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entire economy of the province of New Brunswick with threats of change of government, with uncertainties which hamper the development of industry, which impair the location of new industry in this area, putting an unfair type of tax on industry and business by the type of business tax which has been imposed upon them. This, Mr. Speaker, we would not do. But such responsibilities and authorities as can be placed in the hands of local governments, at a speed which will not disrupt the economy and the general government of the province of New Brunswick, should and must be done, because local government can be more efficient than provincial government.

Decentralization is more competent than centralization. Let us have local government. Let this government consider the people instead of their own selfish purposes.

Mr. SPEAKER, as Mr. VanHorne rose: Order, please. It is my duty to warn the members who have not yet spoken in the debate that if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition takes the floor at this time, he closes the debate. If any others wish to speak, they must do so before he does.

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, I was really amazed at the Hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. He seems to think that the people of this province are just as ignorant of legislation as he is. He seems to forget that when the bills were brought before committee he didn't know what was in them. It took him hours and days for people to tell him what it was all about — and this is the Minister of Municipal Affairs who gets up and says that we don't know what is going on!

We read the same way as you read, and we read where this government refused a plebiscite to let the people of this province decide whether they wanted this system or not. We read where it was steam-rolled right into the whole fabric of our democratic society in this province by eliminating local government.

The Minister of Municipal Affairs, like a babe in the woods, fell silent along with the other members

of his own government, although three or four of them at that time seriously considered crossing the floor of the house. In fact, one of them went so far as to find out how to do it, and that is the spirit of one member, but they silenced him.

This thing was steamrolled, it was a design set up for the super-concentration of power in the hands of a little clique here in Fredericton headed by the present Premier.

Mr. Speaker, let's not kid ourselves. Instead of fattening the goose to kill it, they starved it for six years and then they killed it by killing the municipalities. After six years in office, they gave the municipalities \$1,000,000 less for education than was being given to them in 1960. This government comes along now and says they are doing this to help the plight of the municipalities. They starve them for six years and then they abolish them. That is really helping in a big way! It is also destroying democracy in this province.

And what about this whole system of assessment? They are setting up this government as the sole assessor and tax collector in this province. Why is that being done? Next year, after they try to fool the people for the next election by having the \$1.50 rate, they will bring it up to \$3 or \$4.50 or \$5, and that is what is going to have to be done if they want to pay their bills.

This whole thing is a smoke screen. This is an exercise in dictatorship and it means the abolition of local governments.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen many things happening in this province, but when you have a Minister of Municipal Affairs who, of his own accord, doesn't know what is in a bill his own government brings in regarding municipal affairs, I say it is time we bid good riddance to this government, and that is exactly what we are going to do at the next election.

As far as the corpse that the Minister of Municipal Affairs was talking about, well, that is going to take no time at all, we are going to bury it right quick, and you will be right along there with it.

Mr. Speaker, this motion has to do with the restoration of democracy in this province and the hon.

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members opposite who vote against it will be voting against democracy, as they have been doing for the past 18 months on that side of the house.

Mr. Speaker, I urge them to look into their consciences — though the hour is late, it is not that late — to let themselves see that there is nothing wrong in this motion. There is nothing that detracts from anything that is good, but there is everything good in this request to permit the people to restore local government at the local level.

This motion has not been brought here for any purpose of harassing the government or for doing anything in a negative way. We insist on local government. It is a positive measure. It was something our people had and need again in a revised and modern form, but they need it now.

I invite the hon. members opposite to join us in voting for this motion.

Motion Defeated

Mr. SPEAKER put the question and the motion was defeated.

Address Debate

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN, resuming the debate on the speech from the throne, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

At the outset I want to commend you for the impartiality and fairness which you display in the rulings you are required to make each and every day in the exercise of your exacting duties. I know that all members of this house join with me when I say you perform your duties in an exemplary and outstanding manner.

We rejoice in the continued good health and attendance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the proceedings of this house. He has occupied a great number of prominent positions in the public life of the province: Minister of Health, Attorney General, Premier, Chief Justice, and now, of course, Lieutenant-Governor. His presence is an inspiration to the members of this house.

We mourn the death of our Governor-General. He was a great

Canadian and a living example of the best traditions of our country.

Mr. GUERETTE took the chair as Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Several previous speakers in this debate have commented on many of the unique features of this sitting of the Legislature.

We are all aware of the Centennial celebrations taking place all over this province and all over Canada. It appears particularly significant that our Premier and the federal government agreed to use our special Centennial funds to build the magnificent new office building which was opened on March 14. Its works of art on each floor, together with the impressive entrance or foyer will be a constant reminder of our Centennial heritage.

I would like also, Mr. Speaker, to commend our sister province of Nova Scotia in using their special Centennial grants for the starting of the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building. It was my privilege recently to go through this building with the Deputy Minister of Health and the Dean of the Medical School and to see just what facilities will be available for the medical students of the Atlantic Provinces in the immediate future.

May I congratulate the mover and seconder of the address of His Honour who have become new friends and colleagues of mine in the past six months, and may I particularly congratulate Mr. Doucett on his detailed study as chairman of the select committee on the Lord's Day Act.

My colleague and associate, the Minister of Education, recently showed again in this house, as he has shown over many months, his ability in debate and informing the public of the progress in the rapidly changing, improving and expanding educational department of government and particularly in the schools, school boards and new school districts of the province. I also admired his moving into the French language for a short period and only wish that my own effort in this regard would be understandable by this house, but I shall leave this to my more able colleagues.

