherever the case may be, if it is viable to do it. Handicrafts operations all along the coast. I do not think it is big industry we are talking about in the main. Big industry will happen in Labrador through mining, oil and gas and so on. That is something you cannot help which I will talk about in a moment. But I think the emphasis has to be for the people who are there those things which they can do themselves. We have to take that opportunity to them because, as I say, there is a difference of opinion between individuals even in any community any of you know. I think equally there is a difference of opinion as to what is needed in towns no matter where you go. After all Nain is 500 miles from Forteau and they cannot get along. I think the member for Carbonear (Mr. P. Moores) can verify that Harbour Grace cannot get along half the time and that is only three or four miles away from each other. But anyway that is beside the point.

PREMIER MOORES:

But the fact is there are differences between the towns as well. Now what we have got to talk about is taking the opportunities to the people. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to say a great deal more. I agree with the principle of the resolution. There is no question about that. But what in fact could be accomplished? More studies! Mr. Speaker, I think we have had enough studies. I really do. I think what we have got to do is take the problems of the people in the towns as we have outlined -

MR. NEARY: The Snowden Royal Commission cost the Province a fortune and it is absolutely useless.

PREMIER MOORES: The hon. members says it is absolutely useless and that is why I suggest we do not set up another useless body, Mr. Speaker.

But having said that - and I am not saying it is a bad idea and if you had been here before you would have heard me say so as well. I am not saying the Select Committee is a bad idea. I just wish I could see something in it that would be beneficial and that where real meaning could come out of it for the people on the coast. Maybe we should do these things that I talked about and others as well. Our plan is one thing for instance, to have the government departments through the ministers, by the ministers themselves being involved in much closer touch with the people on the Coast of Labrador particularly.

The main thing we have got to do in our government departments and as a government is to give the people an opportunity to help themselves. Now, Mr. Speaker, in closing

PREMIER MOORES: I would like to say that I think the way to help the people is to go down and find out what the people want and get individual people to do it, whether it is a rural development officer, or whether it is a social worker, give them an opportunity to help themselves and I think that the same applies to Rigolet as it would to Plate Cove, or wherever you want to mention.

And this business of separatism, Mr. Speaker, separatism comes from, I suggest, frustration because it is an easy thing to do, particularly if you have nothing else to do by the way. Then it becomes a great social flag waving bit. I do not think it should be encouraged. I know it is not in this House even though the Leader of the Opposition brings it up as often as he can. But they are going to separate to what? What are they going to separate to? What are the options? Now let us just face it, a territory whereby the feds control them, Quebec. Newfoundland, the Province they are in. There is no panacea for the people of Labrador by separating into something no better than what they have got or possibly worse. So separatism is not the answer.

The answer, Mr. Speaker, is for people not to be as cynical as some people are and get behind the 1700 families on that Coast and try to genuinely work out a solution, not by one saying that the other, like in this House, "He is no good. Do not believe what he said," but by all of us getting together as we should in this whole Province and say that what we want to do is make it a better place to live in and mean it and say it. Thank you, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SPEAKER (DR. COLLINS): The hon. member for Fogo.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the

CAPTAIN WINSOR: motion so ably brought forward by my colleague, the member for Eagle River (Mr. Strachan). And in listening to the hon. the Premier it is encouraging when the Premier says he still has an open mind. He is not convinced that a commission is not necessary and that is an encouraging fact that he still has that open mind.

Now I regret that the hon. member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) was a little more definite, he said he did not think a commission was necessary. I can understand the Premier's open mindedness and the fact that he has been probably very disappointed with the first commission that his government set up in Labrador, the Snowden Commission, which was the greatest waste of money in all government, as far as commissions are concerned. Because I think any number of men within this Confederation Building could have written that report in a week with much less cost and be more valuable than what the Snowden Commission came up with.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my few remarks are going to be based on my experience and little knowledge which I obtained from being associated with Labrador for most of my life. I first went to Labrador with my father in a sailing vessel, which was a very exciting trip. But nevertheless when I went to the Labrador it was very exciting, I had a feeling I was going into a foreign land, and to me there is no atmosphere, not climate equal to it anywhere. You know it is just as thrilling to steer and sail around the Cape Bauld and then sail around the Round Hill Islands.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Winnifred Lee.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No, this was a smaller vessel than the Winnifred Lee. It was a family vessel which was built on our own property in Wesleyville. But I was only a young boy going to school and of course between school periods -

AN HON. MEMBER: What was the name?

