

established whereby men will have the incentive to work so that their families may prosper.

Under the Terms of Union of Newfoundland in confederation, a five-year period was provided to enable the integration of relationships between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland, and to bring about a blending of the economy of Newfoundland into the pattern prevailing in Canada. More than half of this five-year period has elapsed. The benefits that have accrued to the people of Newfoundland through the social legislation of family allowances, old age pensions and unemployment insurance have had a great influence upon the way of life in that province. The older people feel now that they do not need to fear age, and as of the 1st of January next, when the means test will be abolished, this feeling will be even more widespread. Labourers no longer fear unemployment brought about through no fault of their own, and they jealously guard against any abuse of this social service. Mothers of large families no longer have the fear of want, for the family allowance assures minimum sustenance, if need be, in time of stress. In facing up to the problem of determining the future welfare of the people engaged in the codfish industry of Newfoundland, it may be that, viewed in its true perspective, the task of integrating the Newfoundland fisheries into the economy of Canada will require the kind of treatment that was accorded during the development of Canada's great agricultural West and down through the decades when fabulous sums of money were spent by the Government of Canada and deemed to be in the interests of the nation.

During the past two years the Government of Newfoundland has given financial assistance in supporting loans and guaranteeing bond issues to the extent of approximately \$3 million in aid of the fisheries, for the purchase of modern fishing vessels and the development of modern processing and refrigeration plants. Private enterprise has spent in the same time upwards of \$3 million, and plans yet in blueprint envision millions more of risk capital seeking the opportunity of participating in the development of Newfoundland's fresh and fresh-frozen industry.

Neither the Government of Newfoundland, nor private or co-operative enterprise is standing still, as beggars, waiting for alms. They move forward, and the best brains of the country are concentrating now on devising the means of placing the fishing industry of Newfoundland in a position to capitalize on the opportunities afforded through the support and assistance that is envisioned from

the Government of Canada. In Newfoundland it is not as if the fisheries were, as in the case of other provinces, third, fourth, fifth, sixth or lower down the scale of importance to the general economy. The fisheries potential of Newfoundland is the potential of the eastern seaboard fisheries of Canada. Very little is yet known of the resources of the shore fisheries of Newfoundland. Biological research is again under way, but much greater effort in this direction is warranted. Within the last two years Canada has joined with other nations in a treaty under which the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission has been established, the purpose of which, in the beginning, is to bring about biological research and other studies leading to the full utilization of the vast fisheries resources of the international waters adjacent to the shores of Newfoundland. It is our fervent hope that the headquarters of this Commission will be located in St. John's.

Within the last two years the Government of Canada has assumed an important role in the administration of the production and conservation of fisheries in Newfoundland, which is the responsibility of the federal government. It will take time to bring about the integration enabling the statutes of Canada to be promulgated in respect to the fisheries, and concurrently the Government of Newfoundland will be considering the nature of provincial legislation and enabling laws necessary to administrative co-ordination.

Through the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, a fine example of experimental fishing has been conducted for the past two years with substantial proof that long line fishing can be utilized to give more mobility and greater opportunity to fishermen located in areas where this method of fishing can be successfully conducted. Concurrently the Government of Newfoundland is spending large sums of money in doing its share of experimental fishing and exploration of fish populations.

When one reflects upon the problems which face the Honourable R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries, in coping with situations that exist in fisheries from the Pacific to the Atlantic, one realizes the magnitude of his task. His guiding hand and the advice of his technical experts played a large part in protecting the Pacific Coast Fisheries of Canada within the terms of the Peace Treaty recently concluded with Japan. The activities of the department, through representation in the Councils of FAO of the United Nations, in the International Whaling Commission, in the Pelagic Sealing Treaty, in the problems which arise in that widely scattered and largest