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Along the years many amendments have been brought to this Act and with the 25th anniversary of credit unions in the province it has been requested that we re-draft the old Act in the light of experience acquired during the first quarter of a century. The old Act will be repealed upon acceptance of this new one.

Petitions

Five petitions for bills were presented as follows, by:

Mr. McILVEEN—Four: No. 38, of the Municipality of the County of Saint John, to amend an Act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes in the said county; 39, also of the Municipality of the County of Saint John, to amend an Act to authorize the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John to pay a bonus to a medical doctor for the parish of St. Martins; 40, of Terrence A. Fraser and others, to incorporate the Fundamental Baptist Church of Lancaster, and 41, of Clarence Mahwinney and others, to incorporate the Temple Independent Baptist Church of Chance Harbor.

Mr. CHALMERS — No. 42, of the New Brunswick Licensed Scalers' Association, to incorporate the New Brunswick Scalers' Association.

Motion Set Over

Mr. BAXTER, on behalf of Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.), asked that Motion No. 6 stand.

Budget Debate

Hon. Mr. IRWIN, resuming the debate on the budget, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

In rising to take part in this debate, I wish to join with all hon. members who have preceded me in paying homage and allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, and pray that the Royal Family will be endowed with good health and happiness so that they may continue by their example to give moral and spiritual leadership in this troubled world.

To His Honour Lieutenant-Governor J. Leonard O'Brien and his gracious lady, I pay my sincere respect and admiration and wish

them continued good health and happiness.

Mr. Speaker, the fairness of your decisions and the broad knowledge you have of parliamentary rules and procedures have gained for you the utmost respect from both sides of the house.

The past 2-1/2 years as a member of this Liberal government under the inspired, energetic and dedicated leadership of the Hon. Louis J. Robichaud has been the most interesting period of my life.

From my first acquaintance with our Premier, I have admired tremendously his keen judgment, his untiring energy, his fairness and sense of justice in the performance of his many duties on behalf of his beloved province. I have admired his courage in the face of adversity and his modesty in his many accomplishments. Here is a young man wise and astute far beyond his years.

Mr. Speaker, I predict that when Louis Robichaud may retire as Premier, some 20 years or more from now, he will have brought New Brunswick to a top ranking position among Canadian provinces. The success of our province and people will be a fitting monument to his enlightened administration.

He will be remembered as the first Acadian elected as Premier of this province. He will have earned the distinction of having accomplished more for the province of New Brunswick than any of his distinguished predecessors. He will be recognized as a man who gave courageous and intelligent leadership to the people of New Brunswick at a time when it was so desperately required.

Mr. AMES: You don't expect us to believe that.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: I don't expect you to believe anything, Mr. Ames.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have the opportunity of serving under our Premier and I express my sincere appreciation for the confidence he has placed in me and the sage advice he has given to me on so many occasions.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my congratulations to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sherwood, in obtaining the leadership of his party. He has had wide experience, both as a member of government and opposition and is best equipped for his present office.

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I congratulate and welcome to the house the newly elected members from Kings County, Mr. J. B. M. Baxter and Mr. George Horton. My acquaintance with Mr. Baxter is one of long standing, going back to our association as students at the University of New Brunswick.

I know that both hon. members will contribute appreciably to the work of the house and will be of strong support to their Leader.

Mr. Speaker, that biculturalism can be a most pleasant and workable arrangement, with all the meaning and interpretation that was understood by the Fathers of Confederation nearly 100 years ago, is evidenced by the membership on this side of the house.

We are all aware, however, that to expect every citizen of our province to learn to speak a second language is an ideal that is probably beyond fulfillment.

Biculturalism will be more fully achieved through a sincere willingness and desire to understand, appreciate and respect, without any misapprehensions or reservations, the language, history and culture of both ethnic groups and the role each has played in the history and development of Canada as a nation, as well as the part that each can and must play in the future development of this province and nation.

New Brunswick is in the forefront in Canada in this regard and the mutual understanding and respect in evidence here constitute an example to be emulated throughout the nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasant responsibility to report on the activities of the Department of Education. Within the next week I shall table the annual report of the department. This report will give in detail definite information on statistics and activities of the several branches and I commend it to your study.

The past year has been one of challenge and progress, as well as satisfaction. Advances have been made at all levels which can only result in a greater degree of efficiency and service to all citizens of this province.

I wish at this time to state most emphatically that the Department of Education is not and can never be considered as a static branch of

government service. This has been brought to your attention through the budget presented by the Hon. the Minister of Finance. In support of this noticeable increase, I wish to present for your consideration a few statistics which I feel will fully justify our actions.

For the term ended June 30, 1961 we had a total of 149,745 students enrolled in our public schools. As of June 30, 1962 the total enrollment was 154,034. This makes an increase of 4,289 during the last year. During the same year the increase in enrolment in high school alone was over 2,000. The increase in the number of teachers during the past 10 years was 2,358 and the increase in the number of classrooms was 1,645.

Later in my address I will indicate increases in staff and enrolments in our technical and trade schools. In the light of these figures and in view of existing legislation it cannot be expected that the expenses of the Department of Education would remain fixed.

We pay government grants to teachers, 10 per cent of the net school budgets, our share of the costs of additional classrooms, buses and transportation, and high school tuitions. If we are to continue not only to meet present and past obligations, but also to meet the demands of the future, we must be prepared to face additional education costs.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important events of recent years has been the appointment of the Royal Commission on Municipal Finance and Taxation. The members of this commission are empowered to study all aspects of taxation and education costs. Hearings are being held in all parts of the province and all interested parties have been requested to submit briefs for consideration.

It is my hope and belief that from this study there will emerge a recommendation for a more equitable system of taxation, with the payment of grants based on valuation, number of children and ability to pay.

Over the past 10 years many high schools have been established throughout the province. While I have no thought of dictating to the commission, I feel the time has come when the number should be

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decreased by the union of several small consolidations into one large unit, with one central high school where the number of students will be sufficiently large to carry out a full and varied program suited to the needs and abilities of all our young people.

On May 17, 1962, the New Brunswick Technical Institute in Moncton was officially opened. This fine building was completed as a joint effort between this province and the federal Department of Labour.

At the present time three institutes or trade schools are in process of construction. These are a technical institute in Saint John and trade schools in St. Andrews and Bathurst. These schools will go into operation in September 1963 and will provide training for approximately 1,200 in addition to those attending the Technical Institute in Moncton.

The schools to which I have referred are being built and equipped under the terms of the technical and vocational training agreement.

Under this agreement the federal government was to pay 75 per cent of costs on buildings completed and equipment purchased on or before March 31, 1963. Due to many reasons, New Brunswick, as well as most other provinces, was not able to take full advantage of the 75 per cent rebate, and under the terms of the agreement rebates from Ottawa were to be reduced to 50 per cent after March 31, 1963.

The Ministers of Education from all provinces went to Ottawa on two occasions to request an extension of the agreement. The final result, as is well known by all, is that the provinces will now be eligible for the 75 per cent rebate for an additional six months on buildings and equipment approved before April 1, 1963. The effort and small expense involved will result in a saving of many thousands of dollars to this province.

Mr. Speaker, as is now well known, the government of New Brunswick has been endeavoring for many months to obtain agreement from the government of Canada for construction of two additional trade schools — one at Edmundston and the other at Grand Falls. Our efforts in this regard are continuing, but the federal at-

titude could properly be described as something less than cooperative.

Mr. Speaker, there may be those who will question the wisdom of spending thousands of dollars to build trade schools when other educational facilities are available. The time has long since gone by when all our young people are interested in and adapted for a straight academic education. The so-called "blue collar" job is coming into its own.

We are all aware of the unemployment situation which is common to all provinces in Canada. Yet perhaps there are those who do not know that industry is calling for and in need of trained tradesmen and that far too few are available. The trade schools will give the type of instruction suited to their needs, will make our labor force more eligible for employment, provide more employment and job opportunities, and last, but by no means least, will develop our human resources as required by changing conditions.