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Many things were said in this debate by the Leader of the Opposition and by the immediate previous speaker, the member from York. We all share in Mr. Ames' enthusiasm about the new pulp mill and development in York County and about the wonderful recreational park development associated with the Mactaquac power project. Before considering any other remarks of his or of his new-found leader, I would prefer to move to some expansion of several items mentioned in the speech from the throne.

We have said that we will be developing our program for citizen and community hand in hand with the program for equal opportunity which has already been launched in the past three months. If that program was concerned with programs and opportunities for groups of people, our new and expanding program for citizen and community will show our concern for the individual citizen.

Respect for individual rights will be expressed in the new Act which will assist the individual who comes up against bureaucracy and needs an opportunity for redress. This, of course, will be afforded by the bill setting up the office of ombudsman.

Particularly in the field of health and welfare, one is aware of the individual and his needs, the concern for his immediate state and for his future state. As we have developed a hospital service program over the years, we must emphasize again and again the importance of the individual employee of the hospital or the institution and his desire to attend to the needs, concern, fears and worries of the individual patient coming under his care.

Most New Brunswickers are probably aware that this government, in cooperation with the federal government, plans to institute a total program of medical care in 1968. Federal Bill C-227 concerning medicare was passed by the House of Commons on Dec. 8, 1966. A preliminary meeting was held by the health ministers of Canada in Toronto in January and our officials have recently been in Ottawa

to make themselves more familiar with the details and the thinking of the federal authorities.

It is now planned to hold a federal-provincial Health Ministers' Conference in Ottawa on April 17 and 18. Following this, it is the intention of the government to appoint a citizens' planning committee on medicare to work with the Health Department in planning for a system for the provision of medical care to all the people of New Brunswick beginning in mid-year 1968.

Of course, the medical profession will have representatives on this committee, and there will also be representatives of the public, including one or more ladies.

While we are planning for medicare for all, we are extremely concerned with the provision of health care for those in need right now. For this reason, my colleague the Hon. John MacCallum, Minister of Youth and Welfare, and myself prepared the way for the provision of medical and drug services to people receiving social welfare, starting on Jan. 1 of this year.

As we realized there were many other groups other than those receiving direct social welfare who could not afford to pay for doctor services and for drugs, we are now expanding this service to include families on mothers' allowance, blindness and disabled persons' allowances and old age assistance. Similar arrangements will also be made for certain persons in the lowest income ranges who would otherwise find it impossible to secure health care for themselves and their families in emergency situations or in periods of extended illness or treatment. These measures will assist many citizens pending provision of the universal program of medical care by July 1, 1968.

We have also been gaining experience in alcohol education in the community services section of the Department of Health. The first treatment unit is functioning quite well in Saint John. We have been making grants and giving assistance to private organizations and groups of individuals who have been working with the community services section of this program.

We have case workers and social workers in each region of the prov-

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ince making themselves available to those people in need and to families where there is an alcohol problem. Our workers have been able to achieve cooperation from many of the individuals concerned and get them under rehabilitation programs to improve their health and their need for an improved sense of well-being and responsibility toward their family.

A symposium was held in Saint John recently on the problems of the chronic drunkenness offender and an excellent discussion was held on the development of a rehabilitation community centre. We are interested in developing this concept in New Brunswick and are already cooperating with a private organization that is making use of a privately-owned farm in the Saint John area which has facilities, jobs and opportunities for the longer-term care of the repeat alcoholic offender. We hope to continue the development of this program.

As we are ever aware of the great concern of older people and senior citizens about their future, their health, their housing and how they will use their retirement time, we have become increasingly aware that senior citizens' housing and special homes for the aged and for the infirm must receive considerable attention. Realizing that large government-built and government-run institutions do not always give that individual sense of concern for the human individual, his rights and aspirations, we are continuing to encourage local groups of citizens to set up local boards to build such facilities.

The members of the boards will be drawn from the community served by the institution. Funds are now available under the Auxiliary Homes Act to provide \$2,000 per bed for the building of such a home, and generous federal mortgage funds up to 90% of the cost are available under the National Housing Act, therefore making it possible to arrange all capital cost of construction. Many local communities have already taken advantage of this opportunity and we will encourage more and more to do the same. Many towns and villages which do not have hospital facili-

ties are being encouraged to consider a small auxiliary home for the aged and for bedridden infirm people.

In addition to this assistance for local groups to develop auxiliary homes for the aged, there is also a grant to service clubs and other organizations that may wish to sponsor regular housing units for senior citizens. There is available \$500 per unit to any such nonprofit organization that wishes to undertake senior citizens' housing. This will be further encouraged under the housing corporation which is to be established, but it has already been taken advantage of by many organizations in some of our cities, and we wish to reaffirm this policy to encourage the building of senior citizens' housing.

The opposition member from Restigouche made some fleeting comments on the number — — —

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, I'd like to rise on a point of order.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. VanHORNE: The hon. minister has been flouting the rules of this house every single instance he spoke. The rules are very clear, and I read from the Standing Rules of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick:

"The member must address the House orally and not read a previously prepared speech . . ."

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD and Govt. Members protested.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. VanHORNE: The member is reading his speech.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Continue your speech, Mr. Weyman.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: The opposition member from Restigouche made some fleeting comments on the number of hospital beds built in New Brunswick compared to other provinces in recent years.

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, please.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. VanHORNE: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would suggest you bring in the regular Speaker of the day if you don't want to handle this matter.

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Mr. STAIRS: Hand him the rule book.

Mr. VanHORNE: I have every single authority on the rules of this house.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Unless some changes are made by this house, it has been the general practice for years and years to carry on with written speeches if the members wish and I don't think we can change that this afternoon, so I would ask Mr. Weyman to carry on with his speech.