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CAPTAIN WINSOR: Rita Winsor. Her frame is lying on the
bottom, much to my sorrow, down at Carmenville.

However, _____

CAPT. WINSOR:

Mr. Speaker, that was my first experience and I am glad that you yourself, Mr. Speaker, we have something in common. When Mr. Speaker was up in Labrador as a wireless operator, well my next visit to Labrador was as a wireless operator in Fishing Ship's Harbour but I do not think we were there at the same time. I think you were stationed latterly at Grady. VOP, I think that was the call sign was it? I was at VOF. However those were exciting times in my younger years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when we speak of Labrador, what are we talking about? We are talking about a vast landmass of 110,000 square miles. And to make comparison with that landmass let us just look at the Province of New Brunswick, the Province of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland all combined. It just does not come up to 110,000 square miles.

So, Mr. Speaker, we are talking about a great landmass which was once referred to as a frozen wasteland inhabited by a few Eskimos and Indians and polar bears. Now, Sir, that statement would not hold today and I doubt if it ever held good. However, Mr. Speaker, as I said before what I am going to say in dealing with my own association and in particular the Northern Labrador - that is the area of the coast I know best. But when I became a member for that district of Labrador North-as a matter of information and record I was the member up there for fifteen years - and all of - we talk about separatism - of my fifteen years as a member I saw very little of separatism. If that had been so I do not think they would have elected me five times around. But that only applies to the Northern Labrador.

By the way the first term when I was elected there it took in Labrador City, Wabush and latterly Churchill Falls.

MR. MURPHY: Is Happy Valley included in that area?

CAPT. WINSOR: Oh yes, all the way, that is included. All the way from Labrador City down through and up through as far North as Cape Chidley. That is quite -

MR. MURPHY: Yes but what about -

CAPT. WINSOR: Well it is three district now.

MR. MURPHY: We had possibly two at that time.

CAPT. WINSOR: Two yes. After Confederation we had one member representing Labrador and then in 1956 the political boundary was changed and we had two members and I happened to be the one in Labrador North which took in all of that area which I just referred to.

So, Mr. Speaker, the towns of Labrador City and Wabush did not present too many problems because they were company towns and, of course, the companies took care of all of the provision for providing services there and there was no strain on the provincial economy, rather it was an asset. But the Coast was vastly different because of the geography and the scattered population. It was very difficult to come up with some workable programme whereby, you know, you could install in the people the confidence of contributing to the economy of this Province.

Now, Sir, I think we should go back and provide a little historical background on Northern Labrador. Northern Labrador has been, I would say, influenced by outsiders for many generations and today naturally that has changed. But the first beginning of that white, we call it the White Man's influence came with the Moravian missions back in 1771. I trust, Sir, that -

MR. MURPHY: 1771?

CAPT. WINSOR: 1771, I am sorry. I trust no one will interpret what I might say as any reflection

Captain Winsor:

on the Moravian Mission or the International Grenfell Association or the Oblate Mission because, Mr. Speaker, those organizations have done a yeoman service and I think Newfoundland holds a great debt of gratitude to people who came, the early settlers, the early pioneers, who came across from the U.K. and settled along the coast and that includes the late Dr. Grenfell, and we all know about Dr. Grenfell and his good work. The Moravian Missions came and they provided the spiritual requirements as well as the physical requirements and they supplied stores and they just brought in their own supplies to keep their stations going and then they settled as far north, I think the first settlement was around Hopedale. Then they could not maintain that service so they faded out. Then the Hudson Bay came and the Hudson Bay Company operated quite a few depots or stores along the Northern Labrador coast until the price of fur went down and they no longer could operate economically.

So the situation was in 1942, I think it was in 1942, during the Commission of Government days, the Hudson Bay Company put the proposition, they did not put a proposition really but it was an ultimatum to the then Commission of Government saying that we can no longer operate in Northern Labrador, we cannot operate our depots economically and we are unable to make any money there so we are going to pull out.

MR. MURPHY: The hon. member remembers when the Hudson Bay Company operated there. They are into Happy Valley now -

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Yes, well the Hudson Bay Company operated most all along the coastlines, Hopedale, Makkovik, Davis Inlet, Nain, Nutak and Hebron and Ramah. They operated much further north than the government stores do now. Then, of course, the Commission of Government was faced with the problem, what are they going to do? So there was no alternative. They could have gotten private business firms to have gone in from Newfoundland providing that they would pick up, the government would pick up, any financial losses and, of course, that was a real klondike.