As part of the program at the Saint John Technical Institute and at the trade schools in Bathurst and St. Andrews, courses will be set up in basic education to enable individuals to obtain the necessary educational standing to enter the trade course of their choice. This is planned as a permanent part of the program and will provide a second way of imparting education to individuals who have dropped out of the regular school system.

Two conditions are required:

- (1) An individual must be tested by the Department of Youth and Welfare and certified as having the ability to profit by instruction.
- (2) All individuals must do satisfactory work if they are to be retained in these classes.

I believe this is the first effort of its kind in Canada.

One of our great problems was to secure the trained personnel to staff these schools. Applications were solicited through the press and by contact with industry. All applicants were interviewed and successful candidates were sent to the Technical Institute in Moncton for five months of intensive training.

Twenty-seven out of 29 individuals completed their training on Feb. 28, and on March 4 approximately 90 enrolled for training.

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This latter group includes over 60 prospective industrial teachers from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. We have the staff and facilities to train these individuals and we do so in cooperation with our sister provinces. The Department of Labour, Ottawa, has loaned us their teacher training consultant to assist in this program.

During the year January to December 1962, the Department of Education operated trade classes for the unemployed in seven centres in the province. Twenty-one classes were organized and 311 persons were trained in such courses as carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing, welding, body and fender repair, lumber grading and meat cutting.

These classes were held in Edmundston, Grand Falls, Bathurst, Newcastle, Sussex and Saint John. So far this year we have in trade classes a total of 170 individuals in 14 classes in seven centres in the province.

During the past year we trained on the job 275 persons in cooperation with industry and, as of this date, 33 new candidates are training on the job.

Science and automation have demanded an increase in educational requirements from our labor force. Last winter, to meet this demand, 129 classes were organized in basic education in 67 different centres in the province.

Seven hundred students were enrolled in Level I and 1,100 enrolled in Level II. So far this winter we have 600 enrolled in Level I, 700 in Level II and 200 in Level III.

Level I means academic knowledges in language and mathematics at the grade level of 1 to 5; Level II is a grade level of 6 to 8, and this year we have Level III which represents the standard of Grades 9 and 10. In the latter case, students enroll in the basic education classes and follow the outline of courses prepared by the New Brunswick Correspondence School.

Our efforts in this respect have been excellent and have been recognized as outstanding in comparison with work done in other provinces of Canada. To organize and conduct these classes has demanded effort beyond the regular

course of duty by all members of the staff of the Department of Education, but the work has been done cheerfully through long hours and conscientious effort.

I can assure all members of this house we shall continue our efforts to upgrade the educational qualifications of our labor force in order that they may compete favorably on the labor market and enjoy the prestige of increased abilities and financial remuneration.

I have mentioned briefly the work of the Correspondence School in providing courses for our citizens. This school has a total of 600 students taking high school work by correspondence. During the month of February 1963, 69 new students enrolled in the Correspondence School and the staff marked 2,059 papers.

This is another effort of the Department of Education to provide the instruction so necessary to competition in our complex society.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, our efforts in the cause of education are unceasing. The Adult Education and Fitness Branch has continued to expand its efforts in adult education and physical fitness. This branch worked closely with the New Brunswick Command, Royal Canadian Legion, in implementing its physical fitness and sports efficiency program.

The Athletic Leadership Training Camp, sponsored by the Legion for selected high school boys and girls, has developed into a positive program for helping young people realize their leadership potential.

During the last year a completely new physical education program for Grades 1 to 6 inclusive went into operation. Early indications are that it will be an effective program, well suited to the teachers and students. A committee is now working on a revised program in physical education for our secondary schools.

Other activities of the branch include leadership training, the development of playground leaders, social recreation, drama groups, sports conferences, adult education discussion groups, and music festivals. All these add to the educational and social enrichment of our citizens.

A few years ago "The Forum", a magazine published by the Department of Education, ceased to

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exist. During the last six months the Adult Education and Fitness Branch has issued two copies of "The Profile".

This is a new departmental publication which is sent to all teachers, trustees, members of home and school associations, etc. Its aim is to keep the public informed of services available through the Department of Education, of changes in education Acts and regulations, of new films available for school use, and generally to interest our citizens in all phases of public education.

The editorial staff consists of the supervisor of adult education and representatives of the Department of Education and Teachers' College.

In 1959 the Board of Education ceased to exist as the highest education authority in the province. Its duties and responsibilities were divided between the Minister of Education and the Executive Council.

At the same time, provision was made for an advisory council, with the Minister of Education as chairman, the Deputy Minister of Education as secretary, and a minimum of 15 members to act in an advisory capacity to the minister.

The next meeting of this council will be held in the immediate future, when it is my hope that more definite terms of reference will be developed at that time.

I need not mention at length the work of the Legislative Library. It is part of this building and all members are aware of the services rendered.

Central Library Services continues to expand its activities throughout the province. During the year the library received, catalogued, classified and forwarded 14,715 books to four different libraries. Regional libraries exist in the Albert-Westmorland-Kent area and York County. Through these libraries, as well as Central Library Services, the total book circulation was 601,714.

Bookmobiles provide a welcome service to areas visited and the books are used to advantage by old and young alike. In areas where no library facilities are as yet available, books are mailed to almost 5,000 readers. During the past

year over 38,000 books were mailed to all parts of the province.

There are indications that at least one additional regional library will be formed during 1963.

The Department of Education is aware of the possibilities of television as an educational medium.

All hon. members are aware of the place radio has taken in broadcasting certain well-defined lessons, in keeping with the program of studies for New Brunswick schools. These programs are now a recognized part of our teaching program and are well received by both teachers and students.

It is also interesting to note that our Audio Visual Bureau has a wide variety of educational films, either owned by the province or on loan from the National Film Board. These sound and silent films supplement the regular classroom instruction at all grade levels.

Films now total 7,891 and during the last year screenings increased 20.6 per cent and attendance 19.1 per cent. Reports show that 36,435 students listened to school broadcasts under the direction of 770 instructors. The Department of Education appreciates greatly the collaboration of the CBC School Broadcasts Department and the public service attitude of the private stations, without whose help the service would be impossible or ineffective.

We must ever be alert to new teaching devices. Television has definite possibilities, but, like any other new teaching aid, its use is limited by our knowledge of its possibilities and the high costs involved.

I wish to state very definitely that television can never replace the classroom teachers, but it has much to offer in challenging teachers to higher efficiency. Television can bring to a classroom the methods of experts.

In the fields of science and mathematics the TV camera and receiving set can record and produce many programs and demonstration lessons using equipment which is not available in the average high schools.

Television has been used in Europe and on the North American Continent with varying degrees of success. Its use is only in the initial stages in Canada.

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We realize, however, that we must keep abreast of modern thought and practices where such are found to be of advantage. With this in mind I have personally attended television conferences in New York and Syracuse in order to learn more of its practical use.

I, along with others in the Department of Education, am most anxious to profit by the experience and research of others, in order that when and if television programs are channeled to our schools they may be in keeping with our program of studies, reasonable in cost and acceptable to teachers, students, trustees and parents.

We shall continue to study all avenues and all angles of this modern teaching instrument of instruction. In fact, only last week representatives of the Department of Education and the teachers met representatives from the other Atlantic Provinces in Moncton to consider the desirability and feasibility of television programs being developed on a cooperative basis, to coincide with the program of studies of all Atlantic Provinces.

We will keep ourselves informed, but we shall not be panicked into too early action at too great a cost.

The increasing cost of textbooks for high school pupils has become a more definite problem as new courses are developed and improved textbooks are produced to meet the needs of these courses.