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, this is not the prerogative of the Chair.

Mr. LOGAN: On a point of order, it was not so long ago in this house, Mr. Deputy Speaker, when I was called to order by the hon. the now Minister of Education for doing the same thing.

Hon. Mr. MELDRUM: Do you want that played again?

Mr. LOGAN: You quoted the same rule then.

Hon. Mr. MELDRUM: And the reasons.

Mr. LOGAN: Well, is this not the same reason?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair at this point.

Mr. VanHORNE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, this house has become little more than a reading class for speeches prepared by Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please, order! If you have a point of order, please state it.

Mr. CHALMERS: He did once.

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer you to the recently adopted — June 19, 1963 — rules of this Legislative Assembly, which are our own rules for this house:

"The member must address the House orally and not read a previously prepared speech, for the reason, said Bourinot in his Parliamentary Procedure and Practice in the Dominion of Canada, that 'if the practice of reading written speeches should prevail, members might read speeches that were written by other people' — as they sure are — 'and the time of the House be taken up in considering the arguments

of persons who were not deserving of their attention.' I am referring, of course, to Mr. Forsyth and his group. "It is the invariable practice to discountenance all such written speeches . . ."

These are the rules of our own house, adopted as recently as 1963. Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD and Govt. Members: Order, order!

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. What you have quoted, Sir, is not a rule, it is merely an explanation of the rules.

Mr. VanHORNE: May I quote some?

Rulings

Mr. SPEAKER: It has been established by precedents in this chamber since I've been here — that is, since 1960 — that written speeches were accepted by both sides of the house and this is the first time something has been raised contrary to this. In this case I would have to rule to follow the precedents set over a number of years in this chamber.

Mr. VanHORNE: But, Mr. Speaker, would you let me speak?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD and Govt. Members: Order, order!

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): He has the authorities here.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. VanHORNE: I have all the authorities.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): No, you don't go by any rules at all.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please! If there is any exception to the ruling I have made, there is a proper procedure to follow within the rules.

Mr. LOGAN: Why don't you make the same ruling when it's for different people?

Point of Order

Mr. VanHORNE: On a point of order, the member is reading a speech prepared by somebody else.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, when a rule is brought to the attention of the Chair, and that rule is in print, it must be followed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Just because nobody brought it to the

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attention of the Speaker before does not say it's not a rule of this house.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. RICHARD (Kent): Go back to Texas!

Address Debate

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Weyman — Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): You're not going to follow any rules, that's all.

Mr. VanHORNE: So this is democracy!

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.), as Hon. Mr. Weyman rose: You have to get up to read a speech because you can't think enough to get up and say it.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: You always did.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): I don't always read my speeches. Read the book for last year and you'll see how often I read them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not wish to name any member in this house at this time.

Mr. VanHORNE: Well, all you have to do is read the rules. Read them.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. I am familiar with the rules.

Mr. VanHORNE: Alright, what does the rule book say? It is the duty of the Speaker to interfere when a rule is brought to his attention. Do we disregard all parliamentary practice in this house, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. VanHORNE: I insist that the rule be carried out.

Mr. SPEAKER: I repeat, the ruling is established by precedent.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): They did away with all precedent last year, anyway, in this house.

Privilege

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, why is it that this book was published as recently as June 19, 1963? This was not 1960, it was 1963, and this is argued in every authority and parliamentary history in the House of Commons in England and in Canada.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. You are reflecting on the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. VanHORNE: I sure am!

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a procedure to follow, if you wish to follow it.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Oh, the books are here. Don't be so stupid, you fellows.

Mr. SPEAKER: Within the rules there is a procedure, Sir. I suggest you read them.

Appeal on Ruling

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Appeal the decision of the Chair. Look at that, that's a smart one!

Mr. SPEAKER: Did I understand there was an appeal?

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.) and Mr. VanHORNE: Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then I would suggest that you rise and state your appeal.

Mr. VanHORNE: Mr. Speaker, we are appealing your ruling because it is not based on parliamentary practice. You state it was established by precedent, yet your own rules, approved by this house, are dated June 19, 1963. I'd like to refer you to the edition of Bourinot, page 36: "A member is not to read his speech."

I'd like to refer you also to Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. Asking for an appeal does not bring it within the limits of a debate. There is a procedure to follow, and it is this: "A vote will be asked of the house whether to uphold the ruling of the Chair or not." This is the only latitude that I have. I must point out that I do not make the rules, I enforce them.

Mr. VanHORNE: Enforce them, then.

Motion Carried

Mr. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the house to uphold the decision of the Chair? For it, yea?

GOVT. MEMBERS: Yea.

Mr. SPEAKER: Against it, nay?

OPP. MEMBERS: Nay.

Mr. SPEAKER: The decision is carried.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Amazing!

Address Debate

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Weyman —

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Mr. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, on the matter of — — —

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. The matter is settled.

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: They can't take it.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): We can't take it?

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: No.

Hon. Mr. RICHARD (Kent) to Mr. Baxter: Sit down!

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): We have brains enough to stand up and speak for ourselves. We don't have to have any other person writing everything out.

Point of Order

Mr. BAXTER: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is this dealing with the appeal?

Mr. BAXTER: It is not dealing with the appeal, it is dealing with the matter of reading from prepared speeches.

Address Debate

Mr. SPEAKER: That matter has been decided. Order, please. Mr. Weyman —

Mr. VanHORNE: Do I understand, Mr. Speaker, that you're going to ignore the rules of the house?

