

country was that this original discovery of iron ore was made by a Newfoundlander in 1933, he was unable to finance it, and in 1935 a company called Weaver Minerals Ltd. got this concession. They had to spend \$50,000, were given the right to explore 20,000 square miles, and when the time arrived and the mine went into production they would pay to the Newfoundland government 10 cents a ton royalty. The gentleman who practically financed the entire part of that promotion nearly broke himself. When the Timmins interest in 1940 took it over they associated themselves with the Hannah interest of Cleveland. They control many of the steel mills, and with Canadian and American backing they have spent many millions down there on this project. But the original discovery was made by a Newfoundlander....

Mr. Monroe and his colleagues visited Quebec to try and effect a compromise in connection with the Labrador boundary dispute, and offered to settle the matter with former Premier Taschereau for a payment to Newfoundland of somewhere in the vicinity of \$15 million, and then the action would be called off. Newfoundland was merely to retain the fishing rights. Taschereau and his government turned down this proposition, with the result that the case was heard before the Privy Council in 1926 and judgement was given in favour of Newfoundland in the early part of 1927. Now that case started around the early part of this country, when Dickie, who owned a mining claim and a water-power claim on the Muskrat Falls started an operation, and the Canadian government stepped in and claimed it; Dickie went broke, and it was not until 1909 that efforts were made to settle this case.... We won 100,000 square miles, and now they are trying to take it from us.

Did not former Premier Godbout, prior to the advent of the Duplessis government, write Prime Minister King at Ottawa urging him to use his efforts to secure Newfoundland-Labrador for the Province of Quebec? Has not Duplessis on more than one occasion since his assumption of office, stated publicly that Canada and Quebec should be handed Labrador in return for the services rendered by Canada in the defence of Newfoundland? Duplessis conveniently omitted to tell the world that Newfoundland servicemen were sent overseas to fight for freedom and for

the continued existence of the British Empire, whilst in many cases Canadian conscripts were sent to Newfoundland to guard our shores!

Yes, Mr. Chairman, I still hold that the only inducement there is in Newfoundland to make Canada anxious for us to join them is because of the wealth of Labrador. Let me quote for you an extract from a despatch by the British United Press at Ottawa on December 29, 1947, with your permission Mr. Chairman, because I don't think this is out of order.

**Mr. Chairman** Yes, all the documents emanating outside the House are out of order.

**Mr. Cashin** Well, I will have to summarise it, and it will probably be longer than the other way, and I hate to give you tedious repetition, but the country should know.

Dr. J. A. Retty was employed by the Labrador Mining Company at the outset, and took a party into Labrador in 1935-36, after this concession was granted. He did all the preliminary exploring of that area. He is still employed by the Hollinger interests, and ... at a convention of North American geologists.... Dr. Retty stated and the geologists agreed with him, that the future of the Labrador Mining Company, the future of Labrador was to keep the steel industries, to keep Canada and the United States going. No doubt some of you have read it. He went so far as to say, and I don't agree with him, that efforts were being made to bring that place into production in ten months. I think that should have been ten years, but I do know they are going to have it in production in five or six years, and I further do know ... that the only interest Canada has in Newfoundland is the Labrador iron ore.

Furthermore we have acquired 50 million cords of wood in Labrador, roughly. Do you realise, Mr. Chairman, that in the huge Province of Quebec, which is the largest manufacturing province of newsprint, the timber is becoming depleted; that in that province and a couple of places in Ontario, nearly 12 million cords of wood are cut and manufactured annually, and that they have considerable forestry programmes on hand, no doubt to rehabilitate the forests? But I do know that even at the present time they are looking at Labrador. We have 50 million cords of wood down there. That should keep two mills of 500 tons capacity going indefinitely, and it is not far up the St. Lawrence River to Québec, and