Among the various expedients used to lessen the burden of the cost of textbooks on high school pupils and their parents, the rental of textbooks seems to us to be the answer to this problem. Both British Columbia and Nova Scotia report definite satisfaction with their well-established textbook rental plans.

Officials from my department have conferred with officials in Nova Scotia, and we believe that the plan in force there can, with some modifications, be made to suit New Brunswick's need. To this end, legislation has been introduced at this session of the Legislature to make possible the introduction of such a plan.

Considerable thought was given to the possibility of introducing a rental plan for the next school

year, but as plans were made it was found that the project required so much detailed work in (a) the preparation of regulations, based on enabling legislation, (b) the preparation, printing and distribution of necessary forms, and (c) the acquiring of used textbooks owned by high school pupils, that it is considered advisable to delay the introducing of the plan for one year.

If the enabling legislation is passed, I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that all the details necessary for the smooth functioning of a high school textbook rental plan will be worked out and made effective.

When speaking of school texts it is worthy of mention that 192 titles are on the lists at the School Book Branch for free distribution or sale to high school students. Over 430,000 books were distributed to the various schools through their secretaries. The stock value of these books was \$457,000 which is an increase of \$74,000 over the previous year.

A total of 102,182 books was sent out to dealers who handle the high school texts for sale in their areas. The total distribution of books for the year was 555,311, which was an increase of 74,961 over the previous year.

In keeping with our policy of providing the best in textbooks at the most reasonable cost, several new adoptions were approved by order-in-council. When it becomes necessary to prescribe a new text due to changes in curriculum or due to the fact that a text is no longer in print, new texts are tried out in selected schools of the province; teachers and sub-committees make recommendations to the Provincial Curriculum Committee which, in turn, recommends that the best book or books be adopted.

The Provincial Curriculum Committee, with the director of curriculum and research as chairman, consists of representatives of practising teachers, superintendents, university personnel, trustees and other organizations interested in education.

Our courses in all subjects, especially language, mathematics and science, are continually under review with the express purpose of developing courses best suited to the needs of all students, in keep-

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ing with the world-wide policy of greater efficiency in essential subjects.

The School Planning Branch has continued to work to provide suitable accommodation for an ever increasing school population and to give advice and assistance to those who pay the cost of these facilities. The past year will, no doubt, be recorded as the most extensive for this branch in terms of funds expended and services rendered.

During the year approximately 273 classrooms were erected on which government grants were paid. In addition there were 17 projects for renovations and improvements of existing buildings and facilities.

The following is a summary of completed projects, and with the concurrence of the house, I'll pass over them, but I would like to have them as part of the Synoptic Report:

Thirty-one projects involving new and existing buildings added a total of 132 classrooms to the elementary school accommodation; Seven basement and furnace installations were made in existing buildings;

Eight installations of sanitary facilities in existing buildings;

Two electrical installations in existing buildings;

Eight projects involving rural and regional high school buildings, adding 83 classrooms to the secondary school accommodations, and

Three projects involving 58 classrooms and vocational areas were completed in urban areas.

Under the Rural Schools Assistance Act of 1943, the total grant paid over the years to June 30, 1961 amounted to \$10,229,282.53; grants paid during the year amounted to \$1,023,009.80, making a total of \$11,252,292.33 paid to June 30, 1962.

Under the Vocational Education Act, since 1943, grants paid to June 30, 1961 amounted to \$7,700,092.01; during the past year grants totalling \$213,271.80 were paid, making a total of \$7,913,363.81 to June 30, 1962.

Transportation of school children comes under the School Planning Branch. The following statistics will give some indication of the extent of this phase of education:

Number of conveyances operated per day	625
Number of pupils conveyed per day	32,974
Number of miles operated per day	22,273
Total cost per year — operating —	\$ 1,443,817
Average cost per mile per day	.33
Horse drawn vehicles	3
Private cars	141
Trucks	94
Contracted buses	62
School owned buses	325
Total	625

The work of the municipal bond co-ordinator has been most extensive and the financing of so many building projects has made for a very busy year in this field.

During the year, 42 debenture issues were offered to the bond market by tender; 31 of these were school issues and 11 were offered on behalf of cities, towns, hospital boards and local improvement districts.

In all, \$9,381,130 in serial debentures were sold — \$5,833,630 for schools and \$3,547,500 for municipalities. The average interest rate on school issues was 5.61 per cent and the average price received was \$98.572 per \$100 par value.

The average interest rate of municipal issues was 5.68 per cent and the average price received was \$98.564 per \$100 par value.

Teacher Shortage:

Our supply of teachers is not equal to the demand. This is not a new statement or condition, as a shortage of teachers has existed over the past 20 years. It may be accounted for in many ways:

(1) During and immediately following the last war many teachers were in the armed forces and various branches of industry and did not return to the teaching profession.

(2) The great increase in the number of students enrolling in our schools.

(3) Students are remaining longer in school than previously.

(4) Until recent years salaries and working conditions were not too attractive.

(5) Too many teachers left the province for employment elsewhere.

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(6) Individuals entering the teaching profession have greater responsibilities than those in many other areas of employment.

During the last few years every effort has been made to attract more young people to enter and remain in the profession. In this objective we have met with success. At the present time we have the following enrolments in our teacher-training program:

Teachers' College, Academic	471
Home Economics	55
Commercial	38
Industrial	32

This makes a total of 596 and of these 124 are enrolled in the two-year secondary course in Teachers' College, and 21 are enrolled in the special French language course for English-speaking student teachers.

For the past 10 years it has been common knowledge that consideration was being given to making the teacher-training course one of two years' duration. The success and efficiency of any program in the schools depends upon the qualifications of the teaching personnel.

This government, upon assuming office, faced the problem with understanding and fortitude. It was realized any change or combination of changes from a one-year to a two-year course would create certain confusion and disruption of teaching personnel for one year, no matter when the change was made. Teachers, school trustees and other organizations supported the change and decisive action resulted.

The two-year course for all student teachers has now become a reality. Beginning September 1962 all student teachers were enrolled in the two-year course. It was most gratifying to note the change had little or no effect on the total enrolment.

Additional training — additional qualifications of our teaching staff — resulting as it must in additional expense to parents, was accompanied by increases in loans. Candidates enrolled in Teachers' College, the teacher-training section of the New Brunswick Technical Institute and in the Bachelor of Education fifth year course at universities in the province are now eligible to receive an interest-free loan of \$600 per year for each year of training.

A Teacher's License and Certificate I will be granted to a student teacher who completes successfully the course at Teachers' College; Certificate II will be granted upon the successful completion of one full prescribed or approved university course.

Additional academic and professional training must be accompanied by a greater financial reward to teachers. As a result new salary scales came into effect on Jan. 1, 1963. These actions by government were approved with the express purpose of raising the prestige of the profession and providing more efficient instruction for all students in the schools of the province.

In September 1963 we expect to have a minimum of 1,000 students enrolled in our teacher-training program. This, of necessity, will demand increased staff and increased accommodations. We have been able to recruit almost a full complement of staff, and plans and specifications are in the process of preparation for a new Teachers' College to be located on ground owned by the University of New Brunswick.

While the new Teachers' College will be on the campus of the university, it will remain a separate and distinct unit of administration under the Department of Education. Its nearness, however, to the university proper will facilitate an interchange of staff when deemed necessary and allow Teachers' College students who are enrolled in the secondary course to attend the university classes in several subjects even as they do at the present time.

Progress and eventual changes for the better often create temporary hardships. Our present Teachers' College is now crowded and additional space must be found for one year until the new building is ready for occupancy. In this respect I can report definite progress and the assurance that classes will function next year with a minimum of disruption.

Our decision to embark on a two-year course will have little or no effect in the high school grades, technical institutes and trade schools. The scarcity of teachers will be somewhat intensified in elementary grades and especially in rural areas. We are facing this

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problem with determination and optimism.

