

foundland. It is not an easy thing to try and see two sides of an argument, but it is the right thing to try and see both sides of the argument. If, and I do not mean to say that it has been done, but if we on this side of the Atlantic have been used in order that favourable treatment might be accorded to the British in the air routes of the Pacific, if that has been done, and if Newfoundland is suffering by having to receive a lower amount of landing fees, then I think it is only right that the people who are benefitting from it should see that Newfoundland is reimbursed, and I am of the opinion and belief that when this thing is straightened out that it will be done. I don't see how you can have peace and concord and goodwill and harmony unless these things are done on an equitable basis.

We have assets in Newfoundland, be it those of our forests, fisheries, or minerals (which are a diminishing asset, for every ton of ore out of Newfoundland is one less to come). By reafforestation we may be able to protect our forests, but unless we get the full amount of labour that these

things will give us, how can Newfoundland prosper? I am of the opinion that in the past Newfoundland has suffered when it has come to the matter of signing agreements with big companies. The government should have had the best possible technical advisers, and if necessary, should have employed them to see that the interests of Newfoundland were fully protected. Now maybe we should be satisfied if we get the running expenses of Gander. I would not be prepared at this time to give a snap judgement on the matter. I believe that all our assets should be turning in something to this country, whether it be the dry dock or the railway, or our fisheries, or mines, or the airfields, let them all contribute their fair share to the up-keep and necessary expenses of the government....

**Mr. Smallwood** Mr. Chairman, it is 5.30, and I move that the committee rise and report having considered the matter to them referred and passed same with some amendment.

*[The motion carried]*

#### Forestry Committee: Supplementary Report<sup>1</sup>

**Mr. Fudge** Mr. Chairman, all members, I think, have a copy of this supplementary report on Forestry, and I now move that this report be received....

*[The Convention agreed to proceed with the report immediately, and resolved into a committee of the whole]*

**Mr. Cashin** Some months ago when the Forestry Report was originally introduced, we moved to accept the report subject to further information. We made some further investigations in the Department of Natural Resources with regard to timber resources on the Labrador. We could not get any, and finally we contacted the Bowater people at Corner Brook, and a week ago Mr. Lewin, General Manager of the Bowater Paper Corporation, came before the Committee and gave us his views and brought a copy of the survey which Bowaters made in 1937, showing approximately 25 million cords of commercial

timber situated in the Hamilton Inlet area of Labrador. Of this 6,000 square miles, some 350 square miles are under lease and the balance is retained by the Crown. We have 5,500 square miles of available timber lands on Labrador, on which is carried around 20 to 25 million cords of timber. Also if I remember correctly, the members of the Convention were doubtful as regards what the earning power from our timber resources would be now, and in the near future. I think Mr. Lewin has confirmed that in his report, and I would now ask the Secretary to read this supplementary report.

*[The Secretary read the supplementary report]*

**Mr. Cashin** In view of the fact that there is only one reporter here today, I move that the committee, rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again tomorrow.

*[The motion carried, and the Convention adjourned]*

<sup>1</sup>Volume II:63.