

*Government Orders*

redfish and Greenland halibut which is the same as turbot.

**Mr. Reid:** It is not the same as turbot.

**Mr. Baker:** The hon. gentleman says: "It is not the same as turbot". I might take a little time to explain to him. The scientific name for Greenland halibut is reinhardtius, and that is spelled r-e-i-n-h-a-r-d-t-i-u-s. The scientific name for halibut is hippoglossius, and that is spelled h-i-p-p-o-g-l-o-s-s-i-u-s. The scientific name for Greenland halibut caught off the east coast of Canada is reinhardtius hippoglossius, a combination of the two. It formed the basis of court challenges in Oregon, Massachusetts, Washington, and Alaska. It is defined today by the department of fisheries in schedule 1 of the Fisheries Act as No. 10, under groundfish, Greenland halibut (turbot). I will give the hon. member a copy of it. In fact I have it here, enlarged for him. One is a smaller copy and the other is an enlarged copy. I would like to table it so the hon. member can read it at his discretion.

As I was saying, according to Fisheries and Oceans, we have in Canadian managed stocks for December of this year a total in squid, capelin, Argentine, silver hake, grenadier, witch, Greenland halibut, turbot, redfish, and cod of 206,937 tonnes allocated to foreign countries inside the 200-mile zone, while the Canadian allocation is 637,000 tonnes, of which 109,000 is squid. Almost half of the Canadian allocation is assigned to foreign nations inside the 200-mile zone. As if that were not bad enough—and that is under Canadian managed stocks—let us turn to another way that foreigners get inside the 200-mile zone. That is 200,000 tonnes of groundfish under our management plan. They also got for 1991 from the Government of Canada another way of getting in under NAFO.

This has not been announced publicly, but here it is. I will table it. First, there is a new zone opened in Canada for codfish this year. It is called the Flemish Cap. It was always restricted fishing. There was a moratorium on the Flemish Cap outside the 200-mile zone because it is a spawning ground. But this year Canada has agreed to give on January 1, 1991 an allocation of 12,900 tonnes of cod for fishing. Of the 12,965 tonnes of cod, Canada has agreed that Canadians can fish 100 tonnes, 100 of 12,965 tonnes.

Canadians could not take any because Canadians would have been arrested. Canadians can now take only 100 tonnes, while Cuba gets 480 tonnes. This is agreed to by the Government of Canada. Denmark gets 2,900 tonnes; Canada gets 100 tonnes. The EEC gets 6,465 tonnes; we get only 100 tonnes. Norway gets 1,200 tonnes; we get only 100 tonnes. Poland gets 500 tonnes; we get only 100 tonnes. The U.S.S.R. gets 1,270 tonnes; we get only 100 tonnes. There is another specification that is called others. Others get 50 tonnes.

That is the second way that they get fish. 3L-N, that is a trans-border stock. That is inside and outside, 3L-N. Cuba, G.D.R., the U.S.S.R. 6,104 tonnes; others, 86. 3L-N-O, American place. It is a magnificent fish. Yellowtail, that sounds like the government. Yellowtail flounder, 3L-N-O, EEC; again other nations. 3N-O, capelin; Cuba, EEC, Japan, Norway, Poland, and U.S.S.R. Then squid in 3 and 4 along the coast of Canada, the coast of Nova Scotia mainly, a great province with great fishermen.

The squid try to get up that coast every year on July 1. Every July 1, Cuba, U.S.S.R. and other nations have the highway, the 401 of the squid, blocked off with nets assigned by the Government of Canada inside the 200-mile zone. The fishermen of Nova Scotia want that squid inshore for their fish. For the first time in Canadian history this year, this summer, in Sydney Bite, an area just outside Sydney, I suppose northeast or north north by east from Sydney to Newfoundland, that is the way the fishing zone was. Belgium was allowed to fish there this year. We have all those fishermen in P.E.I., New Brunswick, Quebec and Nova Scotia trying to sell mackerel and cannot sell it, needing mackerel for bait for their lobsters and everything else. This year for the first time in Canadian history in Sydney Bite and all along Nova Scotia, what did we have? We had four Bulgarian factory freezer trawlers catching mackerel. On what kind of a deal? The deal gave them 5,000 tonnes if they turned around and worked at 1,000 tonnes ashore. These are precedents. That is the second way they can get quotas.

• (1730)

There are five ways to get quotas. I am going to have to be quick about this. The third way is by international agreement. Every single fisherman in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec is demanding more tuna licences. There is no problem getting a tuna licence in Canada. All that is