

*Newfoundland*

**Mr. Fulton:** I take it, then, one might summarize the effect of this section by saying it has the effect of preserving permanently the status quo in Newfoundland and providing, instead of an appeal to the governor in council against infringement and action by parliament, an appeal to the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada.

**Mr. St. Laurent:** The ultimate appeal would be to the Supreme Court of Canada. It would be an appeal to the ordinary provincial courts in the first instance, but ultimately there could be an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The hon. member says the effect is to fix the status quo for all time, but that is subject to some modification. I understand the schools in Newfoundland are denominational schools, but under the present practice different denominations can amalgamate for a school district. The right to do that is preserved. Moreover, there is a right in the legislature to set up other schools than those which exist at the present time, but it is provided that if they do set up other schools they must not discriminate against the denominational schools in the districts. Such was the desire of the delegates from Newfoundland; and, as the hon. member has indicated, the sanction was to be an appeal to the courts, not an appeal to a political body.

**Mr. Kidd:** May I direct a question to the right hon. the Prime Minister? It has to do with the education of veterans. I notice that veterans affairs comes under section 38, but I do not see the word "education" mentioned in section 38, so I am taking this opportunity of asking my question. The Prime Minister may be familiar with the educational system in Newfoundland. There are no universities in Newfoundland and a student wishing to receive advanced education, after receiving first or second year college, has to go to Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's or varsity. The student finishes his education and takes his degree there. The result has been that a great many Newfoundlanders who came to Canada for their education remained in Canada. There were those, of course, who had to go back because of some business association in the island. I may say that Canada has benefited during the past thirty or forty years from the large number of Newfoundlanders who have remained here upon completion of their education.

In the universities at the present time we have the veterans of world war II. Will the veterans who are attending university today, and those who come in next year, receive the same grants? My question might be directed through you, Mr. Chairman, to the Minister of

Veterans Affairs. I know this matter has been taken up, and that the student veterans in university today get \$60 and \$80. I have in mind particularly the veteran who today is taking a medical course, who has perhaps another three or four years ahead of him—it is a long course—and whose money is running out.

**Mr. Gregg:** As my hon. friend said, that matter properly comes under section 38, paragraph (f). Perhaps I am out of order but I think I can answer the question quite briefly. Paragraph (f) reads:

Sections six, seven and eight of the Veterans Rehabilitation Act will be extended to Newfoundland veterans of the second world war who have not received similar benefits from the government of any country other than Canada.

University education comes under section 8. In such a case as that referred to by my hon. friend, completion of the veteran's education would be provided for by my department in exactly the same way as though he had been a Canadian veteran.

**Mr. Dickey:** On this section on education I should like to say just a word. Many tributes were paid in this house yesterday to the various groups and influences which, down through the years, have contributed to the drawing together of the old colony of Newfoundland and this country.

I think one of the strongest and most important of those influences, which was not mentioned, is the number of young men and young women of Newfoundland who, through the years, have come to the universities and colleges of eastern Canada for the purpose of completing their education, and I refer particularly to the colleges and universities of Nova Scotia. It has been a delight to those institutions to have these welcome visitors who have made so signal a contribution to their academic life. When speaking a few minutes ago, one hon. member referred to the fact that, of those Newfoundland young people who came to Canada to complete their education, a great many stayed in Canada. Happily that has not been true in every case. Perhaps indicative of the importance of the bearing this has on the happy subject we are discussing tonight is the fact that four out of the six Newfoundland delegates, who came here to discuss with the representatives of the government of Canada the terms of union which we are here discussing, were graduates of the law school of Dalhousie university. I am sure we all hope that the young men and young women of the new province will continue to come and pursue their studies at the eastern Canadian universities to which their fathers and mothers came in their day. Along with a widespread and, I hope, important development in the