A series of informative articles have been appearing in the press and will continue to appear in an effort to secure the greatest measure of cooperation from the greatest number. Former teachers will be encouraged to return to the classrooms for one year. Many retired teachers may find it both profitable and rewarding to assist in our educational efforts.

Schools with small enrolments may be grouped under one teacher, with transportation provided. Radio and television will also be used to acquaint the public with our temporary problems and to seek their aid in staffing our schools by ideas already suggested or to be suggested. In this venture we are assured of the support of teachers and trustees.

Mr. Speaker, I feel I should refer briefly to the teacher-training program offered at Teachers' College.

The course is both of an academic and professional nature. All students have a three weeks' period per year in observation and prac-

tice teaching in the schools of the city of Fredericton and/or the rural schools of Westmorland County. This part of their training program is under close supervision, and strengths and weaknesses of their efforts are discussed individually with all student teachers.

The course itself is divided into two chief groups: (1) those who are taking the secondary course, to fit them for teaching Grade 7 and upwards, and (2) those who take the elementary course, to prepare them for teaching students in Grades 1 to 6.

In addition to this larger group of students taking the academic course, we have 55 taking the two-year home economics course. Thirty are enrolled in the first year of the two-year course and 25 are enrolled in the final year.

I am including in my notes, for the information of hon. members, an outline which gives in some detail the courses of study for the several programs at Teachers' College. Mr. Speaker, with your concurrence and that of the members, I will refrain from reading the courses of study.

The courses for secondary teachers are as follows:

First Year
English 100
French 100
General methods including School Law
Mathematics 100
Physics 100
Practice teaching

Second Year
English 200
French 200
High school methods
History 110
Classics 100
Chemistry 100
Educational psychology and guidance
Practice teaching

University credits: Credits for 10 full courses at New Brunswick universities. A few of the courses are taught by the university pro-

fessors and in most of the courses the examinations of the university are written.

Course for elementary teachers:

First Year
Art and music
General methods
Reading
English
French
Health and physical education

Second Year
One of art, music or physical education
Educational psychology — term course
Guidance — term course
English
French
Teaching French as a second language

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Mathematics
Natural science
Practice teaching

Special methods of elementary school subjects
Geography
History
Practice teaching

In order to prepare a number of English-speaking students to teach French, a special course is provided for those who have demonstrated

ability in French on the departmental examinations. Twenty are now enrolled in this first-year course.

Course for English-speaking teachers of French:

First Year
Basic French
Music and art
French reading
Science
General methods

English
Mathematics

Health and physical education
Practice teaching

Second Year
History
Geography
Basic French
English
Educational psychology — 1st term
Guidance — 2nd term
Teaching French as a second language
Special methods of elementary school subjects
French reading
Practice teaching

The courses for home economics teachers are as follows:

First Year
Art and music
Chemistry
Clothing construction
English 110
Foods and nutrition
Education 100
Physical education and health
Practice teaching

Second Year
Art
Textiles
Child development
Clothing construction
Foods
Home management
Home economics education
English 210
Nutrition 200
Practice teaching

Courses for Industrial teachers:

First Year
English
Mathematics
Physics
Principles and methods
Educational psychology

Second Year
English
Mathematics
Physics
Course construction
Shop planning and layout
Audio visual aids
First aid
Departmental regulations
Practice teaching

N.B. The students will choose between "A" and "B" special courses. It will be impossible to do the work of both courses or to transfer from one to the other.

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"A" Courses**First Year**

Architectural drafting
Woodworking
Carpentry construction

Second Year

Carpentry construction
Electricity

"B" Courses**First Year**

Mechanical drafting
Metallurgy
Machine shop

Second Year

Motor mechanics
Welding

Courses for commercial teachers:**First Year**

Bookkeeping
Business machines 1

Economics
Educational psychology
English 1

Mathematics M-102
Mathematics M-103
Physiology and hygiene
Specialized subjects

Second Year

Business machines 2
Classroom management
and organization
Course outline and texts
English 2
General and specific
methods
Mathematics M-202
Mercantile law
Tests and measurements
Practice teaching

Mr. Speaker, the people of my county were deeply shocked and saddened very recently by the tragic passing of Maj.-Gen. Ganong and Mrs. Ganong. Their service to their community, county, province and nation will long be remembered.

The sudden and unexpected passing of Burton M. Hill, an eminent citizen of St. Stephen, a dedicated servant of the province and distinguished federal member for Charlotte County for many years, came as a great loss to his countless friends throughout the province and nation.

The death of Col. M. C. Buchanan brought to a close a lifetime of valued service. Colonel Buchanan is best remembered in this house for the high calibre of service given as a member of our Civil Service Commission since its inception.

Charlotte County can ill afford the loss of such outstanding citizens. Our sympathy is extended to their families.

Mr. Speaker, I am ever mindful of the wonderful people of my county and, with my colleagues representing Charlotte County, I express our gratitude for their continued support and confidence. Their confidence and cooperation

have been a great inspiration to us and although much has been accomplished in remedying many of their problems, there still remains more to be done.

We express appreciation to this administration for the friendly assistance and cooperation extended to us in resolving many of the problems that existed in our county.

Mr. Speaker, transportation is the key, the magic word, and, to coin a Tory phrase, the threshold of the door to economic growth and prosperity for a great area of my county. Nowhere is this need more urgent or important than for our islands and their truly courageous citizens.

With the fullest cooperation of the Minister of Public Works, Hon. André F. Richard, the Grand Manan Board of Trade and other directly interested organizations and individuals, a great deal of progress had been made toward acquiring more adequate transportation facilities from the Island of Grand Manan to the mainland.

Financing of the construction of the new ship, other than federal subsidies, was assured; a company to operate the service was assured; the proportionate provincial operating subsidy was assured; plans,

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specifications, construction costs and operating costs were determined and forwarded to the Maritime Commission in Ottawa at their request. Meetings of the interested parties were held with the Minister of Transport in Ottawa.

Months have since elapsed. The matter rests. There apparently is no decision.

Why has there been no decision?

There is no decision, primarily because of the attitude expressed at that meeting in Ottawa by that great champion of equal rights and Atlantic preferences, the champion of the underdog and the epitome of New Brunswick Conservatism, the Minister of Forestry and National Revenue, the federal member representing the agricultural riding of Carleton-Victoria, Hon. Hugh John Flemming.

He is unconvinced that this service deserves his support; unconvinced that this service is a necessity for the development and expansion of the most important fishing area on the south coast of our province. He is cold to the hardship that the people of my county daily encounter to eke out an existence in one of the most hazardous occupations in this province.

He is oblivious to the feeling of utter hopelessness and isolation that comes with sudden and emergency illness. He is oblivious to the isolation, privation, insecurity — a daily consideration for every man, woman and child living on Grand Manan. He is oblivious to the benefits that proper and adequate service would provide in promoting the tourist industry of this beautiful island; oblivious as he was when arbitrarily and callously ordering cancellation of night services at the Roosevelt Memorial Bridge between the Island of Campobello and Lubec, Maine; aloof and unfeeling as he was when the people of Campobello rightfully rose in protest.

He gave clear evidence of his regard for the rights of individuals and minorities and the many courteous pleas for reconsideration of his order by issuing his famous pillered Shakespearean quotation, "Much ado about nothing".

Here is a clear example of the "preferential treatment" given to New Brunswickers that our friends

opposite are always willing to propound.

The perseverance and orderly protests by the people of Campobello aroused such widespread sympathy that political expedience and the fear of more resignations dictated a change of heart by the hon. minister. Regardless of the reason for melting the heart of stone, the appreciation of the people of Campobello goes out to all who supported them in their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to go into further detail of that bridge incident at this time. It is a matter of record, particularly in the minds of the residents of Campobello.

But there is one phase of the whole matter that, to my mind, has never been adequately cleared away. It is an editorial that appeared in the Daily Gleaner on Jan. 10, 1963.

