

*Supply—Fisheries*

the safety and comfort to which they are entitled. The other meeting was the Canadian Atlantic herring fishery conference held in Fredericton in May, which confirmed our belief that there is an enormous potential in the herring fishery for our Atlantic region. Both conferences attracted a great deal of interest in the fisheries world.

Our aim is not to overlook any possibility for fisheries development, and many species of fish as well as other marine products which have not been utilized before are now under intensive investigation.

One of the critical problems with which we are dealing concerns manpower requirements. Ever since the Prime Minister made it known that the government would undertake a greatly expanded fisheries development program we have been conscious that training on a very broad front is necessary to the success of the industry, particularly if the income of the fishermen themselves is to be improved. In providing technical assistance to the industry my department is playing an effective role not only in expediting technological developments but in related training activity. In fact Canadian programs in this field have already developed to the point where they are regarded by other countries as an effective aid in the transition from a traditional fishery to a modern sophisticated industry.

The training provided under the department's technical assistance program is directed mainly to the introduction of new fishing methods, equipment and techniques and to the finding and exploitation of underfished stocks. In this we make the most of proven methods developed in other countries through long experience. This also applies where Canadian fishermen from one part of the country are enabled to demonstrate their particular skills to fishermen in other parts.

While speaking of developments I should like to mention that in Newfoundland, where the isolation of many fishing communities has been a retarding factor, the department is co-operating with the Newfoundland authorities in the implementation of a program designed to make it possible for fishermen and their families to relocate in centres where opportunities for employment, education and related community facilities will be available to them. I am pleased to report that after 12 months of operation of this program, 16 settlements have been relocated, 33 more have been approved for relocation and a number of applications are under consideration.

[Mr. Robichaud.]

Referring to expenditures for conservation and protection of the fisheries resource, may I mention the construction of a 180-foot patrol vessel for the Pacific coast where our own fishing fleets are showing increasing interest in the stocks of fish on the more offshore grounds. Foreign fleets also began operations off our Pacific coast a little more than a year ago. If we are to manage our complex fisheries effectively and maintain the integrity of Canadian fishing zones, we must have a capable all weather fishing vessel of this type in our own fleet. The design of the vessel will also permit her use in exploratory fishing and research work, and she will have marine search and rescue capabilities.

The program of the department's resource development service is mainly concerned with the scientific management and development of salmon and other fisheries resources on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, the management of inland fisheries in Newfoundland, the maritime provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and the control of sea lamprey in the great lakes. As well, the professional staff of the service provides technical advice on methods of maintaining and protecting the fisheries resource in the face of encroaching civilization on the fish environment. The prime offender in this regard is pollution from a multitude of sources including pulp mills, mines, manufacturing plants and pesticide applications.

The important role which both the department and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada are playing in this vital area is marked by the papers to be presented by professionals of these groups to the resource ministers' conference on pollution beginning October 31 in Montreal.

The resources development service works hand in hand with the conservation and protection service in the scientific management of the salmon fishery in British Columbia. A substantial program of this type has been implemented this year in Dixon entrance on the north coast of British Columbia to furnish data on migration patterns of salmon runs passing through that area, and the intermingling of northern British Columbia and southeast Alaska salmon stocks.

As hon. members know, we have a 12-mile fishing zone around our coasts which is being enforced against all countries except those which have traditional rights within that area. Following a meeting held last week, as reported in this house, I am confident that progress is being made, and we are now negotiating on a continuing and urgent basis