Mr. CHALMERS: Dictatorship, that's all.

Mr. VanHORNE: We might as well fold up. Turn the house over to the school children, they'll do better than you're doing.

Mr. CHALMERS, as Hon. Mr. Weyman rose: Do you know where you left off?

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Mark an X by it there, then you'll know how to vote.

Mr. CHALMERS: Yes, put an X down there.

Mr. LOGAN: Send for the man who wrote it. I think he's in the other place.

Mr. CHALMERS: Let him read it. Don't get bashful.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): This is a recital, now, not a speech — a recital.

Mr. CHALMERS: He's acting like a high school kid now.

Mr. SPEAKER: I'm going to ask once more for order in the house.

Before I am forced to apply the rules, please cooperate.

Mr. VanHORNE: That's what this is all about, we want the rules applied.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): He can't do that!

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: The opposition member from Restigouche made some fleeting comments on the number of hospital beds built in New Brunswick compared to other provinces in recent years.

A great many hospital beds have indeed been built since this government took office. Today we have over 3,700 active treatment beds in New Brunswick which the hon. member will find compares favorably with all the provinces of Canada, if he has the interest to make himself informed.

Mr. VanHORNE: How many did you have in 1961?

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: To be specific, since 1960 when this government took office, 893 hospital beds have been provided and 221 new beds are nearly ready.

For the past two months and 28 days the local community has been relieved of financing hospital development, as it is now 100% the responsibility of the provincial government to build hospitals. Some 950 additional active treatment beds are on the planning board, with construction starting.

I am pleased to say that the city of Fredericton will have a new hospital, with construction starting in 1967. It will be located on property to be leased from the University of New Brunswick at the corner of Regent and Montgomery Streets. A central service structure is planned with three wings to be built, each to include 200 to 225 active treatment beds, as they are needed in this regional health centre.

Mr. CHALMERS: That's an insult to the people of Fredericton. We need 400 beds.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: I said 600.

Mr. CHALMERS: How long is it going to take you to build those?

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: It is planned that this hospital will be used as a teaching hospital for the nurses at the University School of Nursing and that the first section will be planned and built immediately to

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include 200 to 225 beds, probably for the surgical and obstetrical section.

While this new hospital is being built we expect to negotiate the turnover of the health centre or former Polio Clinic at Victoria Public Hospital to the board of Victoria Public Hospital for their administration and to make greater use of this facility which is not always operating at capacity. There will continue to be areas there for longer-term treatment of both children and adults under our rehabilitation programs.

The opening up of more active beds in this section, plus the opening of the Oromocto Hospital, should combine to give some immediate relief to the long waiting that is associated with the Fredericton hospital.

The expansion of the Minto Hospital, the Woodstock Hospital and the Perth Hospital should relieve the Fredericton situation, as many cases are presently referred from these district hospitals to the regional hospital in Fredericton.

At the same time as the Fredericton hospital goes ahead, we are going ahead with the development of many more hospital beds. In Moncton, the Moncton City Hospital is proceeding with the expansion of 100 beds immediately, and provision for 100 more beds in the future, so that the patients can be removed from the old chronic care institution on Collishaw Street.

The Premier has already announced the development of a new active treatment hospital in Moncton, to be called the Georges Dumont Hospital. We can now confirm that this will be constructed adjacent to and connected with the existing Hotel Dieu Hospital in Moncton, which will become the health centre and auxiliary hospital after the new section is built.

This will mean 325 new active treatment beds and approximately 100 to 125 auxiliary or chronic care beds, as well as all health clinics and public health offices. The religious order which owns the present Hotel Dieu Hospital have indicated their desire to withdraw from the hospital, and negotiations are under way to make it available

to the provincial government so that it may be used in the development of this health care centre, including the new hospital in Moncton. We are indeed indebted to this order which has looked after the hospital needs of the French community for so many years in the city of Moncton. We thank them sincerely as they indicate their desire to withdraw within the next six months from the operation of this hospital.

Before leaving the subject of new hospital construction, I must mention the planned expansion of the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Bathurst. Many new hospital beds have been built in Gloucester County in recent years and some expansion of the Hotel Dieu Hospital was made in the annex at Vallée Lourdes. Negotiations have already begun with the Bishop of Bathurst with regard to the acquisition of property adjoining the Hotel Dieu. We are planning a major expansion to double the size of this active treatment hospital in downtown Bathurst. We expect construction to begin this year.

With regard to my own native city of Saint John, we are very pleased to report that the East Saint John Hospital has been made a public hospital and that much greater use will be made of this facility. This will be achieved by the transfer of long-stay patients from both St. Joseph's Hospital and the Saint John General Hospital to the East Saint John Hospital.

Beds are now available and the admitting procedures and method of handling these patients are being worked out by the administration of the three hospitals concerned. This will make available many more beds in the Saint John area. It is expected that about 15 patients per week can be transferred from the Saint John General and St. Joseph's Hospital, until we are able to make better use of the East Saint John facilities by having approximately 125 to 150 chronic and convalescent patients treated in this institution.

We also anticipate developing an improved rehabilitation section in this hospital for elderly and infirm people, including such services as

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physiotherapy and occupational therapy. This step will give immediate relief to some of the delays in admissions to the general hospitals in Saint John where waiting lists have built up during recent winter months. However, detailed investigation in recent weeks has shown conclusively that emergency and urgent cases, as declared by their doctor, are getting prompt service in the two general hospitals in Saint John.

