

- 19 " Home Affairs
- 26 " Justice
- 61 " Natural Resources
- 90 " Health and Welfare
- 369 " Public Works

1947 altogether.... Now that would leave 2,688 civil servants still employed by the provincial government of Newfoundland:

- 40 in Finance
- 38 " Customs
- 33 " Home Affairs
- 90 " Education
- 445 " Justice
- 308 " Natural Resources
- 151 " Public Works
- 1542 " Health and Welfare
- 65 " Liquor Control

2668 altogether.

Now, out of that total left to the provincial government it is very probable that between 40 and 50 would no longer be needed, but they would have the first chance in the new federal offices that would have to open in Newfoundland.

While we are at it, it would be interesting to see just how many persons are employed by our Newfoundland government today, both as civil servants and otherwise. In the civil service we have 4,615, in the Railway system we have 3,700, in civil aviation we have 1,300, and of teachers we have 2,200, giving us a grand total employed by the Newfoundland government today of 11,815 persons, nearly 12,000 persons altogether. That is now. What would the position be under confederation? The federal government would take over 1,947 civil servants, 3,700 railroaders and coastal boat men, and 1,304 for civil aviation, a total of nearly 7,000, which would leave a total of 4,864 still to be paid by the provincial government. The total number to be employed or paid by the provincial government will thus fall from nearly 12,000 down to just under 5,000, the rest of them, of course, becoming employees of the federal government.

I noticed that Major Cashin came back again to this question of what constitutes revenue for a government. It was in connection with my estimates of what the provincial government would spend and collect. I included in that estimate interest and repayment of principal on loans advanced to the Housing Corporation as revenue for

the provincial government. He says it is not revenue. I say that every cent and every dollar the government receives is revenue ... and every cent of it has to go into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be shown as revenue. Within the Fund it can be sub-divided into various groupings, but it has to appear in the Fund as revenue. I will tell you how far the United States government goes in this matter. If they lend money to another country then that entire amount goes into that year's account as expenditure, and if they receive back any interest or any of the principal then that goes in there as revenue. It is not a matter of quoting what Webster says about the meaning of "revenue", it is a matter of knowing what is the actual practice of governments such as the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. I have followed their practice and I have done right. The Commission of Government did the same thing, and I for one would rather follow the practice of the Commission government in a matter like this than all the finance ministers we had put together in the days of responsible government.

Major Cashin says that confederation would mean the end of the clause in the Labrador Mining Company agreement with Newfoundland which requires the company to employ Newfoundlanders. That clause will go, he says, and French Canadians will take the jobs from our Newfoundlanders. There is not one word of truth in that statement. The agreement made with the Labrador Mining Company will stand, and every clause in it will stand. Confederation won't change it at all. It is true that under confederation French Canadians or any other Canadians may enter Labrador, but getting work with the Labrador Mining Company is a horse of another colour. There is nothing at all under confederation to stop any provincial government from making such an agreement with a company, as our government has made with this Labrador Mining and Exploration Company. If the Nova Scotia government, for example, makes an agreement tomorrow with some company giving that company special concessions, or any concessions, the Nova Scotia government can insert a clause in the agreement stating that nobody but Nova Scotians may be employed by that company. They have a perfect right to do it. Any government or any province can do that if it cares to do it. This argument is nothing but a political