

nations who fish in our waters whereby we can in an amicable way get jurisdiction beyond the 3-mile limit, it should be done, and I think it is desirable. I think what applies to Newfoundland applies also to British Columbia, and also to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and, for that matter, to parts of the coast of Quebec. It is for those reasons and to clarify the situation that I have quoted the authorities I have, and I hope it will receive consideration by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pearkes, have you something to say?

Mr. PEARKES: All I wanted to say is that I am pleased to hear that this special committee is continuing its investigation. We were informed during the last session of parliament that the committee had been established, and I am sure that everybody will await their report, which will be of interest on the Pacific coast. People on the Pacific coast think the time is particularly opportune to make a declaration regarding the extent of our fishing zones or territorial waters, which many people think should include Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound. The time is opportune because up to now fishing vessels of no other country, with the exception of the United States, have actually fished those waters. The fishing fleets of countries fishing in the Pacific ocean are increasing and the type of vessel that they are using is getting larger, so that the amity which exists today may not exist many more years, and it is for that reason we feel action should be taken as soon as possible. Now, there may be a difference between declaring a fishing conservation zone and actual territorial waters, and it is more a declaration of a fishery conservation preserve rather than a declaration as to territorial jurisdiction over waters such as the Hecate Strait and the offshore waters of Vancouver Island as territorial waters, for customs and excise services. That is the sort of thing the fishermen on the west coast are particularly interested in.

The CHAIRMAN: No doubt the importance and the urgency of the matter will be considered by the committee and by the government as outlined here by the Hon. Minister of Fisheries this morning.

Are there any other questions members wish to address to the minister?

We wish to thank you, sir, and would be glad if you could still remain here; that is, if you have the time available to do so. In the meantime we would be glad to hear from Mr. Stewart Bates, the Deputy Minister. I understand he is to make a statement.

Mr. STEWART BATES: I do not think there is anything to add to the statement made by the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister when the Bill came before the house for its second reading.

Mr. APPLEWHAITE: I wonder, just for the record, if the Deputy Minister would put on to the records of this committee a brief statement as to the application of this Act on the Pacific coast, with reference to our reciprocal port treaty; just outline the situation as between ourselves and the Americans, as part of the record of this committee.

Mr. BATES: Mr. Chairman, the bill makes the coverage quite plain in section 3 of the Act, if I may be allowed to read it.

3. (1) No foreign fishing vessel shall enter Canadian territorial waters for any purpose unless authorized by
- (a) this Act or the regulations,
  - (b) any other law of Canada, or
  - (c) a treaty.

The reciprocal port privilege treaty with the U.S.A. would be covered by that item 3 (c). In short, American halibut vessels now covered by the reciprocal port treaty would still be conceded these rights.