Captain Winsor:

So the Commission of Government in their good judgment, I thought, took over the operations of the Northern Labrador Coast, and they included at that time Hebron, Nutak, Nain, Davis Inlet and cut off at Hopedale, and the Hudson Bay Company retained their positions in Makkovik, and I do not think Kipakok Bay was established to the extent it is today, which is Postville.

But, Mr. Speaker, after the Commission of Government took over, and they set up an agency known as - it was operated through the Department of Natural Resources, I am only going on my memory, I may be wrong, and I stand to be corrected if any hon. gentleman has any more accurate information than I have - but, and I think it is worthy, Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit here and listen to people, some one, I do not know who made the remark that we should not discuss what has been done in Labrador. I think we should discuss what has been done in Labrador, because a great deal has been done in Labrador,

MR. MURPHY: Remember the day you opened the bridge.

CAPT. WINSOR: I am going to come to the Winsor Bridge. That was a great -

MR. MURPHY: That was a big day.

CAPT. WINSOR: That was a big day.

MR. MURPHY: Yes.

CAPT. WINSOR: So was the turning of the sod at Churchill Falls.

MR. MURPHY: And the blowing up of the mountain.

CAPT. WINSOR: Yes.

But, Mr. Speaker, in 1942 we had some of the most primitive people in Canada. You know, we had people, we had the Eskimo and the Indian races, they were only fluent in their own tongue, they could not communicate in English, and this is where I think some of our problem lies today.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: The Department of Natural Resources took over the operation of the depots and, of course, the first thing they started to do was try to educate the Eskimo into the white man's way of fishing. I recall at the beginning the Commission of Government sent fishery foremen down among the Eskimos and the settlers to teach them how to make cod traps because the extent of their fishery before was usually salmon, not so much Arctic char but salmon mostly, which was bought by the Hudson Bay Company, sent out in a pickled form.

But the Commission of Government started a training, you can classify it as a training programme to get the Eskimo into the codfishery. And they made a very good job out of it. I recall in my day when I was there as master of our own vessel operating from Hopedale north to Chidley, on occasions we had to go as far north as that, the catch of codfish was 17,000 and 18,000 quintals, plus 1,000 and more barrels, 240 pound of pickled char. So within a short time they became productive but unfortunately the price which was obtained for those products, you know, just did not make it really very economical.

MR. MURPHY: Was that codfish dried and salted?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Yes, it was shipped out in both forms, salt bulk and in dried. Usually the weather up there, especially in the North, you know, turned very bad in September and they could not dry the fish. But they did send it out in dry form and in salt bulk form. Of course all of the char came out in pickled form. And there was an awful lot of Arctic char caught. I recall my uncle fitted out a vessel and for three years he fished for Arctic char up in Makkovik, which is 180 miles, there around, South of Chidley, and his catch for the year was around 400 to 500 barrels for the first year, and the next year it went down until it got down to a point where it was no longer economical

CAPTAIN WINSOR: because they fished in the area where -
if you over fish Arctic char it can very easily deplete the
stock. That is right.

MR. MURPHY: Why is that, the temperature of the waters? No.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No, too much fishing in one area.

MR. MURPHY: Over fishing, yes.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: But let me get back to some of the things which -

MR. HICKMAN: Is Arctic fishing, the further North you do best?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: That is right. You get larger and a better
quality of fish. You get the real pink Arctic char North, and
the pale you get up around Makkovik and Postville in that
area. But the best char are fish that are caught further North.
The further north you go the better the fish, larger and almost
a red.

MR. HICKMAN: Does the same thing apply to cod?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No. The cod fishery, the season usually is so late
in the northern area, you know the best cod that you can get in
Labrador, and you must have heard during your lifetime when
you had a fleet of bankers going down there -

MR. HICKMAN: We used to go up when you fellows were coming home.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Well very often that might have been the case.

MR. FLIGHT: Fair weather boys.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: That is not the case exactly.

MR. HICKMAN: November we used to come home.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: With your fishermen from Grand Bank and
the banking fishery, they used to leave early in the year and go
to Greenland.

MR. HICKMAN: That is right.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Then on the way back from Greenland they would fish
around the Round Hills and Emily Harbour, you know it was a glorious
sight to see some of those beautiful - Mr. Speaker, there is nothing
as great, I am sure you must have seen them off Grady many times -
there is nothing as gracious you know as a nice sailing ship and
especially when they come in with that mainsail on and the dories

CAPTAIN WINSOR: on the deck.

