

Supply—Fisheries

including British Columbia need this natural market to the south of us. We cannot survive without that market.

Mr. Pickersgill: So does Ontario.

Mr. Stuart (Charlotte): Any artificial manoeuvring with that set-up will be harmful to the maritimes and to the prairie provinces and I think generally harmful to other parts of Canada. I will leave that thought with the minister and urge upon him the necessity of his being the watch dog in the cabinet together with the other members of the cabinet from the maritime provinces to see that the fishermen in that area are protected. I thank you.

Mr. Barnett: Mr. Chairman, I would like first of all to join with the hon. member for Charlotte in extending my congratulations to the minister on his appointment to this portfolio. I would also like to say that I was very pleased that the minister took the opportunity soon after he assumed office to make a familiarization trip to the British Columbia coast. That, I take it, was some indication that he intends to be the Minister of Fisheries for Canada and not simply minister of fisheries for the Atlantic provinces. As a matter of fact, I believe the last two previous ministers of fisheries have been from the British Columbia coast so I suppose those of us in British Columbia really have no cause for complaint that the present Minister of Fisheries happens to come from one of the Atlantic provinces.

I believe I am correct in saying that in his remarks the hon. member for Charlotte dealt principally with the marketing aspects of the fisheries industry in Canada and so with a view to adding a little variety to our discussion I shall try to deal, in the first part of my remarks at least, with matters relating to conservation and development and increasing of our fisheries resources.

If I were looking for a text for my remarks, Mr. Chairman, I could easily find one in the Fisheries Act itself which is, of course, the principal document which must govern the activities of our Minister of Fisheries. As a matter of fact, I could probably find several texts because there are various sections of the act that deal with this matter. For example, section 48 gives the minister the power to set apart rivers and other waters for the natural or artificial propagation of fish. Section 62 gives him power to deal with people who destroy places where fish are propagated and section 57 contains some provisions which provide that payments must be made in lieu of the destruction of fisheries

resources. The particular section of the act that I will quote in part is section 34 which reads as follows:

34. (1) The governor in council may make regulations (a) to prevent or remedy the obstruction and pollution of streams.

Most hon. members of the house who have followed previous discussions on fisheries estimates will realize that this matter of streams in relation to the fishing industry is of very great concern to those of us who live in British Columbia. The question of what is going to happen to the future of our salmon industry is tied in very directly with what is going to be done in, on or around the great streams of our province. Incidentally, I suppose I probably could, if I wished cite the names of some British Columbia streams that would be just as unpronounceable and difficult to spell as were some of the names of streams referred to earlier by the hon. member for Charlotte.

In view of the proceedings that took place fairly recently in connection with another part of the activities of this house I felt that in drawing to the attention of the minister this particular section of the Fisheries Act I would also like to draw to his attention, to remind him and to place on the records of the house for the benefit of hon. members generally some statements which were made earlier this year in the standing committee of this house on marines and fisheries because the question of the requirements of the salmon industry, if it is to continue to grow and expand in our province, is very closely related to some of the questions that involve the providing of power in our province.

The marine and fisheries committee of the house had before it Dr. Royal, director of the international Pacific salmon commission. On page 18 of the proceedings of the committee, in answer to a question addressed to him, Dr. Royal made a statement on the problem which I would like to draw to the attention of hon. members at this time when he said:

I would particularly like to make a statement in order to bring home the need for arriving at an equitable settlement with the United States in respect of the Columbia river, more than anything else. Because, without a settlement in respect of the Columbia river, it may be necessary to have power dams on the Fraser river, and there is no answer to the problem of fish versus power on the main Fraser.

I would particularly like to emphasize that statement, Mr. Chairman. I think it would be in the interests of this discussion if I were to go on and detail some of the reasons that were given by Dr. Royal for making that statement. He went on to say:

You cannot, for instance, have one dam on the Fraser river. You can talk about building one dam on the Fraser river, but you have got to have