

rearmament, now assembled at Caux, to follow His teachings. Their wish is to impress upon the nations of the world that we humans should have something better than slavery; that we should live among our neighbours in a spirit of sacrifice and love.

I am pleased to know that we as members of the Canadian Parliament will be welcomed in Caux if we happen to be in Europe this summer. I am sure it would be a profitable experience to attend that Assembly. Those of us who have been to Switzerland know that the opportunity to see the magnificent Alps and associate with the Swiss people would of itself make the trip worthwhile. I am sure that if any honourable senator goes to Europe this summer, nothing would repay him more than to meet those people who are attempting to do something which is in line with the general principles of all devout Christians.

Mr. Speaker, only a relatively few members are present today, and I was wondering whether it would be too much to ask you to notify absent senators by letter of the invitation from the Swiss Chancellor.

Hon. A. W. Roebuck: Honourable senators, may I say just a few words on this matter? I was one of the delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in England two years ago, and we received there a similar invitation to attend a conference on moral rearmament in Switzerland. Though the invitation was most attractive, I personally was unable to accept it; but I understand that it was accepted by the honourable senator from De Lorimier (Hon. Mr. Vien), the Honourable Gaspard Fauteux, then Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. A. W. Stuart, M.P. They returned from the conference greatly inspired by its high purpose and keenly interested in what they had seen in Switzerland itself. It occurred to me that any senator or member of the other house who is desirous of accepting the present invitation might obtain information from one of these gentlemen.

UNION WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

STATEMENT

Hon. Ray Patten: Honourable senators, this has been a long, busy and most interesting session. Much public business has come before us, both here and in committee, and has been dealt with in great detail, so I assure you that it is not my intention to unduly prolong this sitting. But, may I crave the indulgence of this house for a few moments to express my gratitude to honourable members for the many kindnesses shown

me and the invaluable assistance so freely given me during the past year? May I also at this time place on record some few facts bearing on the advantages accruing to both the old Canada and the new Province of Newfoundland as a result of the Act of Union of last year?

Strategically and economically this union is of profound importance to Canada and North America as a whole. By this union there has been added to Canada a territory of about 155,000 square miles, with its industries and resources, and a population of about 348,000 people. Newfoundland's insular position off the coast of North America makes easy her access to marine transportation to the markets of the world; thus her export production, under normal conditions, enjoys low transportation costs to a large part of the world markets.

The coastal waters of the island of Newfoundland are probably the largest and best fishing grounds in the world. As early as the sixteenth century these fishing grounds were being exploited by European fishing fleets and were contributing greatly to the fishing trade of Western Europe; and, fortunately for us, they still are. Exports of frozen fresh fish to the United States are increasing, and the fishing industry of Newfoundland is alive to the advantages of developing this expanding and profitable market. The total value of our fishery products last year—a substantial part of which were sold in dollar areas—was approximately \$35,000,000.

The deposit of red hematite iron ore on Bell Island—the only large iron ore deposit on tide water in North America—is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Over forty million tons have been mined and exported during the past half century, and according to surveys there are submarine reserves estimated at four to five hundred million tons.

The export value of the pulp and paper products of the two big mills at Corner Brook and Grand Falls was around \$32,000,000 last year. The greater part of this export was to the United States, and brought to Canada much needed dollar exchange.

Seventeen thousand square miles of Newfoundland's total area are timberlands. The Labrador territory comprises approximately 112,000 square miles. The interior is potentially rich in minerals, timber and water-power. The comparatively recent discoveries of high-grade hematite iron ore near the headwaters of the Hamilton river have not yet been fully surveyed, but it is estimated that there is enough ore there to supply the North American blast furnaces for the next few centuries. Analyses show that the quality of the river and lake waters is good, being low in