MR. HICKMAN: Yes, Sir. Banking vessels that is now, they were the gracious ones.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: I am making a distinction in the banking vessels. They were a terrific group of men, fishermen.

MR. FLIGHT: Was the Norma and Gladys in that category?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No. Norma and Gladys was not in that category: no, Sir.

MR. MURPHY: They did not go into Buchans.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: But, Mr. Speaker -

MR. LUNDRIGAN: The member from Flower Hill, we will have to educate him.

MR. MURPHY: The member knows more about salt fish now than all you fellows, I will tell you that.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please!

MR. MURPHY: Sorry, Mr. Speaker.

CAPT. WINSOR: If you make too many interruptions I am going to lose my trend of thought and I am going to get carried away.

However, Mr. Speaker, a great deal was done. When I became the member for that district my first vow was that I would do everything in my power to see to it that not one Indian family would be living in a canvas tent, only by-choice. I worked towards that until every Indian in Northern Labrador was living in a wooden house. The only time that an Indian went to a tent to live was because he wanted to get out in - and of course the Indian being a nomadic group he wanted to travel.

MR. MURPHY: In North West River look at all the beautiful homes we built and they never lived in them.

CAPT. WINSOR: No, no. They were built before the hon. gentleman's time.

MR. MURPHY: No, in my time.

CAPT. WINSOR: But they were extended on. Well the North West River was completed before the 1972 election.

MR. MURPHY: Was it?

CAPT. WINSOR: Yes. But now you added there. The foundation was there and like many other things you built on it. When I say you, this government when they took over. The foundation was there and that applied to houses and many other modern conveniences.

MR. MURPHY: I did not think they ever lived there. They built on the foundation?

CAPT. WINSOR: They built on the foundation. You know the foundation was there and it was easy.

So, Mr. Speaker, this is what has been taking place down there. You know that one of my first ambitions, was to see to it, and with that to improve the educational system down there. Mr. Speaker, it is not probably known that an Eskimo child, very few Eskimo children ever

CAPT. WINSOR:

went to school until 1956 I believe, after the age of thirteen. And then they only went to school up to that age during the Summer months because most of the people in the communities went to the bays to live in the Winter. They did not stay out on the coast. They went into the bays and some of them do in Southern Labrador today. You know that is their way.

But the Moravian Mission was responsible for the education. The educational responsibility of the people, the Inuit, the Eskimo, was the responsibility of the Moravian Mission. I do not know whether they were eligible for the grants of that day, the Newfoundland grants or not, but certainly there was very little influence by the Commission of Government and the Responsible Government before the Commission of Government toward the education of the Eskimos. And the same thing applied - this may interest the hon. member - the same thing applied to the Indians. You know the educational system for the Indian was the responsibility of the Bishop of Harbour Grace and the schools were situated in Blanc Sablon, Black Tickle, Pinware, and they were all White schools, no Indians at all.

Then, Father O'Brien - this is the difference between the Indians. The Moravians came over much earlier, a couple of hundred years or more before the Indians were recognized. The only priest that I can recall, the first priest that I can recall, I might say, Mr. Speaker, the much beloved Monsignor O'Brien -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

MR. MURPHY: From Northern Bay?

CAPT. WINSOR: Northern Bay and what a gentleman. Many times he trusted his life in my hands navigating along the Labrador Coast. But between Monsignor, he was then Father O'Brien, Monsignor O'Brien and the good Lord and with what little knowledge I had myself we always made it. We always made it but -

MR. MURPHY: You had your rosary beads out in style.

CAPT. WINSOR: We had very enjoyable trips, Mr. Speaker, played many a game of cribbage and had

Capt. Winsor.

many a feed of good Arctic char and so forth. But he was a wonderful gentlemen, and everywhere he went in Labrador people always ran out to see and shake hands with Father O'Brien. It made no difference what religion you were. That did not enter the picture at all. It was Father O'Brien is going to be down, and I am telling you the Indians always looked forward to it. But there was a break in 1946, and between 1946 - Mr. Speaker, I do not know if I am boring anyone with this, but I think -

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no!

MR. MURPHY: This is the kind of stuff we like. Much better than a lot of other people's.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

CAPT. WINSOR: I think a little historial background is perhaps what we have to relate in order to get this in its right perspective.

MR. MURPHY: It is a preamble, you are allowed that.

CAPT. WINSOR: It is a preamble, but it is a longer preamble than some gentlemen use to introduce -

MR. MURPHY: There are lots of preambles in the end.

