

*The Address—Mr. Davis*

waters today but which will become part of Canada's own responsibility tomorrow.

We are prepared to talk to these foreign interests and to enter into pilot projects. But we are not prepared to make long-term commitments say, for more than a year. We are interested in knowing more about their fishing methods, the kind of fish they catch, and the nature of the processing which is required to serve their markets.

We are much more interested in operations that will provide opportunities for employment for Canadians who process on shore. We are also determined, taking the longer view, that Canadians will catch more of these fish, thus phasing out the operation of foreign vessels near our shores. We are determined that our fishing vessels will be built in Canadian yards, and that the fish products caught by Canadians will be processed in Canada as well.

As for foreign ownership, our Canadian fishing industry today is overwhelmingly Canadian: it is 85 per cent Canadian owned and controlled. I should like to see this figure increased, as I am sure many hon. members would. This is why we are insisting on the Canadian ownership of individual vessels. In some of our fisheries, fisheries that have been limited in size because of limited resources, we have adopted a ticket of entry approach. The boat is the ticket of entry. Canadians own those boats, and there is no way in which those boats can be allowed to slip into foreign hands.

Perhaps I should put it another way. Unless a company can prove that it is 75 per cent or more owned by Canadians, that 75 per cent or more of its shares are owned in this country, it will be unable to expand. It will not be able to add to its existing fleet by buying up tickets of entry, Canadian boats. It will not be able to expand its fishing capacity relative to that of other Canadian companies, firms, partnerships and individuals in this country. It will not be able to catch a larger share of the fish that is available to our own, over-all fishing fleet.

Why do I stress this point, Mr. Speaker? Because a large Japanese firm, Marubeni, recently bought shares in one of our west coast fish packing companies. The Canadian company had 100 boats, or tickets of entry, in our limited west coast salmon fleet. There is no way in which a foreign corporation should be able to take over one of our fisheries. There is no way in which foreigners should be able, in effect, to get inside our new fishing limits, and gain control, in this case exclusive control, of the right to fish in this country.

In the case of that particular west coast fish packing company, 51 per cent Canadian share ownership will not be good enough. It will have to be 75 per cent plus before it is again on the same basis as other Canadian fishing companies. Either that, or they will have to be satisfied with 100 boats in a 6,000 boat fleet. The company will not be able to grow; it can only decline. It cannot expand its fishing operations until it qualifies as a Canadian company again.

I have dwelt on this question of joint ventures for several reasons, Mr. Speaker. First, I wanted to prove that a number of the most aggressive long distance fishing nations now see the 200 mile limit as a reality. Second, I want to tell hon. members what I have already told our

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fishing industry a number of times, namely that we have a 75 per cent Canadian ownership rule and that this will be enforced rigorously from now on. We are going to look after our resources on the continental shelf. We are also going to make sure that they are harvested by Canadians in Canadian-owned vessels, and that the products are processed in this country as well.

This is an aggressive approach. It is an aggressive stance to take. But we are moving in the nick of time. We are pushing our limits out before, and not after, the living resources of our continental shelf are over fished and other countries begin to look covetously at our oil. We are moving on the ownership front before we have a foreign ownership problem in Canada, not afterwards. We are pressing out our limits in the interests of conservation. We are insisting that our renewable resources be cropped on a sustained yield basis, not decimated by the foreign fleets as in the past. We are also making sure that the oil companies take the long view in so far as the management of our offshore minerals are concerned.

What other attitude can we take, Mr. Speaker? The coastal state has the biggest stake in the wise management of its renewable resources. The United Nations cannot look after these resources for it. Multinational commissions are often influenced unduly by distant water countries, whose attitude typically is one of moving in quickly, taking everything they can and getting out again. This does not make sense.

I am one of those who believes that economics has its place. Looking far enough ahead, economics will be compatible with sound environmental management. We in Canada must move with the grain of nature. We must move out, among other things, to the edge of the continental shelf. We must insist that the whole of the continental shelf and slope is ours from a management point of view and from a harvesting point of view.

We are in the process of expanding our limits, pushing them out. As I said at the outset, we are increasing our land area out to sea by as much as 40 per cent. We are encompassing great resources, resources that are needed not only by Canadians but by all mankind. I believe that Canadians, in taking these steps, will not only be looking after the needs of future generations of Canadians, but the best interests of all the worlds peoples as well.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I should like to refer to five pieces of legislation which are being brought forward this session. Two pieces of legislation among these were tabled today. These bills will be considered by hon. members and, I trust, passed quickly. Some of them can be passed with little debate because they are simple bills indeed. There is a bill to make guaranteed loans to small fishermen. There is a bill to amend the Fisheries Act, having to do with foreign ownership, among other things. There is a bill to amend the Fisheries Development Act in respect of better storage facilities and increased production of fish. There is a bill called the Environmental Contaminants Act, and ocean dumping legislation. I commend these bills to hon. members and trust they will be passed in this session. Then, we will be on our way toward establishing much wider limits seaward from Canada and taking on more responsible and wise management of these limits for the benefit of mankind.