

constitution of a province is a matter for that province. We often hear the question, "Under confederation, how many members would Newfoundland elect to the House of Assembly?" You often hear the question, "Would there be two houses?" "Would it be 'bicameral', or 'unicameral'?" "Would there be a lower house and an upper house?" Then again you often hear, "How many districts would there be?" All these matters are in the provincial constitution of Newfoundland if we become a province, and we are the masters. We decide for ourselves whether our general elections shall be every four years, or five or six; whether our House of Assembly shall consist of 15 members of 50, or anything between. We decide whether we shall have an upper house or just an elected house. All these matters are our own business.... The only thing is that those portions of the BNA Act which are common to the provinces generally would also be common to the Province of Newfoundland.

On no. 4 there is not much to say. Newfoundland would hold on to its own natural resources. On no. 5, the BNA Act would apply to Newfoundland as it does to all provinces, except that there are certain places in these terms where we are exempted from particular provisions of the act....

**Mr. Cashin** "The extension of Canadian citizenship to the people of Newfoundland." I take it now we change our name from Newfoundlanders to Canadians.

**Mr. Smallwood** No, no, any more than the people of Prince Edward Island will ever cease to be Islanders. The people of Nova Scotia are Canadians, yes, but also Nova Scotians. We will always be Newfoundlanders, not only in name but in truth, even if we are Canadians.

**Mr. Cashin** We have several agreements with various corporations. For instance we have one agreement with the Newfoundland-Labrador Mining and Development and Exploration Company, which states that Newfoundlanders will be given preference in employment. The same applies at Corner Brook and Grand Falls, Buchans, etc. Once we become a province of Canada there is nothing to stop what we call, at the present time, a Canadian coming in and getting work there just on the same basis as a Newfoundland-lander. Would there?

**Mr. Smallwood** Yes, the contracts made be-

tween the Government of Newfoundland and any corporations bearing on taxation, or bearing on conditions under which they were given any concessions or contracts, those would stand. Even Bowaters will still only pay \$150,000 a year income tax, although other corporations will pay according to the Canadian corporation income tax. Any contracts which the Newfoundland government has made up to the moment we become a province will stand.

**Mr. Cashin** I quite appreciate that question of taxation, but in connection with those who are to be employed — there is nothing in here to say it will apply.

**Mr. Chairman** No, but under Section 92...

**Mr. Cashin** But if I am living in Quebec there is nothing to stop me from going up in Ontario, and I have just as much right to get a job up there as any fellow that lives in Toronto.

**Mr. Chairman** Certainly.

**Mr. Cashin** Well, there would be nothing to prevent a man who lived in the Newfoundland end of Labrador now, even though we have legislation to give Newfoundlanders preference for the work that's there. When we become a province of Canada men from British Columbia for that matter, can come in on our own bases.

**Mr. Smallwood** No ... Newfoundlanders had a government since 1825. Ever since then Newfoundland has had a government under various forms. We have one now, and we will have one up to the day we become a province, if we become a province. These various governments have made various contracts, and these contracts stand. If you like to put a question to the Government of Canada, and are not prepared to take my word, put a question to the Government of Canada. That will settle it.

**Mr. Chairman** Major Cashin's point is whether or not there are any immigration restrictions between provinces.

**Mr. Smallwood** Immigration is a concurrent jurisdiction. It is both federal and provincial. It is concurrent.

**Mr. Cashin** There's nothing to stop me, if I am living in Montreal, from going to British Columbia if I want to.

**Mr. Smallwood** Well no, there is not, but there could be. It is concurrent.

**Mr. Cashin** "The continuation of Newfoundland laws...until altered by the appropriate