

supervise both unilingual English and unilingual French employees. (2) If training capacity is not taken up by the two above groups, members of other groups will be taken, in order, from the following categories: (a) Professional and Scientific; (b) Administrative Support; (c) Technical; (d) Operational.

(3) However, if circumstances arise which, in the view of departmental officials, merit special consideration of a higher priority for a particular employee, departments are free to submit nominations with supporting explanations. The number of special cases that can be accepted is small.

(4) Within the priority groups described above, four levels of selection criteria must be applied by the nominating agency to determine the order of priority; (a) Those who have immediate need to use second language skills and who have partially developed skills; (b) Those who have immediate need to use second language skills and who have little or no proficiency in the second language; (c) Those who have no immediate need to use second language skills and who have partially developed skills; (d) Those who have no immediate need to use second language skills and who have little or no proficiency in the second language.

(5) While those participating as at July 25, 1968, at Levels 1, 2 and 3, in slow-paced courses are permitted to continue training, no further nominations are accepted for these courses. To ensure the attainment of the Government's objectives in language training, all nominations from the Executive and the Administrative and Foreign Service categories and from the first (lowest) level of supervisors in the Professional and Scientific and the Technical categories are assigned to: (a) Complete immersion courses; (b) partial immersion courses.

(6) Employees from other occupational groups and levels are assigned, as space is available.

3. See answer to Question 2.

4. The selection standards approved by the Public Service Commission pursuant to Section 12 of the Public Service Employment Act provide that proficiency in both official languages may be either an essential or a desirable qualification. The determination of whether proficiency in both official languages is a desirable qualification, an essential qualification, or neither in the case of a particular position, is made in accordance with Section 20 of the Public Service Employment Act

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### Questions

and Sections 4 and 5 of the Public Service Employment Regulations.

5. Employees in the Administrative Support category are permitted to enroll in French language courses at the present time as indicated and under the conditions stipulated by answers (2), (3) and (6) to Question 2.

### LICENSING OF LOBSTER FISHERMEN

Question No. 1,884—**Mr. Comeau:**

1. Were new regulations regarding licensing of Maritime lobster fishermen and boats recently promulgated and, if so (a) what is the main objective of such regulations (b) what were they designed to achieve (c) what motivated such regulations?

2. Were these regulations made solely on the basis of departmental ideas and experience or was there prior consultation with individuals or groups within the lobster fishing industry as to economic and other conditions and the possible results such regulations might have upon the lobster fishing industry in the Atlantic Region?

3. What steps are planned to control marketing (buying and selling) of government lobster licenses?

4. Is it government policy to encourage centralized operation in the Maritime lobster fishing industry and, if not, what steps are planned to ensure economic justice and equality of opportunity to individual lobster fishermen?

5. Is an early re-assessment of the new regulations provided for and has provision been made to revise the regulations to protect individual fishermen and the principle of free enterprise should experience indicate such revision is necessary?

**Mr. E. F. Whelan (Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry):**

1. Yes. A licence control program in the lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces was announced on January 20, 1969: (a) To place an upper limit on the size of the fleet harvesting the lobster crop. Eventual elimination of casual or part-time fishermen will result. (b) To strengthen the earnings of the lobster fishermen; (c) The lobster fishery is fully exploited at the present time and growth is limited by biological factors. It is evident that there are too many participants in the fishery, and that their capital and operating costs are high. This has resulted in generally low incomes.

2. There has been a demand for several years by the bona fide lobster fishermen in the Maritimes that there be restriction of entry to the lobster fishery, and the subject has been discussed many times with fishermen's organizations and individuals.

3. In 1969, no one, be he an individual or a company, can license more lobster fishing