

had never come at all. There is no intention of trying to Canadianise us. They are quite happy for us to remain Newfoundlanders. We will have our own programmes, our own local news, our own Newfoundland broadcasting.

Mr. Job What about the assets of the Broadcasting Corporation? It is a flourishing concern with a cash surplus. It is a nice present for them if they take it over.

Mr. Smallwood That is only chickenfeed, \$100,000, compared with the Newfoundland Railway and the Newfoundland Hotel.

Mr. Fogwill Would privately owned broadcasting stations be issued licenses to continue?

Mr. Smallwood No doubt of that. It is done throughout Canada. All existing radio stations would go on as usual.

Mr. Hickman Might I ask if the delegation did bring up the question of independently owned stations such as VOCM, and do they know whether they will be allowed to operate or not?

Mr. Smallwood It was not brought up in view of the fact that throughout Canada there are probably two privately owned stations for every public station. There was no need to bring it up. It is quite obvious that they have privately owned stations. They have private stations in Nova Scotia, in British Columbia — why not in Newfoundland? One thing they have not done in Canada, the government has not permitted provincial governments to operate their own stations.

Mr. Chairman I do not want to get into the realm of legal interpretation, but certainly in the light of the words "the public radio broadcasting system," it must of necessity exclude the others.

Mr. Hickman I was not referring to that. I notice that no others were mentioned.

Mr. Smallwood It is perfectly obvious.

Mr. Hickman I am not going to accept Mr. Smallwood's interpretation, what he thinks; there may be some control of wattage in those stations; I merely asked for information. I do not want an answer, "It is perfectly obvious". It is not obvious to me.

Mr. Smallwood I did not say it was obvious to Mr. Hickman. What I said was, the reason the delegation did not raise the question was that, to them, it was obvious. I would suggest we give notice of question; let us get the official answer from the Government of Canada. Let us have a

question directed to the Government of Canada on whether or not privately owned stations would continue; whether licenses to them would be issued; what is their policy with regard to power for privately owned stations.

Mr. Bailey I wonder if the delegation made any investigation as to whether Newfoundland, if and when she went into confederation, could hold control of the broadcasting station?

Mr. Smallwood Yes, we did. What we were up against was the fact of a definite, categorical policy of the Government of Canada not to allow provincial governments to operate radio stations. Members who have been following the modern history of Canada will remember probably why that is. Mr. Duplessis in Quebec wanted to start a provincial government station, the federal government stepped on it, would not allow it. They could not allow one, if they did not allow another. They adopted that categorical policy. Two stations, yes, but no provincial-owned stations.

[Short recess]

Mr. Smallwood If no one has any comment to make that Canada would take over the public radio broadcasting system, I can pass on. Subsection (13). Canada would take over "Other public services similar in kind to those provided at the union for the people of Canada generally." That is just a blanket clause. They could not list all the public services; they put in a blanket clause to cover the rest. If there is no comment, I might pass on to clause 6.

Canada will pay the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor and the salaries, allowances and pensions of superior court judges and of judges of district and county courts, if and when established.

There is only one thing I have to say. Under confederation there is only one governor in Canada, the Governor-General. Each province has a Lieutenant-Governor. He is appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of his ministers, that is the cabinet of Canada. His salary is paid by the Government of Canada. His appointment runs from five to ten years. Some of them resign before that time; some are re-appointed, and so on. They would pay the salaries, allowances and pensions of superior court judges, and that means, in our case, Supreme Court judges. And they would pay the salaries, allowances and