The editorial was entitled "Ingratitude" and I will now read it — just one editorial, though, Donald.

Mr. PATTERSON: I know the one too, I saw it.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN, quoting:

"The sound and fury emanating from Campobello signifies nothing, except a deplorable ingratitude on the part of those clamoring for 24-hour-a-day customs service on the new bridge to Lubec, Maine. These people asked for a bridge linking the island with the mainland. They got it, and a fine bridge it is. Now they are insisting unreasonably that the Federal Government keep its customs office open there round the clock.

"Revenue and Forestry Minister Flemming gave them their answer. He made it clear to them, as it is already clear to all who use customs facilities, that about 60 per cent of all such offices along the Canadian-American border close at night at certain seasons because of the low traffic volume.

"Instead of staging noisy, motor-roaring demonstrations and rebuking Ottawa for carrying out general policy, these people should be thanking benevolent governments for giving them the opportunity to drive from New Brunswick to Maine and for removing, once and for all, the inadequate ferry service with which they were

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afflicted. It is time now to exercise common sense and to dispense with baseless ingratitude."

"Baseless ingratitude", indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the editor of the Daily Gleaner is guilty of brazen effrontery in leveling such insults at the residents of Campobello.

The people of Campobello were absolutely correct in their stand that this bridge must be reopened to 24-hour service in the public interest.

This truth has been finally acknowledged by Hon. Mr. Flemming.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents, I urge upon the editor of the Daily Gleaner that, having prominently published his slur upon the good people of Campobello, he should now do the honorable thing by publishing a retraction of his insulting charges of "baseless ingratitude", in a gentlemanly editorial.

The Daily Gleaner has little circulation in Charlotte County, but this editorial attack that I have quoted may have created in the minds of residents of other areas an entirely false impression of the fine New Brunswickers living on Campobello. Unquestionably a public retraction is in order, and I am sure hon. members will agree with me that it should be forthcoming.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us return to the need for a new vessel on the run between Grand Manan and the mainland.

It is obvious that the Hon. Minister of Forestry and National Revenue is not prepared to alter his stubborn position in regard to the provision of adequate transportation facilities for Grand Manan. A month from tonight it no longer will be necessary to require a decision from him, as he will have been replaced by a man who will be more receptive to the needs of Grand Manan and the fine people living there.

Deer Island is relatively close to the mainland of Charlotte County at L'Etete. Interspaced between these two points are several small islands that could possibly be bridged, or joined in some fashion. Such a major project would provide 24-hour access to the mainland and

would afford a complete by-pass of one of the most dangerous stretches of water in North America. It would also provide the necessary means to improve the economy and make it a veritable mecca for tourists.

The action of the tides during certain periods of the year creates currents in excess of eight knots, which makes ferry traffic most hazardous even during the best of weather conditions. The members representing the county of Charlotte have requested a joint survey by federal and provincial authorities to determine a method of accomplishing the desirable objective.

As an important part of the survey it is necessary for a study to be conducted of the movement of fish through the L'Etete passages; as well as conclusion of the economic feasibility of such a major project.

The much discussed Passamaquoddy power project and the submissions made to the International Joint Commission would have accomplished this end by the use of dams and locks indicated on their plans. But activity has slowed down on this project.

The economic future of Charlotte County looks promising indeed, and it is encouraging to note the spirit of optimism that prevails among our people.

The introduction of steel trawlers by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Industry and Development is creating interest in additional fish processing plants. The firm of Connors Brothers Limited of Black's Harbor have recently opened a plant that had been closed for a considerable period of time. They have completely renovated a plant on Grand Manan, at a cost approaching \$200,000, which will use the most advanced methods of fish processing available and will employ in excess of 100 people.

We are fortunate indeed, Mr. Speaker, to have Connors Brothers Limited located in our county. This progressive firm has pioneered and encouraged many of the new techniques in use in the fishing industry today. Their diversification in past years is providing year-round markets for our many species of fish and employment for our people.

The firm of Conley's Lobsters in St. Andrews has established live lobster overseas markets, using air

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freight transportation to the countries of Belgium, Holland, France and England.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I failed to mention an incident that occurred last fall and which pointed up the great need of our remaining alert as a nation.

On Nov. 14 it was reported that a Russian fishing fleet was then operating in the Bay of Fundy, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Ostensibly they were fishing for fish.

Federal government officials stated that nothing could be done about their presence in these waters so long as they stayed beyond the three-mile limit. That was the position of the Diefenbaker government.

But the position of Louis J. Robichaud was quite different.

Within hours Premier Robichaud had searched out the legal authorities that as long ago as 1621 established the Bay of Fundy as an integral part of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Lawyer Robichaud sent off a telegram to lawyer Diefenbaker. Lawyer Diefenbaker learned from that telegram a lesson in law relating to our territorial limits.

Mr. AMES: Oh, he's a wizard!

Hon. Mr. RICHARD: No, he's a lawyer.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: The attitude of the Diefenbaker government changed to correspond with that of Premier Robichaud. Mr. Diefenbaker began making angry sounds and sending notes and the Russian vessels departed.

Mr. STAIRS: They didn't like the Liberals around them.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Mr. Speaker, I submit that our own Premier Robichaud is deserving of full marks for the removal of those foreign vessels from the traditional fishing waters of our own fishermen. And I might add that the fishermen of our coast have given him full credit for it.

One more point, Sir. In addition to having our territorial waters of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence adequately protected for our own fishermen in future, our fishing industry requires for its protection the early declaration of a 12-mile limit — the so-called 6-and-6 limit.

I am confident that this also will be achieved after April 8, when we will benefit from a federal government that will get action instead of arguments in international affairs.

The exploration and development program underway by Mount Pleasant Mines Limited toward producing the first tin mine in North America has given further rise to a spirit of optimism in Charlotte County. We are watching with interest their progress and we are gratified with the sincerity of the principals of Mount Pleasant Mines Limited.

The presence of this company has contributed immensely to the economy of Charlotte County during the past year. During the peak of the operation last year 88 people were employed. We wish them well, and the members from Charlotte will continue to give them every cooperation and assistance.

Charlotte County enjoyed the greatest capital construction program in its history this past year, with a resultant shortage of skilled tradesmen, many of whom had to be brought in from other areas of the province. I will mention a few of the projects completed or in the course of construction.

I do so not for the discouragement of my friends opposite, but primarily for their enlightenment. The Sir James Dunn Arena, the St. Andrews Trade School, the major addition to the Carleton Stamp Building in St. Stephen — and I wish to add my personal congratulations to this very progressive firm — new addition to the St. Stephen High School, new telephone exchange building, new housing subdivision in St. Stephen, government garage in Chamcook, new schools at St. George and Beaver Harbor, hydro substation at St. George, new restaurants, motels, and I could go on and on.

Mr. AMES: Go on then.

Mr. KEITH: Etcetera, etcetera!

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: It was a big year, a big Liberal year — — —

Mr. KEITH: Oh yes, a big Liberal year!

Mr. BISHOP: Bully for you!

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: — — — and it is reflected in the improved employment statistics as reported by the St. Stephen office of the National Employment Service.

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It is also due in large part to a renewed confidence in the economic future of Charlotte County.

In addition to the capital construction program, a major secondary road program was undertaken throughout the county and we are grateful to the Minister of Public Works for recognizing our problems in a concrete and adequate manner.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood and his colleagues who have followed him in the debates have, as usual, painted a grotesquely distorted and malicious picture of the major developments that are underway in this province, all around them, under their very noses and everywhere they care to look. They display, by their predilections of gloom, an utter contempt for the intelligence of the electorate of this province.

I can only say to them, in all sincerity, that "There are none so blind as those who will not see."

Reference was made by the Leader of the Opposition to the closing of Coloroll Ltd. in St. Stephen. It was truly regrettable, although every effort was made by this government to help in creating markets for the product manufactured by Coloroll Ltd.

