

The Address—Mr. Crouse

When the Canadian fleet was operating on Browns Bank, no less than 13 pair trawlers of other nations were reaping a fishing harvest from the same bank which is an area of the Atlantic coast that is well known for its concentration of haddock. However, we do not have adequate surveillance to police our Canadian fishing grounds, and until this oversight is corrected, I believe we should increase the permissible percentage of haddock per catch for Canadian fishermen. There is no doubt in the minds of many fishermen that our present surveillance, especially of foreign fleets, is inadequate. In order to do this work effectively, we require immediately at least three ships off the coast of Atlantic Canada that are 200 feet in length, drawing a minimum depth of 14 feet.

Looking to the future, they should have ice breaking capabilities, a forward speed of 25 knots, and they should carry a helicopter. They should be able to carry out fishing operations when needed. With these three ships, we could have two on patrol stations at all times for two week periods, and we would then have a better knowledge of the scope of operations of the foreign fleets operating on our continental shelf. These ships would of course be available for coastguard service whenever our own or the ships of other nations were in trouble or distress off our shores.

I hope that the plight of our Canadian fishermen will be given every consideration at this time by the minister and that no action will be taken against them for doing the only thing which they are equipped to do, namely carrying out fishing operations in order to provide for their needs and those of their wives and children.

Like the mover of the address, the hon. member for Spadina (Mr. Stollery), I also spent some time during January visiting foreign countries. I have always believed that events which happen externally have a great influence upon our country and our people, and the only way to learn about conditions within a country is to visit that country and speak to its government members and its citizens. One of the countries I visited was Taiwan, and when I landed there on January 6, 1974 along with three colleagues from the House and our wives, we learned that we were the first representatives of the Canadian people to visit this country since October 13, 1970, the date on which the present government in Canada decided to recognize Peking as the government which represents all China. Since October 13, 1970 there has been no contact, other than trade, between any Canadian government officials and the representatives of the government of Taiwan.

Obviously we are turning a blind eye and a deaf ear to the representations made by the government of some 15 million free Chinese. In addition, we are making it extremely difficult for businessmen in Taipei to secure a visa for 30 or 60 days to visit Canada, with applications via our Hong Kong office taking approximately six months. The same businessmen can secure a visa overnight from the American embassy in Taipei if they wish to visit the United States. Naturally, the free Chinese living in Taiwan are asking why the Canadian government has adopted this attitude. They pointed out that the United States has a large embassy in Taipei and a liaison office in Peking, and the United States is trading with both countries. Since Canada has an embassy in Peking, they ask why Canada has not put a liaison office to facilitate trade

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in Taipei. This is a question which I believe deserves an answer from our Prime Minister.

The republic of China became one of the world's top trading nations in the past 12 years. In 1962, their foreign trade totalled only \$523 million U.S. Last year, it hit an all time high of \$8.2 billion, the top trading nation of the developing countries. We sold the *Bonaventure* to the Republic of China, to be broken up in Kaohsiung, the shipbreaking capital of the world. But I point out to you, that there are other trading opportunities open for Canada in this area if we wish to capitalize on them. They bought \$2.3 billion worth of industrial raw materials last year from other countries and more than \$600 million worth of electric machinery for electrifying their railway system. In view of our foreign policy, we never even had an opportunity to quote on the needs of these people. We were told by their economic adviser, Mr. Y S Sun that they are interested in buying unlimited quantities of sulphur and potash in order to upgrade their agricultural economy. We have mountains of sulphur available in this country and not too long ago we turned off the production of potash, the reason given was that we were unable to sell it. I believe we should re-examine our foreign policy as it relates to Taiwan. At the present time, an easing of trade restrictions and an exchange of cultural activities are perhaps the best vehicles for improving the situation.

I note, according to an item of expenditure under foreign affairs that the government plans to spend \$4 million opening up new missions in Korea, Barbados, Morocco and other countries. Since the free Chinese support a democratic form of government I hope that some thought will be given by this government to opening a trade mission in Taipei.

Having visited India, I was made aware of the fact that, while the energy crisis poses a serious problem for developed countries, for underdeveloped countries such as India, which must import large quantities of oil, it poses the threat of disaster. This is one of the few developing countries which has maintained a democratic parliamentary government over several years and, at the same time, has developed a balanced economy in which both the private and the public sectors have a role to play. With the increase in prices for oil, India's oil bill will be more than double all the foreign aid she receives, and this situation is bound to generate an economic disorder of very serious proportions in that part of the world. That country needs our help and our expertise in the fishing industry to assist it in capitalizing on the immense fishing resources in the Indian Ocean. I hope this suggestion will be given consideration by our Department of External Affairs.

Finally, I also visited Iran, a country which is desirous of expanding its relations with Canada. The leaders of Iran see in Canada with its skills, its level of development and middle power stature, a valuable friend and an unlikely enemy. For our part, Iran should be of growing interest as a market for Canadian goods and services and as a source of oil. As a result of discussions held with Prime Minister Hoveyda, I believe he would welcome an official invitation to visit Canada and I believe that such a visit would be mutually beneficial to both countries. At present we have a huge trade imbalance with Iran, pur-