

The reply is as follows:

All the provinces which previously had agreements with the Government of Canada for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have now entered into new agreements with the exception of Alberta. Agreement in principle has been reached with this province and all that remains to be done before the agreement is signed is the initialling of a minor amendment thereto.

FISHERIES

VIOLATIONS OF COASTAL JURISDICTION—QUESTION ANSWERED

Senator Perrault: Honourable senators, Senator Smith (Colchester) asked a question on May 5 which refers to the extension of Canada's offshore jurisdiction of 200 miles. He asked whether any foreign ships have been found fishing within that limit without proper authority and, if so, where, when, what ships, what nationality, and what action has been taken in relation to each.

Since the extension of Canadian Fisheries Zone to 200 miles on January 1, 1977, two foreign fishing vessels have been apprehended fishing without proper authority within this limit.

The first, a Norwegian vessel, the *Berghjorn*, was intercepted on February 17, and subsequently escorted to St. John's, Newfoundland, by the Canadian Coast Guard Vessel, *John Cabot*. At the time of interception, the *Berghjorn* was fishing without a licence approximately 163 miles east of Belle Isle, Newfoundland. In St. John's the captain was charged with violation of the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act on two counts: entering into the Canadian zone without the required 24 hours' notice, and fishing without a licence in Canadian fisheries waters. As a result, fines totalling \$5,000 were imposed, and the vessel's request for a licence to fish was refused.

On April 17, the U.S.S.R. vessel, the *Ritsa*, was reported by tracker aircraft to be fishing off the Avalon Peninsula. Interception by the DFE patrol vessel *Nonia* confirmed that the Soviet vessel had been conducting a directed fishery for capelin one day prior to the effective date of her licence. The vessel was escorted to St. John's where the captain faced charges of conducting an unauthorized fishery in Canadian fisheries waters and was fined a total of \$2,500.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

STATISTICS AS OF MARCH 31, 1977—INQUIRY ANSWERED

Senator Phillips inquired of the government pursuant to notice of April 26:

1. How many persons were receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits in each province as of March 31, 1977?

2. How many persons were registered for employment in each province as of March 31, 1977?

3. How many persons were employed in each province as of March 31, 1977?

Senator Perrault: Honourable senators, I have provided a written reply to Senator Phillips' inquiry of April 26. He may or may not have received it, but the information is as follows:

1. This information is maintained by Statistics Canada and can be found in publication #73-001 entitled "Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act". This information is available for the period ending February 1977.

2. and 3.

Persons Registered For Employment as of March 31, 1977*		Estimates of Persons Employed in Week Ending March 19, 1977**
(000's)		(000's)
Newfoundland	67	147
Nova Scotia	71	281
P.E.I.	17	41
New Brunswick	68	210
Quebec	489	2,410
Ontario	419	3,625
Manitoba	38	412
Saskatchewan	30	378
Alberta	43	818
British Columbia	137	1,027
Canada	1,377***	9,350***

* Source: "Report on Employment Operations by Industry" (Man 751).

** Source: "Labour Force Information" (Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001P). Number of employed persons as of March 31, 1977 are not available.

*** Source: Sum of provincial figures will not exactly equal the national total due to rounding of provincial figures.

Senator Phillips: Honourable senators, I would like to thank the Leader of the Government for his exhaustive efforts in obtaining this information for me.

I have had a very short time in which to study the document, but it is most interesting to note that 1,377,000 Canadians were registered for employment at a time when the government stated that 870,000 were unemployed. This is a difference of 507,000 Canadians seeking employment, and not being listed in the government statistics. Admittedly a small proportion of these may already be employed and seeking to improve their employment, but the large proportion, we can safely assume, are unemployed. This means that approximately a half million Canadians are being used as hidden unemployed.

The subject is too large to deal with in the question period, and I will, at the next sitting of the Senate, give notice of an