CAPT. WINSOR: However, Mr. Speaker, I was going to say the period between 1946 and 1949, Father O'Brien gave up going to North West River, and his charge was North West River as well as the Southern part of Labrador, North West River and then up to Davis Inlet. But between 1946 - I think in 1946 the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, if I might use those words, was transferred to the Oblate Missions and became the responsibility of Bishop Sheffer, but there were three years - now Father O'Brien's activity there was only to go in and provide, you know, recharge the spiritual requirements and baptize and marry. Between that period in 1946 and 1949 there were three years - this is interesting, Mr. Speaker - so I am told, there were three years when there was not a priest who visited Davis Inlet or North West River.

CAPT. WINSOR:

Now the interesting fact, Mr. Speaker, in all of those three years they tell me, and it has been verified by the priests who followed, that there was not one illegitimate child born among the Indians.

MR. MURPHY: That is an awful statement to make.

CAPT. WINSOR: That is a statement -

MR. MURPHY: If he was visiting what would have happened? Is that what the hon. member is saying?

CAPT. WINSOR: No, no!

Are you trying to get me into some kind of trouble? But this is noted among the Indians. And, however, then, of course, the Reverend Father Cyr - he was another fine gentleman - went in charge of the mission at Davis Inlet and Father Pearson was stationed in North West River.

Now this is where I am getting back to the outside influence. You know, those gentlemen went there not speaking and could not speak the Indian language. And it was because of the language barrier - the Premier referred to the Goose Bay Base - it was because of the language barrier, there were very few - I do not know of any, but maybe the member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) would know, but he is probably too young to remember - but there were no Indians working on the American Base, no Indians, because of the language barrier. So they were at a loss and a handicap there.

So, Mr. Speaker, realizing all of those problems, it was not easy, and I could not speak the language either when I became the member, but I could eventually communicate and say, "How do you do and how are you and would you please vote for me," you know, in Eskimo, in Indian.

MR. MURPHY: You knew that one.

CAPT. WINSOR: Oh, yes, I had that down right to perfection, and repeated it many, many times.

MR. MORGAN: With good results.

CAPT. WINSOR: With good results, yes.

The problems of Northern Labrador, by golly, they were tremendous. When you went into a community like Happy Valley, when I went there, there were no roads, no electricity, no hospital, no water and sewer, no nothing.

CAPT. WINSOR:

And, Mr. Speaker, I was going to refer to the educational problem. While I was there - and the member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) may or may not know this - but I had several meetings with the management of the CBC and said, "Look, for God's sake, why do you not get some young man who can speak the Indian and the Eskimo language and get them stationed in your station in order to give the news in the native tongue?" Now I discussed the problem with Mr. Fredrick who was the manager of the CBC there, and I do not know if it has any influence or not, but certainly the member for Naskaupi (Mr. Goudie) now was recommended for that position. I think he was about the second native Labradorian to be engaged with - not the CBC - but was engaged with the station which was operated on the American air force base.

But there was quite a job for a member to tackle in Northern Labrador. There were no amenities there, no schools, no nothing only that way of life which was so common to the people there and which they, of course, were very hesitant to give up and adopt the white man's way of life. Perhaps we were a little too hasty and many times we all feel guilty of this - we forced our way of life on a people who were not prepared for it.

Now I recall during the Commission of Government days when I was master of our own vessel up there operating, I received word from head office here in St. John's to go to Davis Inlet and pick up the whole tribe of Indians and transfer them 200 miles North to Nutak. Now, Mr. Speaker, to me then that was a crazy idea, but it is an example of how the White Man's way of life had been forced upon people who were not prepared for it. And, Mr. Speaker, it was a very sad morning, I can recall, a very sad morning in September when we dropped anchor off the Indian post in Davis Inlet at seven o'clock in the morning. There was a half a gale of Northwest wind, cold and not a nice morning to move a family. However, I was compelled to carry out instructions. At seven o'clock I blew the whistle and at ten o'clock we pulled out of Davis Inlet with eighty-two Indians, that

CAPT. WINSOP:

was the total number, with everything they possessed in this world, and transferred them all the way up to Nutak to live among the Eskimos. It was the craziest idea because, Mr. Speaker, no way could they get along that well. And apart from that the Eskimo - as I said before the Indians were a nomadic tribe and they had to travel and there were very little woods. Consequently of course they were a very unhappy bunch.