For a time we were able to interest a very reliable firm, Canada Decalcomania Co. Ltd., in substantially assisting Coloroll financially. After a year of mediocre success in production and of major financial losses, Decalcomania withdrew their support and the president of Coloroll took off for parts unknown.

Our approach is quite unlike that of the previous administration, who gave up when faced with adversities and setbacks. I recall to the short memory of the Leader of the Opposition — he's not here this afternoon — — —

Mr. AMES: He's not missing anything.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: — — — the name of the firm, St. Croix Valley Products, St. Stephen, which failed during the term of office of the Flemming administration. That Tory government gave up in defeat. They did nothing. But, through the efforts of this government, we are confident that a firm to be known as St. Stephen Textiles Ltd. will establish in the former premises of Coloroll Ltd. in the very

near future — I was talking to Mayor Groom just before coming over to the house today.

Mr. HORTON: You and Kent County got the works.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Mr. Speaker, the Opposition Leader mentioned in his remarks the closing of the James Robertson Co. Ltd. of Saint John, N. B. In this instance, as in the previous one, he displays an unusual talent for ignorance of the facts.

The parent company of James Robertson Co. Ltd. and all its branch establishments in Canada were acquired by Crane Ltd. I am pleased to advise the Hon. Leader that the former James Robertson Company is still in operation in Saint John, operating under the name of Crane Ltd.

In addition, I wish to inform the Hon. Leader that instead of losing an industry, as he inferred, Saint John has acquired a new firm known as Emco Ltd., which is a plumbing and heating supply house, as was the James Robertson Company.

Perhaps the Hon. Leader preferred not to read the congratulations and good wishes extended to the new firm of Emco Ltd., which appeared in one of our daily newspapers, as they officially announced the opening of their new premises a very few days prior to Mr. Sherwood's address in this house.

Every effort is being made to encourage industry to establish in the St. Stephen-Milltown area and I am hopeful that, as a result of a recent lead concerning a prospective industry that has been given to the Milltown Town Council by this government, a successful conclusion will result.

The council have been assured of the fullest cooperation from all departments of government concerned.

The recent announcement of the establishment of a garment manufacturing industry in Woodstock is the result of negotiations initiated and conducted by the Departments of Industry and Development, Labour, and Education. A program of job training, involving some 550 employees for a period of three years, is waiting final ratification by the Department of Education and the companies concerned, so that production will commence at an early date.

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I might add, because I see Mr. Stairs is writing feverishly, that Mr. Thompson, the supervisor of industrial education, is now in Montreal planning the agreement that will bring these industries to Woodstock.

Mr. STAIRS: Yes, but you didn't negotiate for them, Henry. You had nothing to do with it. You did nothing but hold them up.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: I wish to refer for a moment to certain inferences arising out of study by the public accounts committee of the accounts of the Department of Education and the desire of the member from Carleton, Mr. Stairs, to acquire more details about my expense account for the year ending 1962.

The inferences were unfair and unwarranted and serve to point up the insidious efforts of members opposite to manufacture issues where none exist.

For his benefit and for the benefit of the public, who may or may not have drawn certain conclusions based on his inferences, I am going to make my position crystal clear.

As long as I am Minister of Education, a position which I regard with the utmost honor and humility, I will undertake my responsibilities as I see them, which means full-time attention to the many facets of this most important department.

I will make the decisions that are my responsibility, based on the sound advice of the very competent officials of the department and representations made to me and to the department by those associations and groups engaged in education as their primary interest. I will make these decisions with the full knowledge of what these decisions imply, and this cannot be done by being a part-time minister.

I will make myself available, inside and outside my office, to the many organizations and associations whose desire is, as mine, to make the educational system of New Brunswick the most effective and practical in Canada, serving the needs and desires of both our young people and our adults.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: I refer to several of these organizations: The New Brunswick Teachers' Associa-

tion and their local county associations, the New Brunswick Trustees' Association, and their individual school boards, l'Association Acadienne d'Education, (the Acadian Education Association), l'Association des Instituteurs Acadiens (the Acadian Teachers' Association), the New Brunswick Home and School Association, the Secondary Principals' Association, the Vocational Teachers' Association, the New Brunswick Education Association, the Education Advisory Council, the Vocational Advisory Board, and so on.

I will, when my schedule permits, attend official school openings, school graduations, school programs of any nature, where my presence may add some encouragement to those participating and those instructing.

I will give encouragement to the arts in all its forms, at both the school and adult level. I will give encouragement to the development of sound physical education programs whenever and wherever I can.

I will fulfill my responsibilities as a member of the senate of the University of New Brunswick. I will fulfill my responsibilities to make annual visits to all the universities of the province. I will fulfill my responsibilities as the minister in liaison with the New Brunswick Museum, the minister responsible for the Historic Sites Protection Act, the minister responsible for the Province's Centenary celebrations, and many more.

I will fulfill my responsibilities as the government representative on the board of governors of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery and the Beaverbrook Theatre. I will fulfill my responsibilities as a member of the standing committee of ministers of education of Canada.

If these and many other duties in the interest of education in the province require that I travel outside the province, then I will not hesitate to accept those engagements.

I will fulfill my responsibilities as a member of this government and I will accept those duties assigned to me by the Premier in the interests of the people and province of New Brunswick.

With the above statement, I place on the records of this house the details of my expense account

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under question by the hon. member from Carleton, Mr. Stairs.

Mr. STAIRS: Good.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: In the performance of my duties as Minister of Education, and fulfilling the other duties assigned to me, I spent 241 days, exclusive of the house sittings, during the year in question.

In the course of these duties, I drove a total of 29,168 miles and was on duty outside of the province on seven occasions. I trust this explanation will satisfy the curiosity of the inquiring member, as it should if his arithmetic is not as deplorable as his attempts to sow suspicion.

Mr. KEITH: Too much golf, Henry.

Mr. STAIRS: That was no answer at all.

OPP. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Mr. Speaker, the performance of the opposition to date, with their unknowledgeable criticism, their avidity in manufacturing false issues that are nonexistent, their complete disregard for the intelligence of the people of New Brunswick, remind me of the bottom pan of a double boiler — it gets all steamed up, but it has no idea what's cooking.

Mr. STAIRS: Could you tell us how many days on the golf course, and how much you lost playing golf, Henry — if you want to get nasty.

Mr. PATTERSON: It is crystal clear.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: You will find out one day when I was on the golf course.

Mr. STAIRS, as GOVT. MEMBERS protested: He's the guy that started this. That's the most political minister we have ever had.

OPP. MEMBER: You haven't heard the end of it either.

Hon. Mr. DesBRISAY: And you haven't heard the end of it either.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please! The Hon. Minister of Education has the floor — no interruptions, please.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in welcoming back to the Legislature the Financial Critic, Mr. Patterson. I am pleased that he is now feeling better and extend best wishes for his continued good health.

It is quite apparent, Sir, from the length of his remarks and the acid

comment that they embodied, that the hon. member is back in his old form.

It is also quite apparent that he has lost none of his facility for making figures perform whatever tricks may suit his purpose. Both in and out of office, his statistics can be quite misleading.

The hon. member, when Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, was the master planner of the grand deception of the public under the former Flemming administration. It was his delegated job to convince the electorate, the taxpayers, that it was quite impossible for the Tory government to keep its Tory promise to abolish the sales tax—the promise that had won for them the 1952 election.

The government of that day had fallen heir to some real windfalls, first of all through the greatly improved federal-provincial tax sharing agreements that had just been concluded between the McNair and St. Laurent administrations and later through further increases in provincial revenue from this same field under the new Conservative government at Ottawa.

It became the task, the delegated task of the then Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, now Financial Critic, to conceal the buoyant revenue picture to deceive the public.