I am also pleased to report that the exploratory study involving the D.V.A. Hospital and the Saint John General has been completed and that negotiations are now proceeding between our department and the federal Department of Veterans' Affairs with regard to the development of the veterans' wing or pavilion at the Saint John General. There is every indication that this may now proceed rapidly to the action stage rather than the planning stage.

The mental health section of our department is also pleased with the increasing utilization and usefulness of the hospital training school for retarded children in Saint John West. An order-in-council has already been passed renaming this institution the Dr. W. F. Roberts Hospital, in memory of Dr. Roberts, a Saint John physician who was the first Minister of Health in the Commonwealth.

A suitable official ceremony will take place a little later this year in association with the Centennial Committee of the city and the New Brunswick Medical Society when the official naming of the hospital will take place. This institution is one of the most modern of its type in North America and reflects very strongly the attitude and interest of the government in the training and care of retarded children.

The opposition member from Restigouche has suggested that this government think for a minute about the plight of retarded children and the assistance they need, and to think about a realistic program. Does he not know there is such a program, or is this just another evidence of his lack of information and lack of responsibility? Must we continue to put up

with this lack of knowledge and information about New Brunswick just because he has been away so long?

This wonderful new hospital school is now functioning and has 24 or 25 classes.

Mr. GUERETTE took the chair as Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Day training schools for retarded children are operating around the province and do receive full pay for the teacher at the regular teacher salaries, plus an additional \$500 grant for each teacher and \$100 per child each year who attends at least 40% of his classes.

In addition to this, the local branch of the society for retarded children receives a \$1,000 grant to help in the general operation of such schools. Further, all the children with retardation are assessed at our pediatric clinics and at the mental health clinics, so that programs and opportunities can be planned for them now and in the future.

The Opposition Leader should be more responsible in his comments.

We are very enthusiastic about the national crusade of the Canadian Association for Retarded Children and are planning to support fully the model community project for retarded children that is being developed in Moncton with the building of a satellite home and provision for 20 to 25 children from rural areas to be accommodated in this home and to attend a model day-training school. Further, we will support a research program being initiated as a centennial project of the Canadian Association of Retarded Children, to be centered at the Children's Hospital in Halifax, from where facilities will be made available to all the institutions in the Atlantic Provinces, including the Dr. Roberts Hospital in Saint John West that I have just mentioned.

As a pediatrician, I have always felt that families burdened with a retarded child have one of the heaviest crosses to bear. I am pleased to report the expanding program of support of the government of New Brunswick for the training and encouragement of these families and their children.

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Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is another type of suffering child, rather rare in number, that is of increasing concern to pediatricians, and indeed must be the concern of our citizens. I am referring to the child who appears with various injuries and bruises, suffering from the condition which the profession calls "the battered-child syndrome." These children are the subject of abuse by their parents or guardians, and only in severe cases may reach the attention of the authorities.

We intend to propose legislation to protect these children and more especially to protect the doctors, social workers, nurses and many others who are involved in helping these abused children and bringing their condition to the attention of the authorities. So, where necessary, the child may be separated from the parent or guardian and given a safe and good home. This legislation must also provide for the protection of people who divulge such information in the course of their duties.

Another potential health hazard in our community is that of rabies. There has recently been a great deal of publicity in all parts of the province, particularly in the Fredericton area and, more recently, in the Saint John area. We now know that rabies is infecting many of the wild animals of this province, as it has in Western and Central Canada for many years.

This virus can infect any warm-blooded animal and therefore your cat, or mine, your dog, or mine, may become involved with a squirrel, a skunk, a fox or any other animal, if the pet is allowed to roam, and may become infected itself and then infect members of the family.

It now appears that we must certainly register all the dogs in New Brunswick and license them and, if necessary, destroy those that are not so registered. At the same time, we will provide for free inoculation of dogs and cats against rabies, with the assistance of the federal authorities. This is a very serious matter, and important legislation to process, but it must be done, and it must be enforced with the cooperation of other depart-

ments of government and the citizens of the province. We intend to proceed immediately with a program of registration and licensing of pets, and proper rabies vaccination. This, of course, will be done in cooperation with the local authorities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, my own area of Saint John is extremely concerned with four other matters mentioned in the speech from the throne. I refer to the establishment of a housing corporation, the establishment of regional libraries, the building of numerous needed schools, particularly high schools, and to arterial highway development.

The government will submit a white paper on housing and establish a New Brunswick housing corporation. This will work with existing housing authorities, such as we have in the city of Saint John, for the sake of increasing the amount of public subsidized housing, and to achieve housing programs that will meet the requirements and objectives of various rural and urban developments.

In urban areas like Saint John, there will be close cooperation with the urban renewal program, and I reaffirm most strongly my stand expressed last September, that the provincial government must support the North End and West Side urban renewal scheme in Saint John to the extent of 25% rather than 12½% which was the policy during the original East End or Courtenay Bay urban renewal.

I have seen a copy of the plan and support it fully, and I hope that the city will soon accept it and bring it to the provincial government for their acceptance and support. I can assure the people of Saint John and the civic officials who have worked so hard on this of my support for an equal contribution by the provincial government to that of the city, with the other 50% coming from the federal government under the National Housing Act.

Up until Oct. 31, 1966, when I resigned as Mayor of Saint John, it certainly was my understanding that the rapid processing of this urban renewal scheme and the beginning of the project would assist in the development of the new

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transportation scheme for downtown Saint John and would be complementary and necessary with the development of the Saint John Bridge-Throughway.

Amalgamation in Saint John has already led to the expansion of library services, but this will be expanded further and supported by the provincial government with the new Regional Libraries Act, in which the responsibility of the Department of Education will be clarified to support regional libraries in areas where the physical building or facility can be made available.