But another incident, Mr. Speaker, in connection with that trip. We left Davis Inlet at ten o'clock in the morning and we sailed North. When we got down North, outside of Nain, I received a telegram from the Ranger Force in Nain advising me to stop, they wanted to board the ship. Just outside of Nain the Rangers came aboard and they arrested an Indian. Mr. Speaker, you know the wailing and the crying and the emotions of the people, it was heartbreaking. But nevertheless they took the Indian. They took one of their tribe away and he was brought to - I do not know whether he went for trial. I know what the case was all about, but nevertheless that is neither here nor there.

Here again we forced our influence upon the people. Now this was brought about - and I think one of the depot managers at that time and perhaps the priest had a little influence too, Father Cyr, If he were here I would say so. I told him many time after. I think this is where we get back to where the people had the outside influence for many years. Now of course they rebelled against it. I am going to get to that point in a minute.

Then, of course, the education. Now many times, Mr. Speaker - and the saddest days of my experiences in Labrador was in the Fall when you left Hebron and had to collect the school children as you came South, and the parents would bring their children - as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there are men working in this building today who travelled that way, and who we had to transfer to North West River to the schools there - but the saddest experience I had up there was when you came

Captain Winsor:

South in the last August and collected the school children, and it was repeated at every port, they would bring their children, the mothers, the fathers would bring them, although they did not have an awful lot, and homes from which they came left much to be desired, but nevertheless it was home to those little children, and the weeping, and then of course someone had to take the responsibility of trying to quieten them down, but by the time you got that done you were over to the next port and it all began again, and that went on for days.

MR. MURPHY: They would go into the school and stay in a dormitory then?

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Yes. They stayed in dormitories, at North West River usually.

But, Mr. Speaker, it was a sight to behold when you weighted anchor and started to steam out of the harbour, and the Eskimo band, in their motor boats, the band would play, very touching, "God Be With You Til We Meet Again."

AN HON. MEMBER: Is that right?

CAPT. WINSOR: And those experiences were very stirring, you know, they are imbedded in me, and I will not forget them very soon. But that is the way they had to, you know, get educated, and there were very few, a half a dozen in each place, that was about all that could afford to send their children to school.

So, Mr. Speaker, I want to get back to some of the things that had been done, and I acknowledge all of those things. I acknowledged it while I was up there, and I was determined to put whatever effort I had and try to influence the government of the day that I became a part of, there is a great need here and something had to be done about it. Now whether we were a little too hasty or not I do not know. The same thing applied to resettling the people of Hebron. The decision to move Nutak and Hebron was done, I think, a bit hasty because overnight they found themselves, almost like the Indians, but again back to that Indian tribe that

Captain Winsor:

we transferred all the way to Nutak, the interesting part of that, Mr. Speaker, was that they did not stay all Winter, because during the Winter they all left and walked back to Davis Inlet, a distance of about 200 miles.

MR. MURPHY: Overland?

CAPT. WINSOR: Overland. We transferred them down here by water.

MR. MURPHY: There were no settlers in Hebron and Nutak at all then?

CAPT. WINSOR: No, no. Oh, yes there were settlers, the Eskimo settlers were at Nutak. Now Hebron is about 100 miles North of Nutak.

MR. LUNDRIGAN: Why were they moved?

CAPT. WINSOR: Why?

MR. LUNDRIGAN: What was the reason they moved?

CAPT. WINSOR: Well there were many reasons, One, I think it was very difficult to get teachers to go there. And this is another point, Mr. Speaker; you know, we talk about Newfoundland, but there were no Newfoundland volunteers, no Newfoundland teachers who would go in North at that time. There were no Newfoundland nurses would go in North at that time. And if it were not for the English teachers and the English nurses, you know, I do not know what would have happened.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very true! Very true!

CAPT. WINSOR: But those were the people who went in there, and at great sacrifice in many cases. However they did go, and this is why I said at the beginning, you know, they were a terrific group of people, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to them.

So, Mr. Speaker, you know, then we get into the period when a bit of prosperity came. We saw the establishment of the Goose Air Base, which the Premier referred to. And, of course, we know what happened there. We had the problem of trying to build the community of Happy Valley, I am sure the hon. member will agree it was a very difficult

Captain Winsor:

problem at the beginning because almost everything was gauged on the way of life over on the American Base, and rightly so. The men who worked on the American Base during the day and was used to turning on a tap, and going to a bathroom, now he would not be,

CAPT. WINSOR:

he could not be satisfied with anything less than that when he built a home in Happy Valley, but it just was not there and someone had to provide those facilities. And the government of that day did provide it. Of course the communications, that was improved, and hospitals provided, schools, dormitories, paved roads, water and sewerage in Happy Valley. And in 1956, Mr. Speaker, there was no electricity in Happy Valley. People supplied their own electricity. And I imagine the hon. member for Eagle River (Mr. Strachan) in 1956 had to use their own generator to heat and light their homes.

