

### CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

**YIELD \$150,000,000 ANNUALLY:** As soon as practicable after completion of union with Newfoundland the federal fisheries services now carried on in Canada will be extended to the new Province, the Department of Fisheries said December 17. Existing Newfoundland services in such fields as the protection and encouragement of the fisheries and the operation of bait services will also be taken over by the federal authorities in accordance with the Terms of Union.

General fisheries administration in the Province will be the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries but the laws relating to export marketing of salted fish will be administered by the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, operating as a federal agency under the Governor-General in Council. Persons who, at the time of union, are in the employment of the Board or other Newfoundland fisheries services will become employees of the Department.

#### AMONG LEADING PRODUCERS

Speaking of the fisheries situation which will follow Newfoundland's entry into Confederation the departmental spokesman said that the enlarged Canada will rank among the greatest fish producing countries of the world. At present, he continued, Canada is among the first half dozen fisheries countries, with an annual catch of about one and a quarter billion pounds and with a production potential capable of further development. In Newfoundland in 1947 there were cod landings estimated at 430 million pounds, plus a large aggregate catch of herring and a number of other kinds of fish. Reckoned on the basis of recent price levels, the combined Canada-Newfoundland production from the fisheries represents \$150 million or more annually.

So far as the Newfoundland fisheries are concerned under the Terms of Union the administrative functions of the Department of Fisheries in the Province will be the responsibility of the Chairman of the Newfoundland Fisheries Board or such other member of the Board as the Governor-General in Council may designate. Federal statutes which are now of general application in Canada with regard to fisheries will come into effect in the Province as soon as may be feasible after union. In some cases, however, a departmental officer said, it may be that some amendment of these laws will be necessary to fit conditions in the Province. A case in point, he added, is

the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act which now prohibits the sale of bait to foreign fishing vessels in territorial waters of Canada, except under special treaty or convention. This prohibition would interfere with the continuation of the present Newfoundland practice with respect to such dealings in bait. In these circumstances the Department of Fisheries has expressed willingness to recommend to Parliament that the existing Canadian law be suitably amended.

Similarly, an amendment of the Canadian Fisheries Act will be introduced so that the present conditions as regards operations of Newfoundland trawlers may continue. So far as post-union trawler licensing in the Province is concerned the policy will be based on securing maximum efficiency for the fishing industry and welfare for shore communities. The spokesman pointed out further that in any interval which may occur between the time of union and the date when Canadian laws come into force in the Province the existing Newfoundland laws are to continue operative.

#### EXPORT MARKETING

As regards export marketing of salted fish the Department explained that the union terms provide that the present Newfoundland laws in this regard are to continue in effect for a period of five years after union, Alteration or repeal of any of those laws will be conditional, during the five years following confederation, upon the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Newfoundland. Their administration will be a function of the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, serving as a federal agency. Board powers, however, will be exercised only in this particular field of action -- export of salted fish.

Under the Terms of Union, it was pointed out further, the cost of maintaining the Fisheries Board, including the cost of continuing its fish trade representatives abroad, and the outlays for administering the export laws will be met by the Federal Government. The Union terms also provide that after the end of the specified five-year period the export marketing laws and the Board's operating powers shall continue "until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides". In speaking of the situation as regards the Board's work the departmental officer also pointed out that at the date of union the present export tax on salted fish, five cents per quintal, will be abolished.

Statistics. During the nine months ending September, 59,536,000 barrels were produced compared with 54,027,000 in the similar period last year, an advance of 10 per cent.

**PETROLEUM SUPPLIES:** Canadian output of refined petroleum products showed an increase of 21 per cent in September over September last year, rising to 7,987,000 barrels compared with 6,578,000, according to the Bureau of

**SCIENCE GRADUATES' SALARIES:** Science and engineering graduates of 1948 received an average starting salary of \$205 monthly as compared with \$200 monthly for graduates of 1947, and \$176 monthly for the class of '46, according to an announcement on December 20 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

The Minister made this announcement in reviewing the Quarterly Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Technical Personnel of the Department of Labour, covering the period from July to September, 1948.

The figures were compiled by the Bureau from a study of the cases of 1,000 graduates with bachelor's degrees, involving about 150 employers. It is noteworthy that initial salaries tend to be concentrated in a fairly narrow range and there is a considerable degree of uniformity among employers in this regard, Mr. Mitchell pointed out.

Only 7.7 per cent of the 1948 starting salaries are above \$225 per month and 3.9 per cent are below \$175 per month. The remaining 88.4 per cent range between these two figures, with the popular figure \$200 per month, and the average \$205.

A breakdown of the 1,000 cases studied in 1948, is shown below:

Monthly Starting Salary	Number of Cases
Below \$175	39
175	155
180	11
185	20
190	42
195	47
200	217
205	30
210	82
215	101
220	19
225	160
Above 225	77
Total	1000

**A.H. SAGER APPOINTMENT:** Arthur H. Sager, 32 year old producer of the C.B.C.'s Department of Talks and Public Affairs in Vancouver, B.C., has been appointed private secretary to Fisheries Minister R.W. Mayhew, it has been announced at the federal Department of Fisheries.

**A.S. KIRK APPOINTMENT:** The Minister of Transport, Mr. Chevrier, on December 20, announced the promotion of Alfred Sidney Kirk, Assistant Director of Traffic of the Board of Transport Commissioners, to the position of Director of Traffic. He succeeds W.E. Cambell who recently retired on superannuation. Mr. Kirk has been associated for many years in traffic operations for railway, steamship and industrial concerns prior to joining the staff

of the Board of Transport Commissioners in September, 1938, and is a former President of the Canadian Industrial Traffic League.

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK:** Loans to small and medium sized Canadian businesses totalling \$12,291,815 were authorized by the Industrial Development Bank during the fiscal year 1948, it was revealed December 17 in the Bank's Annual Report to the Minister of Finance. The report, submitted by President Graham Towers, showed that a total of \$39,027,624 in loans had been authorized in the first four years of the Bank's operation. Of this total \$6,482,662 has already been repaid and some credits have been reduced or cancelled because of changes of plan or reduced requirements of customers. As of September 30, 1948, the Bank had \$20,616,443 in loans outstanding and \$6,242,169 of credits authorized but not yet disbursed.

The report disclosed that, since the formation of the Industrial Development Bank in November, 1944, loans have been made to 586 firms, engaged in the manufacturing, processing or refrigeration of goods, the building of ships or the generating of electricity. These are the businesses which qualify as types of enterprise the Bank is authorized to assist.

At September 30, 1948, 403 loans remained outstanding. Almost half of these - 195 - were for amounts of \$25,000 or less, in keeping with the terms of the Act under which the Industrial Development Bank was established, which stipulated that it should give "particular consideration to the financing problems of small enterprises".

In his report, Mr. Towers pointed to the high level of capital investment in Canada in 1948 in relation to the current material and labour resources of the construction and equipment industries. He stated that there were "somewhat more frequent examples than there were a year ago" of new or enlarged enterprises which are not meeting with success and cited this trend as an indication that "during the present buoyant states of affairs" investment plans should be very carefully scrutinized.

**ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS:** Architects and engineers - particularly civil, mechanical, and chemical - have been in short supply during 1948, it was announced on December 21 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

The Minister made this announcement in reviewing bulletins issued this year by the Bureau of Technical Personnel of the Department of Labour. While at no time during the year has there been an over-supply in any branch of engineering or science, the 1948 graduates helped fill some of the gaps in these professions, Mr. Mitchell explained.

The bulletins showed that openings for graduates with varying degrees of experience - as distinct from new graduates, remained fairly