

Mr. BROWNE (*Vancouver-Kingsway*): We all agree on that.

I said at the outset that it needs to be done by international agreement. But our Department of Fisheries can recognize a principle if there is a principle involved.

I do not know what streams Japan has of her own, but I understand they are very, very limited. At the moment there is only Japan in this position but with the question of territorial waters coming up if there is a principle involved of people fishing in the middle of the ocean other countries are going to fish out there who have no fish of their own. There is a principle there, if it is recognized in the case of Japan there would be nothing to stop Great Britain or the United States from going out and the whole thing would become a complete shambles.

I do not say this can be corrected, but I think we should admit there is a principle and that we should admit that principle and work towards that end. I do not say we are going to do anything about it at the moment, but I do not think there is any argument about the principle involved and that we should take a position.

Mr. CLARK: Canada has taken a position and has recognized the principle. The whole effort has been directed towards finding out the scientific facts so that under the terms and conditions of the convention conservation measures can and will be taken by the three countries concerned. But, first of all, I think it would be recognized by the committee, that we must have the scientific information upon which to base the recommendations for such conservation measures. Those are rapidly coming, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MATTHEWS: Mr. Chairman, is it not true that salmon at Vancouver island, and around Vancouver island, make a certain circuit, the springs take one circuit and the cohoe another? I believe I saw some charts at your biological station which pretty well establish that they stick fairly close to that, except perhaps for some stragglers which swing out a little farther.

Mr. CLARK: I think generally it is true that the salmon seem to follow a pretty well defined pattern of migration. There are exceptions to this because of water conditions or something else, but generally speaking there seems to be a pattern of migration.

Mr. CARTER: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, if ICNAF, or anybody at all, have statistics as to the catches taken from the various banks? Could figures be produced for George's Bank for, say, the three years prior to the enlargement of the mesh?

Mr. CLARK: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic keeps very voluminous statistics on the official breakdown under the statistical system of the convention in the various areas. We could produce a considerable number of volumes, if the committee wishes, for reading by the committee.

Mr. CARTER: I am not interested in all the statistics, but I would like to see the catches taken from George's Bank for the three years or the five years prior to the enlargement of the mesh. It was my impression that catch had been dropping.

Mr. CLARK: We can give the statistics for cod and haddock on George's Bank. I do not have them here, Mr. Chairman, but they are available.

Mr. CARTER: Thank you very much.

Mr. BROWNE (*Vancouver-Kingsway*): Mr. Chairman, there is just one question I would like to ask which comes under the International Pacific Commission: both the Fishermen's Association in British Columbia and the Fishermen's Union in British Columbia have asked that some measures