Recently there appeared to be a serious problem in the development of the Millidgeville High School complex. The development of this complex has had my support from the time I first heard about it, even though the location did not fit in with the planning for the development of North Saint John. However, the school board continued with their planning for this site, and as everyone knows, the contract has been let and this wonderful new school complex, which we all support, will shortly be under construction. At the same time, the plans are proceeding for an additional high school in East Saint John where there is already a distinct shortage of high school classrooms.

One can hardly touch on the current problems and developments in Saint John without mentioning the bridge-throughway. Having been an active participant in the development of this project, as Mayor of Saint John and as a member of the Atlantic Development Board, I would be very concerned with any further delay in the building of the bridge approaches or in the orderly planning and building of the throughway.

Mr. Pickersgill made it extremely clear to me in early 1965 that he was most anxious to see the development of the all-weather highway on the important trunk route linking Sussex on the Trans-Canada Highway to the border crossing point at St. Stephen-Calais. As we anticipate further cost-sharing programs on the arterial highway development with the federal govern-

ment in the immediate future, it would seem very likely that the completion of this important arterial highway from St. Stephen to Sussex may be realized sooner than was even planned in 1965.

I am very much aware of some of the business and commercial developments in the North End of the city that the bridge-throughway will serve, as well as all the city. However, I hope everyone realizes that if we are going to have a high-speed throughway or freeway across our city, we cannot have interchanges in every location. If we have too many of them too close together, I am sure we will soon have to take the steps that were taken in Toronto and other cities of North America, where they have closed a good many of the accesses and exits to their freeways because of the interference with function and the serious safety problems which arose.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the last three or four days I have been through New England and travelled many hundreds of miles — actually 1,300 miles of highway — and the areas such as Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport which I recall, were about the only areas where the highway speed was reduced to 40 or 50 miles an hour —

Mr. VanHORNE: Hurrah! He's not reading this part of his speech. That's real good!

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: — — — because of the number of interchanges that had been built and the complexity of the interchanges.

The urban renewal program in the North End area was planned to coincide with the throughway development, and indeed that is why the urban renewal department turned its attention to this area. These two developments in Saint John must proceed hand in hand, and if they do, I am sure that the careful planning that went into both, along with the cooperation of various consultants in land use, transportation, traffic, bridge and highway engineering, will result in a proper development for the central business district, for the North

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End commercial district, for the North End educational and residential development, and indeed for the major traffic artery in New Brunswick which passes through Saint John from the north, east and west.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to very quickly review the planning that went into this development, in view of the publicity taking place in the city of Saint John in recent days and weeks.

I recall very well the first week of November 1964 when the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority was indeed active. There was a new common council, and the Harbour Bridge Authority had engaged design engineers — Foundation Engineering — who had shown that the building of a bridge could also be part of a throughway or high-speed freeway across the Saint John area from east to west. This has been documented in what is known in Saint John as a blue book because of its bright blue color and had been accepted by formal action of the three local councils in June of 1964.

There was an active committee, called the Joint Action Committee, composed of the four councils — at that time we had to have four municipal governments in Saint John — and members of the Board of Trade and the Industrial Development Commission. They had received the cooperation and approval in principle of all the local councils.

As I mentioned a moment ago, in January 1965 the federal Minister of Transport arranged a method for the federal government to guarantee the financing of the Harbour Bridge. This was by means of a guarantee of the deficit until there is sufficient revenue to pay off the bonds. In other words, there is complete federal responsibility for the financing of the structure, and this is from Market Place in Saint John West to the Mill-Smythe-Union Street area in the central city. This includes ramps to Harrison Street.

It was just about this time, in early 1965, that a senior industrialist privately contacted the council and questioned the alignment and

the location of the bridge. This disturbed the council very much and we privately and quietly looked into the matter in depth, including the use of a professor of the University of New Brunswick who had taken part in the layout of the so-called northern bypass of Saint John.

Just after this, in April 1965, there were special federal-provincial matching grants made available, to be administered through the Atlantic Development Board for the development of the trunk routes of the Atlantic Provinces. The largest proportion, about 80% of this money, was designated for the finishing or development of the trunk route connecting Sussex to St. Stephen. This highway, or a great part of it, needed rebuilding and, of course, there needed to be a proper throughway or freeway across Saint John.

At this time, with the trunk route grants matched by the Atlantic Development Board, my now colleague committed the provincial government to build the throughway from the bridge eastward to the Marsh Creek area and Rothesay Avenue, and this was known as the first stage of the throughway.

At the same time, the provincial government committed itself to the complete east-west building of the throughway to be done at a later date, and no money amounts were set aside at that time.

A few months later, in September of 1965, a group of citizens formed a committee which questioned the location of the bridge and the concept of the downtown throughway versus the northern bypass expressway. After careful review and consideration — again, over a period of two months — which included the updating of costs, the Harbour Bridge Authority and the common council together decided to proceed. However, the federal government was prevailed upon by this group and they ordered an evaluation study. No further contracts were let during this study.

In February of 1966, the evaluation study report confirmed the alignment and the quality of the bridge and recommended that the city, with the aid of its consultant planners on urban renewal, decide on

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the location of the interchanges and the eastern approach area.

From February until August of 1966, the city with its consultant planners reviewed the matter carefully and recommended changes from the original FENCO concept. These changes were not major, but gave greatly improved function, greater safety, approximately similar dollar costs, but some delay in completion because there had to be redesigning.

