

However, a number of Canadian defence industries had gone downhill—although not in aerospace—and there was a significant trade imbalance with the United States in this area. This spokesman noted several impediments to improving the picture for Canadian defence and related industries. First, the U.S. small business set-asides were precisely the kinds of contracts which Canada's relatively smaller industries could successfully secure or fill. Secondly, the current policy of negotiating "offset" production in Canada on large scale purchases from the United States such as the CF-18s, while popular with politicians, had resulted in the Canadian industry becoming merely "pattern producers". Canada needed a stronger base in this sector, he concluded, and urged improved access for the Canadian defence industry.

The Food Crisis in Africa

This subject was dealt with in joint session with Committee III and a digest of the points raised will be found at the end of Committee III's summary below.

COMMITTEE III—FISHERIES, ENVIRONMENT AND MULTILATERAL ISSUES

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III. Multilateral Issues: The African Famine

Introductory Remarks

The Canadian co-chairman of Committee III, welcomed the U.S. delegates to the 26th Meeting of the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group. He remarked that very little that Canada or the United States did was without some impact on the other country. He suggested that the Inter-Parliamentary Group had made a significant contribution to cooperation between the two countries because its delegates aimed their discussions at finding the common ground.

The American co-chairman of Committee III echoed the view that the Canada-U.S. Group had influenced policy in the two countries. He said that, as a result of these discussions, there had been progress on issues in both the Executive Branch and Congress. "The record of conversation, not conflict,

between our two countries is unparalleled anywhere in the world."

The American co-chairman then briefly reviewed some of the major issues discussed by the Group over the years. Great Lakes pollution control programs went back some thirty years and some \$10 billion had been expended on them. Considerable progress had been made in the control of nitrates and phosphates and the fishery had made a comeback on the upper lakes. The lamprey eel control program, he suggested, had been one of the great success stories of bilateral co-operation, resulting in a dramatic return of the white fish and lake trout. He warned, however, that there remained "danger signals" in Great Lakes water quality, particularly as the result of toxic wastes. A second area of progress in Canada-U.S. relations was west coast fisheries management. The Congressman suggested that the salmon treaty represented enormous progress considering the bitterness this issue had generated between Canada and the U.S.A. Following the agreement, the main concern on both coasts had now shifted to the high seas interception of salmon. With these introductory remarks the co-chairmen called the first item on the agenda.

I. Fisheries and Border Issues

East Coast Fishery

The American co-chairman, reported that there was intense concern among the U.S. east coast fishing communities about high seas interception of salmon. He reported U.S. estimates that as many as one-half of North Atlantic salmon were being intercepted. He warned that there was bound to be a confrontation over this because U.S. fishermen had built large hatcheries and made major investments. American fishermen believed Canada was not doing enough to solve the problem. He went on to say that there was also American concern about Canada's having acquired a larger share of the take from the Georges Bank and inquired about what Canada was doing with the Gulf of Maine Commission.

The Canadian co-chairman replied that the two countries had an interest in developing a common approach to the east coast fishery. He said that, contrary to the impression of U.S. fishermen, Canada was taking the management of this fishery very seriously and had imposed very strict fishing quotas. It was the Canadian feeling that the U.S. method of control, through local commissions, was of questionable effectiveness. "Local commissions tend to pursue short-sighted, local interests". On the matter of salmon interception, the Canadian delegate made two points: *first*, that the take off Greenland was limited but it was a high limit based on what was caught last year; *second*, that there were serious doubts about the effectiveness of Canadian observers on the foreign fleets. "There are suspicions that some observers don't observe too much." Notwithstanding these problems, he said that drastic controls had been put on the salmon take by Canadian fishermen; for example, some 200 licences had been cancelled. "We have no commercial salmon fishery in the Maritimes at the present time." He further remarked that sports fishermen were limited to taking the "grilse" or immature salmon which