His misleading and downgrading efforts of yesterday were effective, but, Mr. Speaker, he will never again reach the pinnacle of deception that he attained when juggling the figures to suit the purposes of the Flemming government.

Year after year, he juggled millions of dollars between current account and capital account, each year showing a very minor and most fictitious surplus on ordinary account.

Capital expenditures in their tens of millions, that quite properly should have been funded or capitalized, were charged against current account to wipe out large surpluses.

Mr. KEITH: Debts.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: There was one principal purpose — to deceive the people of New Brunswick, to mislead the taxpayers to believe that the Tory government had no means to keep its sales tax promise, to make the public believe that the hospital premium tax must be imposed on top of the retained sales

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tax, to enable them to carry out extensive vote-getting capital road projects out of this concealed surplus of revenue account, projects that should properly have been capitalized.

Mr. PATTERSON: You should have been Financial Critic.

Mr. PENDRIGH: Who wrote it, Henry?

GOVT. MEMBER: Not you, Pendrigh.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Mr. Speaker, this is why one is less than amused over the charges of concealment by hon. members opposite. They were the past masters of concealment and deceit.

They took the millions of dollars that could have been used by them to keep their vote-getting promise to abolish the sales tax, they took those same millions and used them callously to buy more votes with roads and memorial bridges.

The Financial Critic is fond of asking direct questions and making charges.

I ask him to answer this question honestly, for the first time: Could the Flemming government have kept its promise to abolish the sales tax without a deficit on current account, if it had properly charged capital expenditures to capital instead of current account?

I am sure the answer is "Yes", if he will give it truthfully, and that answer is the proof of their concealment.

Mr. Speaker, the same question may be asked concerning the premium tax.

Is it not true that the Flemming government could have instituted the hospital services plan out of current revenue if it had refrained from charging so many millions of capital expenditure against current account? The answer, again, would have to be "Yes".

They had a choice to make. They could absorb this cost and admit the deceit they had then practised on the taxpayer of New Brunswick for seven long years, or they could levy their premium tax, another burden on an already heavily burdened public.

Mr. PATTERSON: Did you write that?

Mr. KEITH: He never wrote that. That's not coming from the Department of Education.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Being Tories, they naturally levied the new premium tax, on top of the sales tax they still deceitfully retained.

Mr. Speaker, this government promised to wipe out the premium tax. We did so without delay.

These costs and all other departmental costs have increased appreciably these past two years. There has been a neglected need for many new programs that would provide the absolutely essential educational services, industrial expansion and job opportunities that we must have if we are ever to bring our economy and human welfare to acceptable levels.

This government has initiated those programs with energy and determination, and it is beginning to pay off in improved economic and human conditions.

A part of the cost is being carried through deficit financing. This is not new in any province of Canada. In fact, it is the pattern across Canada today. We are amortizing expenditures of a capital nature over a period of years. This, too, is not new.

When an industrial firm builds and equips a new plant, it does not try to pay for it out of that year's revenue. Only the strange philosophy of the Financial Critic and the former Conservative government subscribes to such a theory.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are deficit financing in preference to loading more taxation on the public, as hon. members opposite would like us to do and as they would do without hesitation if they had the power.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: But, Sir, we are providing those programs that will build our economy and province, and with that upsurge in the economy, expanded revenues will be created.

This government will not follow the consistent urging of the opposition to increase the sales tax or impose other taxes, unless and until it should be in the public interest.

It is not in the public interest now. Neither is it in the public interest that we should reduce services and programs of industrial expansion and improved educational facilities.

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This government is being honest with the public. The former government was the government of concealment, as I have just revealed.

Mr. Speaker, let me deal briefly with one of the charges made against us yesterday concerning our higher education program.

With regard to capital grants, mention was made only of capital assistance given to the University of New Brunswick. Table 15 of the Deutsch Report indicates, under the title "Sources of Capital Funds", that the province of New Brunswick provided New Brunswick universities with \$2,805,000 over the period 1956-57 to 1961-62, a six-year period, and I would just like to read a section:

"It is clear that provincial government support for New Brunswick's universities and colleges has become progressively more inadequate during the past six years. Although there have been substantial contributions toward capital projects at the University of New Brunswick, there has been virtually no assistance for the improvement of physical facilities at the province's other universities. At the same time, the University of New Brunswick has not been able to maintain its operating resources at an adequate level while the other institutions in the province have actually experienced declining per-student revenue for their instructional activities.

"Had the provincial government not provided considerable supplementary assistance to absorb deficits incurred by the University of New Brunswick after payment of its regular grant, even the Provincial University would have experienced reduced per-student revenues for operating purposes."

I might add that all of the operating deficits have been paid by the present government.

Under the provisions of the Deutsch Report, a total of \$5,500,000 in capital grants will be paid to New Brunswick universities over the coming five-year period. This assistance will be given to all universities, not just U. N. B.

The apportionment of this will be found at pages 106 and 107 of the report of the royal commission. I suggest hon. members opposite should read this for their enlightenment. It presents a totally different picture from that presented yesterday by the Financial Critic.

Mr. PATTERSON: I said \$1,100,000, you say \$5,500,000; it is the same thing — five years.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Discussion yesterday was confined to capital grants. In the area of operating grants this government has paid operating deficits for the University of New Brunswick, over and above the normal \$553,000 annual grant, of \$297,000 in fiscal 1960-61 and \$493,000 in fiscal 1961-62.

The Deutsch Report calls for operating grants totalling \$1,200,000, plus a grant of \$330 for each New Brunswick resident enrolled. This raises the estimated operating grants to over \$2,000,000 per year, with the actual figure dependent upon the number of New Brunswick residents enrolled.

Again, provision has been made for all New Brunswick universities, rather than just principally U.N.B.

I suggest that the Financial Critic tried yesterday to present only a part of the total picture of assistance that this government is arranging for all universities. He presented only the part that would best suit his party's purpose.

Mr. PATTERSON: I only used it as an illustration.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Mr. Speaker, the Financial Critic must have had a tender conscience yesterday. In the midst of his generalized attempt to sow doubt and damage the credit rating of the province—a practice well known to Tories in opposition — he suggested that something might be said by us about the syndicate that successfully bid for an issue of New Brunswick debentures last fall.

On that score he is right. As he put it, "Score one" for the opposition. And what a score!

The province called tenders on a debenture issue of \$5 million, 5-1/4 per cent for a 25-year period. Five syndicates bid, ranging from 92.19 to 92.51. They were opened on Oct. 24. The Cuban crisis broke just at the time of the tender call and had forced the price down. No bid was accepted.

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Tenders were called again from seven syndicates, with prices ranging from 96.29 to 98.26. These were opened on Nov. 15.

The three-week wait brought an increase of 5.75 points in the price, saving the province \$287,500.

Mr. Speaker, the syndicate that successfully tendered for this issue at an excellent price for the province was headed by Nesbitt Thomson & Co. Ltd. and W. C. Pitfield & Co. Ltd. The latter are the employers of the Financial Critic. Apparently all do not share the dire forebodings of gloom and chaos purveyed yesterday by the hon. member opposite.

Hon. Mr. LEVESQUE: Shame, shame!

Mr. KEITH: You had better tell the rest of it.

Mr. PATTERSON: You might ask them how much money they lost on it too.

GOVT. MEMBERS: Shame!

Hon. Mr. LEVESQUE: You got your salary.

Mr. McCAIN: That is about as far as you could think.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: The Financial Critic seemed dismayed yesterday over economic and employment conditions in the Saint John area. He sought reasons to blame this government.

Let him search no further. Any difficulties in the Saint John area are largely attributable to the fall-off in business at the winter port, due directly to the policy of the Diefenbaker government in providing all-winter icebreaking service on the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. STAIRS: Go back to Charlotte County.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Provincially, I ask the Hon. Financial Critic not to cry too loudly for special attention for Saint John. They have done quite well and we are all pleased.