But there was a terrific amount of money spent, and thanks again to Ottawa. But there was a period when that programme fell by the board. I say this, and it needs to be said, and that was during the days of Mr. Diefenbaker, and I think Mrs. Fairclough and Alvin Hamilton were Ministers of Northern Affairs and Immigration respectively. So for some reason or other they stopped the financial arrangement between Newfoundland and Ottawa but it was picked up again and increased and I am very happy to say now that the grant first was \$250,000 and it is up to \$1 million now, maybe a little more.

AN HON. MEMBER: Term 29, is it?

CAPT. WINSOR: Yes, it was around that time. Term 29 fell into a different category. Those are the things which had to be tackled down there, and quickly I think - my time is just about out. We had to provide -

MR. MURPHY: I would listen to the hon. member until eight o'clock tonight.

MR. SIMMONS: Then you stay here, "Ank"

CAPT. WINSOR: Well, I thank the hon. minister, Mr. Speaker. I hope I am not too boring. I hope I have not been too boring. But nevertheless it is utterly impossible to cover, you know, all that should be covered in the time which is allotted to me.

Now all those things have been provided. In Northern Labrador, the fishery has been developed. Arctic char has taken on a new way of curing. It is no longer pickled the way it used to be - well some of it is

CAPT. WINSOR:

pickled the way it used to be. Now they are getting into smoking, and salmon, and of course the fishery is about the only stable industry that we have in Labrador and which we are going to have for a long time.

I said the Northern Labrador was influenced by outside influence for many generations and the same thing applies to Southern Labrador. I recall the days - and perhaps the hon. the Premier can - seeing the old Kyle and the other ships go around the bay and collect, you know, 500 and 600 and 300 and 400 settlers, we used to call them, to go into Labrador. The Southern Labradormen were influenced by the fish merchants. The fish merchants went in there and they brought their catch, but very often and quite a few of them did not give to much concern on how that fisherman was going to live during the Winter. He bought their fish and said farewell.

But now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to have to cut some of this short. But some of the things that have been done - and I mentioned a few, hospitals, schools and what have you - they were the good things. Now let us have a look at what has brought about perhaps the situation as we find it today. The people in Northern Labrador have become very disillusioned, very disappointed, and I may say very discouraged because of what has happened to them and what has happened all around them. The big American base at Goose Bay folded and there is only a skeleton staff there now. The RCAF likewise. So the greatest resource earning power

CAPTAIN WINSOR: had collapsed, and nothing could take its place.

Then we had the Linerboard. Of course we all know what is happening to the Linerboard. Again their hopes were sort of revived, but now the Linerboard has fallen or is about to. We saw woods operations up in Kiyuktok Bay in the early years folded. We saw J. O. Williams up in Port Hope Simpson, folded. We saw Bowaters in Alexis Bay fold. And now, Mr. Speaker, you know last year in 1974 and 1975 the people's hopes were revived again. We had ministers of the Crown go down in settlements along the Labrador Coast and preach to them what a great thing this oil drilling was going to do, what it was going to mean to the Labrador people and built their hopes again. And I would say now, Mr. Speaker, and I think the people of Labrador now realize this, that they know that there is not one individual living this very minute in Northern Labrador or in Labrador will live long enough to see that oil come to the shores of Labrador, no way. Because there are too many obstacles and not enough scientific knowledge to be able to overcome the ice problem, and that is the deciding factor and this why we get conflicting reports today.

Eastcan, they have almost decided not to come to Labrador this year. Now there are attempts being made to try and get some knowledge but even if oil was discovered off the Labrador Coast this very minute I doubt, Mr. Speaker, if any of us here in this House today will live long enough to see it brought to the shores of Labrador.

So, Mr. Speaker, you know this is what has happened to the people of Labrador. Then just before the election again, you know, the people's hopes were revived when the Premier goes in and discharges a blast and the tunnel is going to be started across the Strait of Belle Isle.

MR. MURPHY: That is why they elected the Tories.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Well again, you know, they were promised and their hopes were built and what happened, you know? All floundered. So is there any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that we have a disillusioned, disgruntled people in Labrador. We have contributed to it. And of course, the educational problem now is beginning to resolve itself. A lot of younger people who accepted our influence have become educated, educated to a point where they want to have a say in their own destiny, and this is where the problem lies.