Again, the common council gave a great deal of time and attention to this and had to reconsider for at least a third time. The city agreed with its consultants. The Bridge Authority and Foundation Engineering, the large reputable Canadian company that had come up with the concept, agreed that the modifications were better than their own design, which I think must have shown some of its worth if they would accept other engineers' recommendations.

So the Bridge Authority, with their consultants, agreed with the modification which was labelled "The Viaduct Plan", that it was definitely safer and provided better function.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair at this time.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: On the 31st of August, the provincial and federal governments were contacted for their approval. As a matter of fact, the whole common council came up before the executive council.

On Sept. 30, the provincial government approved the modified plan and indeed increased the commitments to the first phase of the throughway, then estimated to cost \$9 million.

At the same time, the provincial government realized the need for coordination and for the development of the functional and engineering planning and appointed the same company, Foundation Engineering, to design the throughway which they were going to build entirely at their expense with the help of these trunk route grants. They wanted to have the same company to make the coordination with the Harbour Bridge Authority who were using Foundation Engi-

neering, so the total responsibility for design was shared by the Bridge Authority and the government with FENCO.

In January of this year, the railways agreed to this modified plan and have recently detailed their needs which are now before the officials concerned — that is, the needs of both C.N. and C.P. Railways — and in February 1967, as I have mentioned before, the final report of the North End urban renewal scheme was brought to the common council and it was recommended by the Urban Renewal Commission that this scheme proceed along with the construction of the bridge-throughway.

This is not the time or place to go into details about the planned interchanges in Saint John, but I do hope that the enlarged and amalgamated city council will be guided by the original, smaller common council, who spent so many many hours during the years 1965 and 1966 in planning this project for the whole community and indeed for the whole of southern New Brunswick.

The throughway must proceed and the arterial street paralleling it must also proceed, under urban renewal, to develop service and collector roads, because the throughway cannot function if too many interchanges are built along it.

Before ending my remarks, Mr. Speaker, may I comment very briefly on my reactions and feelings on joining and participating in the function of this government, a government of action, a government which the Opposition Leader tries to smear as a "lazy government".

What are the facts? Well, in his own constituency, when he was a federal member and when the members around him were responsible for the government of this province, how well were conditions in the pulp mills at Dalhousie and Atholville? And what are they now? Yet he can use the phrase "lazy" for a government that has taken action and assisted the pulp and paper industry to get things going full time instead of part time.

Look at the new industry, the new jobs, the new and better steady jobs, the Belledune smelter; the new mines, and now the new mill for

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York County. Under the Liberal government, industry is forging ahead as never before in this province; yet, in a vain attempt to divert public attention from the real facts, we are treated to the general irresponsible statements of an opposition that should know better.

Mr. CHALMERS: You wasted your time up there, Steve. Somebody got clobbered, they said.

Mr. PATTERSON: What did you do up there, Louis?

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: I suppose that we will hear the newly coined phrase from opposition members, who were told by their new leader to get in line and keep in line. Remember the admonition to make sure that your statements are entirely in line with your leader's objectives.

Mr. LOGAN: Coming from that side of the house, that sounds funny.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: That's what he told you on TV, or perhaps you weren't listening.

Mr. CHALMERS: The Premier clobbered you fellows in line.

Point of Order

Mr. VanHORNE: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is still reading, but what he has just said is untrue and false.

Hon. Mr. JEAN and Govt. Members: Order, order!

Mr. LOGAN: What? He can make false statements?

Mr. VanHORNE: Maybe he didn't write them. Forsyth wrote them, so that's alright.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Mr. Speaker, I can only comment that obviously the leader opposite did not spend enough time in the House of Commons to know what a point of order is.

Mr. CHALMERS: Tell us what happened in Restigouche while you were up there.

Privilege

Mr. VanHORNE: On a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker — — —

Hon. Mr. JEAN: Are you prepared to make a motion?

Mr. SPEAKER: I must point out to the hon. member that if he rises on a point of privilege, he must be prepared to follow it with a motion.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): What rule is that, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. VanHORNE: I am prepared and anxious, Mr. Speaker. We have just had an exhibit this afternoon, like we had the other day — — —

Hon. Mr. JEAN and Govt. Members: Order, order!

Mr. VanHORNE: — — — of members coming in and reading speeches prepared by the Liberal staff. I think it is a disgrace to the order of this house and insult to the democratic system.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. I wish to point out again that there is a very strict rule regarding the reflection on a vote of the house. This matter was decided by a vote of the house and cannot be resurrected.

Mr. VanHORNE: I'm not resurrecting it, I'm burying it.

Mr. McINERNEY (York): They did away with the rules.

Mr. LOGAN: The rules no longer apply.

Mr. PATTERSON: Were you (Weyman) in Restigouche for professional reasons?

Address Debate

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Last August, the task of carrying out my duties as mayor and dealing with a medical practice when my partner was away, as well as tangling with the formidable Tory machine in Saint John, was mild compared to the stern pace all members of this government are called upon to shoulder in the everyday course of their activities in their efforts to serve well all the people of New Brunswick.

I would urge the new Opposition Leader to stop making irresponsible statements, statements which are directed to mislead the public. I would suggest that he take some time to get his facts straight — — —

Mr. VanHORNE: You are not doing that.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: — — — and take a serious look at the impressive record of the government, a record which he knows little about, having been outside the country.

Mr. VanHORNE: Tell the truth about Restigouche.

Mr. LOGAN: Tell the truth about the Saint John General Hospital.

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Mr. VanHORNE: Tell the truth about your professional services up in Campbellton.