Mr. PENDRIGH: It is a wonder they have.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: But this government believes that all parts of New Brunswick are entitled to a share of our provincial economic and industrial development. We believe that all New Brunswickers, wherever they may live in the province, are entitled to equality of opportunity.

Hon. Mr. LEVESQUE: That's right.

Mr. CHALMERS: Why don't you practise it?

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: That is our policy. And that is why, today, new industries and new jobs are being started in all areas of the province, for the general betterment of our people.

Mr. Speaker, there is only one other subject that I would like to deal with today. It is the false charge of concealment that the opposition is endeavoring to make stick. They are meeting with no success in this, because they have nothing to base it upon.

Mr. LAWRENCE: We have.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: Yet they continue to try, through innuendo, insinuation and back-alley gossip.

They have asked questions. The answers have been given freely and frankly.

They have asked for the tabling of correspondence, documents, etc.—some of them of a nature that former governments never made public. But this government has nothing to hide. All papers that were asked for, and more, have been tabled for public inspection by the opposition.

Mr. KEITH: A few telegrams.

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: One of their number is reported to have stated gleefully outside this chamber that the government would not table the papers and documents relating to the new pulp mill on the Miramichi. He said, "And then we will have the government on the hook."

They thought that such documents would either not be tabled or would be shown to the Opposition Leader only in private, as was done by former governments.

But their mean little game of sowing suspicion was all too obvious. They did not want to see the records. They wanted a false issue.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. IRWIN: So the government tabled all documents and the little Tory game and their false issue went out of the window. Now they are trying another approach—the motion that will be adequately dealt with next week.

This brings me to the point where I must remind hon. members opposite that they should practise what they preach.

First of all, I would ask hon. members opposite if they will ask

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this government to table all correspondence, documents, etc., concerning certain trafficking in Crown lands that took place under their administration. I am sure their request would be met.

The only trouble is that so much of the detail in this regard disappeared from the files with the departure of the former Conservative government, the tabling would be far from complete and many of the intimate details would be missing. That would be no fault of this government.

The second point is this. It has been a practice of many years' standing that the Minister of Finance, as he begins his budget address, sends a copy across the floor to the Financial Critic so that he may have it for study immediately as the speech is delivered.

This was done by my colleague last Tuesday.

The Minister of Finance went further. He sent an extra copy to the Opposition Leader also, out of courtesy.

This time-honored practice also extends to the Financial Critic. The practice has been that, as he begins to speak, a copy is delivered to the desk of the Minister of Finance.

Mr. Speaker, this did not happen yesterday. The Minister of Finance did not receive his copy of the Financial Critic's speech at that time.

I am informed that, at the Premier's direction, a number of phone calls were made last evening in an attempt to obtain a copy of the Financial Critic's speech from him and other representatives of the opposition.

Copies, and extra copies, had been made available to representatives of the news media early yesterday afternoon. I have no quarrel with this. In fact, I commend the Financial Critic for doing so. But none could be obtained for the Finance Minister or government, out of courtesy or otherwise, until nearly midnight last night.

I first saw a copy of the speech this morning, since I became somewhat tired of waiting for it last evening. I would have appreciated the opportunity to study it in detail so that I could have replied today to some of the questions

raised. I regret that has not been possible. Consequently, those matters affecting my department and others will have to await further debate and discussion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me hold a mirror up to the faces of the men across the floor who are so desperately trying to make stick their false charge of concealment.

The government has held back nothing. Yet they hold back even a copy of this speech, contrary to established practice and the courtesies that are expected of gentlemen in this assembly.

Mr. CHALMERS: Ah, go on, how small can you get?

Mr. KEITH: That's a great way to defend yourself.

Mr. KEITH continued the debate in these words:

Mr. Speaker:

I join with other speakers in extending my loyalty and best wishes to Her Majesty the Queen. To Lieutenant-Governor J. Leonard O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, to you, Monsieur l'Orateur, and other members of the house, I extend greetings and best wishes for continued good health and happiness.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to welcome back to this legislative assembly my good friend and colleague, Mr. Donald D. Patterson, and to congratulate him on the very fine job he did yesterday as Financial Critic — I see the minister is leaving; I've listened to him, he could listen to me.

Mr. STAIRS: He has no courtesy.

Mr. KEITH: I trust that Mr. Patterson's health will continue to improve. His financial ability will be greatly needed to straighten out the financial dilemma of this province when the Conservative members are again called upon to form the government after the next provincial election.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate our new Leader, the Hon. C. B. Sherwood, and assure him of our continuous support in his drive to return responsible government to our province under his capable leadership.

My congratulations are also extended to the Minister of Finance for his effort on Tuesday. The fact that there were no new taxes was justly headlined by the Evening Times-Globe on March 5. This is the first budget that he has intro-

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duced which did not have some new streamlined form of increased taxation in spite of the present Premier's solemn election promise not to increase taxes or reduce services. Apparently the government is giving some thought to the possibility of calling a provincial election.

Many New Brunswickers are asking where the province is headed. It was difficult to find the answer in the Minister of Finance's budget speech. One thing is certain — the province is going farther and farther in debt. This is a serious situation.

Since the present Liberal government assumed office in July 1960, the provincial debt has increased by an unprecedented amount. Fiscal year 1960-61, 9,341 million; 1961-62, 7,668 million; 1962-63, an estimated 4.4 million, and no doubt the actual amount will exceed this figure for a total of 21.4 million.

In addition, a 6.1 million increase in revenue account is estimated for the year 1963-64. But that is not the whole story — a \$6 million deficit is estimated in capital account in addition, for a total deficit for this year of \$12 million. This will increase the total minimum net debt to an estimated 33.4 million for four years, if the present government lasts that long.

Mr. STAIRS: Never.

Mr. KEITH: The actual figure will no doubt reach \$40 million, for approximately a million dollars a month — a very impressive example of Liberal action under the often quoted "dynamic leadership of Premier Louis J. Robichaud". He is leading alright, however, the big question is, where?

The situation recalls to mind the experience of an aviator who supposedly was planning a flight across the United States of America from East to West and ended up in

Ireland. He was given the name of "Wrong-Way Corrigan". I predict that the present Liberal Premier will be named "Wrong-Way Robichaud".

Hon. Mr. DUMONT: This is false appellation.

OPP. MEMBER: He (the Premier) missed that.

Mr. KEITH: Do you want me to say that again?

GOVT. MEMBER: If you need to, yes.

Hon. Mr. LEVESQUE: Don't worry, he doesn't want it.

Mr. KEITH: I'm sorry, I'll warn you the next time.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Nobody would believe you, anyway.

Mr. KEITH: That's what you think. It's quite obvious where we're going, is it?

The sad and unfortunate result of this increased debt is the increased cost of servicing this public debt. This cost will again jump this year by an estimated \$1.6 million over the 1962-63 estimate. This amount alone will swallow up the estimated increase in revenue from the gasoline tax, which was increased last year. This revenue would normally be used to build and improve highways.

Mr. Speaker, our Leader in the throne speech debate made a strong case against this government and its weakness in matters related to industrial and economic growth. He pointed out the great Liberal myth concerning industry under the present government.

Now, the Minister of Finance in his address the other day included a statistical summary. I have looked at this very carefully and have found some figures which clearly point to the falseness of the government's claim about economic growth.

Compare these economic indicators for 1960, when the Conservatives left office, and 1962, when the Liberals really went to town with their irresponsible talk.

	1960	1962
Farm cash income	\$ 48.11 million	\$ 42.30 million—Down
Fishing industry value	9.18 million	9.11 million—Down
Coal production value	1.02 million tons	815,000 tons—Down
Manufacturing shipments	\$350. million	\$338 million—Down
New investment, fixed durable assets	\$180.6 million—real	\$ 177.3 million—estimated—Down