

with an eye first to the soundness or otherwise of the principle, then to its implementation as fully as possible, the results could be of lasting benefit to all the co-partners. I am aware of the wider implications of this suggestion, but feel they merely add force to it. If we are really serious about the part which a freer flow of trade can play in improving world conditions, if all the recommendations of international conferences and the admonitions of policy-makers mean anything, I can think of no better spring-board from which this policy can be launched than the entity of which I speak, where physically, economically and ideo-logically, conditions are so encouraging. If the ripple created spreads out into a wider circle, we shall have made a real contribution to the practical exemplification of the high principles which have been so convincingly stated at conference tables and elsewhere, and which can be so easily submerged in the welter of post-war controversy.

You will observe the bold suggestion that tariff barriers on foodstuffs not only between Canada and Newfoundland but also between Canada, Newfoundland and the United States of America, might be dropped.

The point might be discussed at the same time as the confederation terms by a delegation, if any is sent, and the effect of some such arrangements so far as all these countries are concerned might prove to be very much more beneficial than any confederation arrangements, under which neither Newfoundlanders nor Canadians would be very happy.

I don't agree with Mr. Smallwood's idea that there is any need to hasten the request for Canada's confederation terms, and believe that he has done himself and this Convention a disservice by introducing the subject at the present time. I have not seen in Mr. Smallwood's address of yesterday, nor in his newspaper correspondence anything to convince me that the standard of living of our people would be improved by confederation, though my mind is open to conviction.

I hope that some day the confederation issue and our general relations with Canada will be discussed by this Convention in a calm and reasonable atmosphere, and the pros and cons carefully debated in an unprejudiced spirit.

One thing is certain, and that is that we must endeavour to live on close and friendly terms with our neighbours in Canada and try to remember their many kind acts towards us, as well as to forget the occasions upon which they have crossed our path in the past.

I strongly favour the amendment proposed by Mr. Penney to postpone further discussion of Mr. Smallwood's resolution, and intend to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Burry I rise to make a few remarks on this question before the House. I was hoping that today we would get around to the debate on the report of the Education Committee, and that would give us a chance to cool off from yesterday. I find myself regretting that the issue yesterday was on the level that it was, not in the spirit of condemnation of any member who took part, because I can assure those who did take part and raised their voices towards the end and if I may say, got a little hot under the collar, had no more attentive listener in this House than myself. Not because I agreed with what they said or how they said it, but because I know how interested they are in the issue, and I feel they were sincere in the attitude they took towards it.... I have found myself, and will find myself, in a position such as these men were yesterday, and get excited over some of the issues that will be raised; but if I do, I assure you I will call upon all the powers that I have to control myself and to conform to the rules of procedure, and to carry on the debate as quietly, or as near to the rules of procedure, as possible. I do not wish to have this Convention resolved into a boys' Sunday school class....

We have this matter before us and we have to do something about it.... We are working assiduously in committee meetings, getting information in various ways. That will inform us on forms of government, such as responsible government of the past and Commission of Government of the present, and I may say that when these committee reports are brought into the house, all the information will not be on the debit side of those who favour responsible government or Commission government. I feel that when we have discovered all the facts, those who sponsor these forms of government will have very fine creditable arguments to bring forward. Some feel there are other forms of government.... Of these, confederation with Canada is