

The Address—Mr. Stewart

to some other figures. These appeared subsequent to his figures, and I quote:

The landed value of fish and shell fish in the maritime provinces during the month of December amounted to about \$4 million or \$800,000 greater than the average of the previous three years. This increase came about primarily as a result of favourable weather and prices during the lobster season in western Nova Scotia.

Further on, it says:

Fishermen's income from the sale of shellfish reached record levels in December, 1961. The landed value of these species amount to \$3.2 million and was \$1.2 million greater than in 1960 and \$1.0 million greater than the average of the years 1958-60. This increase occurred largely as a result of excellent catches of lobsters and scallops—6.2 million and 0.5 million pounds, respectively.

I quote those figures not to suggest that everything is right with our fishing industry or that we are living in a state of utopia. However, I say that this government has taken effective measures to assist the fishing industry in New Brunswick and the maritime provinces.

The hon. member for Gloucester and other speakers from New Brunswick have referred on numerous occasions to the Chignecto canal. The Chignecto canal would, no doubt, contribute greatly to the economy of the area but I sometimes wonder if we have not overlooked one basic fact. What would be the effect of an equivalent amount of money spent in the development of secondary industries in the area? The Chignecto canal was an issue when hon. members opposite were in power. There was a Chignecto committee which came to this house in 1950 or 1951, and some of the hon. gentlemen who now sit in the front row on Your Honour's left sat in on that conference. One did not hear however that any action had been taken as a result of that conference. They had the answers, but apparently they kept them to themselves because no benefit was ever forthcoming to the province of New Brunswick.

The hon. member for Kent (Mr. Michaud) referred to the development program, and I agree in the main with his submission. We need some assistance but we shall not get the assistance we need unless we are prepared with the united front. Certain inequalities do exist in the maritime province but I will say, as I said before that the present Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker) has done more to level out those inequalities than any other prime minister in the history of this country. The people of New Brunswick—and I speak entirely for my own province—have full confidence in the Prime Minister and I think I can safely say the indications are that we shall be back in equal force, if not in greater force, after the next general election.

[Mr. Stewart.]

Mr. C. R. Granger (Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador): In rising to participate in this debate I should like first of all to congratulate you, sir, on your elevation to the high position you now hold. I should also like to congratulate the hon. member for Laval (Mr. Bourdages) who moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne and the hon. member for Vancouver-Kingsway (Mr. Browne) who seconded the motion.

I come from a province which historically has lived by international trade. The reference to trade in the speech from the throne is of particular interest and importance to those of us who come from Newfoundland.

Broadly speaking, there is cause for serious reflection in respect to Canada's position in this world of trade. Not only does the province from which I come live by trade, but this whole nation lives by trade. In this world of change—and it has always been a changing world, and will almost certainly continue to be so—there is need for a forward looking, imaginative attitude toward the problems of today. The formation of trading blocs, the changing pattern of European commerce, the immense increase in productivity and prosperity in other lands make it vitally important that the government of Canada and the industry and commerce of Canada should not only adjust themselves to the changes which have taken place and which are now evolving, but anticipate them and do some vigorous thinking, followed by equally vigorous action. This must be done if Canada is to regain her place in the word of international trade, and this can be done. In our system of free enterprise, our resources, our land, our forests and our waters we have the food, the minerals and the materials which are the basic needs of humanity. We also have the people who can produce and manufacture the articles and the food needed by the world. However, we need a more definite and more imaginative policy in government in order to give the leadership which is so essential and the political climate to lend confidence which is also both requisite and necessary.

As European countries seek to work out their own destiny by freer trade amongst themselves and as the United States hasten to shape their trading policy in order to meet these new developments abroad, is it not of paramount importance that Canada also face the facts of today and make the changes which are necessary in order to do business in this world of trade? It has been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is also quite true that eternal vigilance is the price of economic survival.

It seems to me that a real change is taking place today in the attitude toward tariff