Rulings

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please. I must remind the house that there is one rule which I do not wish to ever have to apply while I am in the chair. I will merely point it out for some thought. This is Rule 34 on page 4:

"Mr. Speaker, or the chairman, after having called the attention of the house or of the committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or repetition, may direct him to discontinue his speech . . .

"(2) When a member is named by Mr. Speaker, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair or of abusing the rules of the house by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof or otherwise, if the offence has been committed in the house, Mr. Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a motion being made that the member be suspended from the service of the house, and no amendment, adjournment or debate shall be allowed."

I merely point this out and I ask seriously for the cooperation of the house not to put me in the position of applying this rule.

Mr. LOGAN: The person who should be named is Mr. Williamson.

Address Debate

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Weyman —

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Mr. Speaker, I might say that I have only three more paragraphs. It is five minutes to 6. Possibly, I might finish these three paragraphs.

Mr. LOGAN: If you're reading them, it is not according to the rules.

Mr. PATTERSON: Did he write them?

Mr. LOGAN: Of course he didn't. There is the author in the other room.

Mr. BAXTER: The red hot guy.

Mr. CHALMERS: The guy behind the throne. He is watching you, too.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, please.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Well, I'm sorry that I riled my friends opposite.

Mr. Speaker, our Premier is a dynamic leader.

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): Oh, my!

Mr. CHALMERS: I guess he really has a punch, too, hasn't he?

Mr. McINERNEY (St. J.): No wonder he wanted to get that over in a hurry. Oh, my! I don't know if I can eat after that one.

Mr. BAXTER: Steve, that is so foreign to you, it must have been written by someone else.

Mr. PATTERSON: You didn't say that in the by-election. You kept quiet then.

Mr. CHALMERS: Show us your muscles, Louis.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: Our Premier is a dynamic leader. We see it in the activities of the government; we see it in the new, exciting economic face of our province, a province that faces the future with confidence, a far different picture than when the members opposite formed the government of this province.

May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that perhaps all the people of New Brunswick would do well to read an unbiased and objective article by Blair Fraser in Maclean's Magazine.

Mr. LOGAN: Blair Fraser?

Mr. VanHORNE: That is out of order.

Hon. Mr. WEYMAN: The Liberal government of action will continue its impressive, positive record. It has the wide support of the people of New Brunswick.

Its new, imaginative program, the program for citizen and community, will soon be felt throughout the length and breadth of the province. This is just one more concrete example of the activities of our government of action.

Hon. Mr. LEVESQUE: Hear, hear!

Mr. SPEAKER: If the house agrees, I will now call it 6 o'clock and leave the chair to resume at 8 o'clock.

Motion Defeated

Mr. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

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Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Baxter moves the adjournment of the debate. Is it the pleasure of the house to adopt the motion?

Hon. Mr. ROBICHAUD: Mr. Speaker, may I call your attention to a point of order. If he adjourns the debate, it goes over until tomorrow. You don't need to adjourn the debate at this stage.

Mr. McINERNEY (St.J.): We know the rules.

Mr. LOGAN: Mr. Premier, you don't have to tip off your own side as to what is in the rule book. What a sneaky way to tell them not to vote for it!

Mr. SPEAKER put the question and Mr. Baxter's motion was defeated.

Mr. McINERNEY (St.J.): Oh my, lost again!

House Recess

Mr. SPEAKER: I now call it 6 o'clock and I will leave the chair to resume at 8 o'clock.

The house recessed at 6 p.m.

The house resumed at 8 p.m.

Address Debate

Mr. BAXTER, continuing the debate on the speech from the throne, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

I would like to join with the other members of this assembly in expressing sorrow at the passing of Governor-General Georges P. Vanier. Without doubt he was one of the most outstanding Governors-General this country has ever known.

Also at this time, Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of personal sadness that I refer to the passing of Hon. Georges Dumont, the former Minister of Health. He was a man who possessed great warmth and personal charm. We shall all miss him very much and the contributions he made to this assembly.

I was delighted to see that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had regained some of his old vigor and was able to deliver the throne speech this year at the commencement of our session. I would like to extend my best wishes also to Mrs. McNair.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not at this stage of my address make reference to the extremely fair and impartial manner in which you have dealt with all members of this house. I will make no comment about today, since it is not proper for a member to reflect upon decisions from the Chair.

Mr. LOGAN: Hear, hear!

Mr. BAXTER: Mr. Speaker, I also, without appearing to be patronizing, I hope, wish to compliment you on the capability and grasp that you have of parliamentary procedures and the way in which you handle the house in that regard. As a matter of fact, I have been so impressed that I, as one member, would be prepared to recommend or suggest to the government that they entertain the idea of installing a loudspeaker in the chamber of the Speaker of this house. This practice has been followed in Ottawa and it helps the Speaker keep in tune with the proceedings of the house without rushing to the little anteroom at every whipstitch. I think this would be a modern, sensible step and certainly a convenience to the Speaker, and I would heartily suggest to the government that this be done.

I would also like to compliment the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and all others who have participated in the debate. As a matter of fact, it seemed to me that the mover, the hon. member from Restigouche, Mr. Doucett, appeared to be a bit more on his toes than usual. Undoubtedly he was inspired by his new colleague in the house, the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. LOGAN: Hear, hear!

Mr. BAXTER: I would at this juncture like to make some reference and very brief comment on my leader's maiden address in this assembly, and I shall use the accurate and concise words of one of Canada's ablest reporters, who said it was another demonstration of the hypnotic effect of Mr. VanHorne's oratory, and incidentally, of the danger the Robichaud government is facing.

Mr. LOGAN and Opp. Members: Hear, hear!