

from any direct salmon fisheries and the retention of incidentally caught salmon is prohibited.

Japan has argued strongly in international meetings that it has set the northern boundary for its squid drift-net fleet in accordance with scientific advice which shows that the incidental catch of salmon south of the boundary will be minimal. In 1981, Japan, by regulation, set the over-all northern limit for the squid drift-net fishery at 46 degrees latitude. This has not changed. Within this limit, the actual northern boundary varies, in accordance with Japanese regulations, from month to month. Until this summer, and in the absence of solid scientific data on salmon and squid abundance in northern latitudes, Japan had set the northern limit in July and August of each year at 42 and 44 degrees respectively. Japan has now noted that experience and scientific cruises in the northern boundary area have demonstrated that the boundary has been set too far to the south, and that moving it to the north would result in good squid catches with no increase in incidental salmon catches. Consequently, Japan has announced the northward extension of its squid drift-net fishery in July and August to 44 and 46 degrees respectively, still conforming to the over-all northern limit it set in 1981.

• (1815)

It must be emphasized that this was a unilateral decision by Japan. Neither Canada nor the U.S.A. agreed with, or accepted this decision. In fact, both Canada and the U.S.A. strongly opposed the decision, arguing the lack of scientific evidence satisfactory to North American scientists to justify this extension as a measure that would not lead to increases in interception of salmon. Nonetheless, and despite the strong objections by Canada and the U.S.A., the Japanese would not be deterred, and went ahead with their unilateral decision.

Are you cutting me off, Mr. Speaker?

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski):** The Hon. Parliamentary Secretary's time has expired. The Hon. Member for South West Nova.

### *Adjournment Debate*

#### FISHERIES—CLOSURE OF FISH PLANTS—QUOTAS / CAPE NORTH FACTORY FREEZER TRAWLER

**Mrs. Coline Campbell (South West Nova):** Mr. Speaker, I rose on May 12 to offer to this Government and to the Minister of Fisheries who was absent some of the options that I felt would be viable in this time on the Atlantic Coast. A crisis atmosphere now pervades the Atlantic Coast fishery. Some people are making comparisons to the Prairie drought that existed in the West in 1988.

I only offered the two solutions because I thought it was an effort to try to get this Government to focus on the problems. I am glad to see my colleague from the West Coast raising another point that shows that this Government is not addressing the needs and concerns of the fishing industry. I say to the Minister of Fisheries (Mr. Siddon), we cannot keep blaming the lack of quotas. We need a study to look at the quotas in the water. He will not take a look at the quotas in the Scotia—Fundy area; the overfishing, whether it be foreigners, the fishermen or the inshore or the offshore; as well, we cannot have a policy that makes the fishermen throw good fish back into the water. This is what this Government is doing. Millions and thousands of tonnes have gone back into the water because of the overfishing—I may have exaggerated on the millions—but thousands of tonnes that have gone back into the water dead.

The Parliamentary Secretary may laugh but it is not funny. The Minister blames the over-capacity. What about the three freezer factory ships that were given by this Government to go out and fish in the utilized species of what our fleets in the past have caught?

A crisis means a danger. Any crisis also means opportunity. It means danger in that we might again devote our attention solely to rescuing the giants, an approach which in the past created many of the problems we face today. The opportunity for the Government is in the new sense of urgency which may allow us to re-examine the fundamental structure of the flawed Atlantic groundfish management plan. This is a chance for this Government to reform the whole industry.

I would like to talk about this. My solutions referred to foreign overfishing and the foreign fishing. One of the problems is foreign overfishing. When I say foreign overfishing, I mean that there has to be a political