Soviet side of the Date Line, well out beyond Hawaii and in a latitude about that of the California-Oregon border, and finding its way back 18 months later to a stream leading off the Columbia River. There are other instances of this sort that provide some of the mystery, I suppose, with which we are dealing.

I commend a publication, which I was fortunate enough to find, to those who are interested in the salmon. It is a book entitled, *The Salmon, Their Fight for Survival*. The author is Netboy, and it is to be found in the Library. There is a story about the vicissitude of the B.C. fisheries. It is a sad story in many ways, but we find in it the strange behaviour of the B.C. fish. Their lifecycles vary. Some fish wander out, as I said, beyond the International Date Line and then, by some strange process, find their way back to the very place where they were born, where they lay their eggs, where their eggs are fertilized by the male of the species, and where they die. The same study, this book by Netboy, describes in lurid detail how the California salmon fishery died. It was once a great fishery and, for a variety of reasons, came to an end. On the basis of statistics published by the Pacific Fisheries Commission, salmon catches over the last 25 years have fluctuated from a high of about 250 million to a low of about 150 million. With the critical decline even in the high years, and it alternated with one year high and one year low, they came down to about 200 million fish. This has caused the fish watchers, the fishermen and the Fisheries Department to worry. There is some reason for us to worry that our salmon stocks are going to become so depleted that in history we will find that they will have suffered the fate of the California stocks.

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The depletion of stocks on the West Coast is not, and I insist on this, attributable only to the fishermen. The solution of this Government is for the fishermen to cut down, that they reduce the gear types in one way or another. There are a number of other causes.

When man interferes with nature's ecological balance, damage can occur unless great care is taken by exploiters of one resource to foresee the damage that their exploitational efforts might have on the other resources within that balance. The balance to which I refer is the balance that is being disturbed by man, not by the natural predators on the salmon stocks, the seals and other sea mammals such as sea otters, not to mention the feather and fur-covered ones, the eagles and the bears, which take their share of fish at sea or from the inland streams. That balance can be preserved and would be preserved if man's activities related to the fish and in other areas were more carefully controlled, regulated and balanced.

I might mention mining and the silting up of stream beds where salmon lay their eggs or the poisonous contamination of streams by mining operations, both mining and milling, preventing salmon from reaching their natal place where they have to lay their eggs. I might mention forestry operations and their effect on salmon streams which cannot be ignored, whether by blocking streams with slash, with noxious effluents from paper milling and from loosening up topsoil without proper reforestation which causes additional silting. Hydroelectric developments also affect this balance.

There are the offshore drilling possibilities that are not too far in the future. Under improperly controlled conditions, they could cause great harm to fish stocks. There are different reasons, but I just mention one. A blowout could cut off the oxygen supply and perhaps screen out some of the beneficial sun's rays.

There is, then, an ecosystem within which our salmon stocks have to survive. We have tampered with that ecosystem. We must be sure that in future our tampering is carried out in such a manner as to ensure that our salmon stocks do not disappear and that the other activities which are essential to man may also continue. That can only be done through co-operation and co-ordination.

All of these influences, marine predators, human and otherwise, mining, lumber, hydroelectric development and petroleum exploration, and the fishermen themselves of course, can bore in on our salmon stocks and deplete them unless we ensure that exploitation is carefully regulated and contamination kept to a minimum, if not indeed eliminated entirely by the removal of harmful components. Surely it is not beyond the ingenuity of man to effect the needed co-ordinating effort.

The fishermen are not the only culprits. We, of course, are culprits too. Let us look at ourselves. We eat the product that the fishermen catch. We provide the demand, they supply it. We should not be focusing solely on the fishermen. They would not deliberately destroy their livelihood. Who would? We need greater all-round co-operation and co-ordination of effort if we and our fish are to survive the human onslaught.

Against that background, and I mentioned this earlier, we had news that the negotiations had broken down between Canada and the United States on the West Coast salmon fishery. This is indeed a distressing development. It could mean an even more disastrous assault on our Pacific salmon stocks by fishermen of one country or the other, possibly even by both, in an effort to stake out claims or simply to take advantage of an unregulated situation.

That is the situation inshore, so to speak, within Canada's territorial waters, Canada's exclusive zone. No such settlement has yet been reached to define the boundaries between Canadian and American EEZs, Exclusive Economic Zones, either off the southern tip of Vancouver Island or beyond the line which runs a little north of Prince Rupert. I hope that in this period when no negotiations are going on between Canada and the United States, either on allocation of fish or on boundary lines, great care will be exercised by both countries to ensure that our salmon stocks are not completely obliterated.