Have we neglected to select some of the most intelligent people in Labrador? I do not know if I agree with all of the members that are in those organizations today. I think perhaps better qualified people can be found. But nevertheless maybe they are not willing to undertake that.

Mr. Speaker, if you want to call it six, Sir, I would have to adjourn the debate, but I do not think I have that much time left. I have no intention of speaking, but I would adjourn the debate so that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will have an opportunity to speak on next Wednesday.

MR. MURPHY: The House will adjourn anyhow, so there is no need for that reason, but carry on.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: Well it is six o'clock, and I would appreciate my evening meal and I am sure every other member would as well.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear! Hear!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. member I presume has moved the adjournment of the debate?

MR. MURPHY: You do not move the motion for adjournment.

CAPTAIN WINSOR: No, not with the intent of speaking because my time - but I move the adjournment of the debate in order that the Leader of the Opposition may have an opportunity on next Wednesday.

MR. HICKMAN: The debate would be kept open because the hon.

MR. HICKMAN: gentleman from St. John's Centre (Mr. Murphy)

is going to adjourn.

AN HON. MEMBER: Move it anyway.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. MURPHY: But I do not want to see it illegal.

MR. SPEAKER: Actually if the hon. gentleman moved the adjournment of the debate, he would not have any time left except by unanimous consent.

MR. MURPHY: I move the adjournment of the debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh!

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Justice.

MR. HICKMAN: You would have an awful time getting out of the United Nations.

MR. NEARY: That is out of order.

MR. HICKMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move that the remaining Orders of the Day do stand deferred and that this House on its rising do adjourn until three o'clock tomorrow, Thursday, and that this House do now adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: It being Private Members' Day, the House adjourns until tomorrow, Thursday, 3:00 P.M., without question put.

I N D E X

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

TABLED

MARCH 2, 1977

QUESTION NO. 45 BY MR. WHITE (LEWISPORTE) - ORDERS OF THE
DAY DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1977

MR. WHITE (Lewisporte) - To ask the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

QUESTION

- (1) The number of Municipal Incorporations during 1976 .
- (2) The location of each.
- (3) A list of applications for incorporations received by the Minister of the Department.

ANSWER

- (1) None
- (2) N/A
- (3) See Attached

Charlottetown,
Labrador

Rigolet,
Labrador

Pinware,
Labrador

Savage Cove,
Strait of Belle Isle

Bird Cove,
St. Barbe

Smith's Harbour,
Notre Dame Bay

St. Anthony Bight

Viggin Arm

Freshwater,
Carbonear

Little St. Lawrence

Bellevue,
Trinity Bay

Bryant's Cove,
Conception Bay

Cavendish,
Trinity Bay

Epworth,
Burin

Horwood,
Fogo

Jackson's Arm,
White Bay

Knight's Cove-
Stock Cove,
Bonavista Bay

Lawrenceton,
Notre Dame Bay

O'Donnell's,
St. Mary's Bay

Portugal Cove

St. Phillip's Area

Airport Heights

Logy Bay-Middle Cove-
Outer Cove

Amherst Cove-Newman's
Cove-Birchy Cove

Western Bay,
Conception Bay

Mainland - Port au Port

New Harbour

Trinity East,
Trinity Bay

58. F. Rowe (Trinity-Bay de Verde) to ask the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

What progress is being made in the setting up of pilot projects on the East Coast for the purpose of setting up fish auction centres in major fishing communities as stated in a campaign speech in Twillingate in October 1971?

ANSWER

The present number of landing points, the location of the existing processing plants and the lack of suitable infrastructure make the auction system impractical at the present time. However, government is continuing to look at this system and it may be possible to take some steps in this direction in the future.

66. Mr. Rowe (Trinity-Bay de-Verde) to ask the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

What is the status of an inexpensive shared cost insurance program covering the loss of fishing gear for fishermen as promised in the Throne Speech of 1972?

ANSWER

A Committee, which is made up of officials of the Department of Fisheries the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers Union and the fishermen themselves has been set up to look into the possibility of establishing a shared cost insurance program. This committee has had a number of meetings to date and is expected to make recommendations to the Department sometime this Spring.

62. Mr. Rowe (Trinity-Bay de Verde) to ask the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries to lay upon the Table of the House the following information:

What progress has been made to introduce legislation concerning a new financing approach to provide the supply of fish necessary to have fish plants efficiently utilized, as outlined in the Throne Speech of 1972?

ANSWER

Government is still considering other methods of increasing plant utilization.