

aids. A program of short courses, known as the "outport courses", is provided by mobile units which are rotated in selected coastal communities throughout the province. The principal areas of instruction are navigation, engines (gas and diesel) and nets and gear. The Department is expanding its training program to encompass all sectors of the industry from processors to deck hands and ships' cooks. In 1974 the Fisheries Department hired field representatives to improve communications between fishermen, industry and government and to assist fishermen in dealing with technical and business management problems. They live in rural fishing communities, inform fishermen about government programs and ensure that fishermen and industry take part in formulating fisheries policies.

**New Brunswick.** Commercial fishing is one of the most important industries of New Brunswick employing about 5,163 fishermen, with annual earnings of \$22 million, and 5,600 plant workers. The annual marketed value of all fish and shellfish products is about \$90 million of which about 80% is exported to the US. New Brunswick's commercial fisheries, both tidal and inland, are under the legislative jurisdiction of the federal government, while angling in Crown waters is the responsibility of the provincial Department of Natural Resources. However, the New Brunswick government plays a major role in resource assessment and development, fisheries training, financial assistance to the industry and long-term planning. The Department of Fisheries and Environment has a highly qualified staff of biologists, engineers and naval architects, grouped into six branches. Close liaison is maintained with other federal and provincial departments and agencies concerned with the fishing industry of the province.

The Fish Inspection and Marketing Branch administers the New Brunswick Fish Inspection Act and Regulations although for greater effectiveness and to avoid duplication of personnel, arrangements have been made with the federal Department of the Environment to cover this activity. The Branch actively promotes the expansion and modernization of existing fish processing plants and the establishment of new plants in the province. The Branch is carrying out a program of product development in an effort to increase the added value of its catch, and another program is aimed at promoting the consumption of fish within the province. Its efforts include studying existing markets and developing new ones for fishery products at home and abroad in collaboration with other government agencies.

The Research and Development Branch carries out programs in co-operation with the federal Department of the Environment. Technical and financial assistance is made available to the provincial department for projects undertaken toward modernizing fishing and processing methods, experimenting with new types of fish-catching equipment and demonstrating its operation to fishermen, and exploring and developing unexploited or under-exploited species of molluscs, crustaceans, fishes and seaweeds. This work has resulted in the establishment of snow crab, shrimp, Irish moss, tuna, sea urchin and eel fisheries in New Brunswick.

The newly created Fisheries Training Branch provides technical training to fishermen and plant personnel. Training is also provided for managerial and supervisory personnel. The Branch operates a School of Fisheries at Caraquet in northeastern New Brunswick where, in the 1973-74 academic year, 420 fishermen took training in the various phases of their trade.

The Fishermen's Loan Board of New Brunswick, a provincial corporation operating under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries and Environment, was established in 1946. It now operates under the Fishermen's Loan Act of 1952 and the Regulations of November 1, 1963. The Board consists of two major branches: the Loans Administration Branch and the Boat Building Branch. Both branches have three sections; the former includes the credit, accounting and field staff sections (which covers all the coastal regions of the province); the latter consists of the vessel inspection, evaluation and contracts section. The Board's main function is to make loans available to the fishing industry of the province for modernizing and developing the fishing fleet. It does this by providing adequate financial assistance at moderate rates of interest to fishermen, either as individuals or associations, processing firms and corporations to build modern fishing vessels, to finance major repairs, and to purchase engines and equipment.

The Loans Administration Branch investigates loan applications, assesses their economic viability, secures loans with insurance and legal documentation, maintains the accounts, and collects the repayment. The Boat Building and Repairing Branch studies, inspects, modifies