

## PRAIRIE FISHERIES STUDIED

A further step toward the establishment of a regional export-sales organization for Canada's freshwater-fish products was taken recently at a meeting in Ottawa of the Federal-Provincial Prairie Fisheries Committee, which consists of deputy ministers of federal and provincial government departments concerned with fisheries. It was decided that officials of the federal Departments of Fisheries, Trade and Commerce and others concerned should establish a technical group to study the feasibility of such an organization from all points of view and produce a design for consideration by both federal and provincial governments. This group will make its first report to the Committee at a meeting in Ottawa on May 7.

The Committee also considered proposals made by sub-committees on suggested designations of grades of fish and standards of quality for the fishery products of the Prairie Provinces, the Northwest Territories and northwestern Ontario. A report on the idea of provincial loan boards and its possible application to the Prairie Provinces was also considered. Mr. J.S. McLean of the Nova Scotia Fisheries Loan Board gave the Committee the benefit of his considerable experience in this field. The Committee also received from federal officials an outline of the Fishing Vessel Assistance Plan and the problems associated with its possible extension to the Prairie Provinces.

## BOATS AND EQUIPMENT

Another report heard by the Committee was on the Federal Government's Fisheries Indemnity Plan for boats and equipment. It was agreed that the inland provinces should advise the Federal Government regarding their interest in extension of the plan to their fisheries. It was indicated that the Government would give serious consideration to such an extension.

Other matters considered at these meetings were plans for economic research in the freshwater fisheries of Canada and development of an improved fisheries statistical system. Federal-provincial programmes in Newfoundland were described for the benefit of the Prairie members of the Committee, and other matters discussed were information, education and extension services. Biological and technological research programmes in freshwater areas were discussed with Dr. F.R. Hayes, Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

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## TIDAL-POWER TO BE STUDIED

Federal hydrographers and oceanographers of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys will study tides and currents in the upper Bay of Fundy this summer to assist in the assessment of the potential of tidal-power development in the Minas Basin and Shepody Bay-Cumberland Basin area, according to an announcement made recently by the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Mr. W.M.

Benidickson, and Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, Minister of Transport, who is the Cabinet member responsible for the Atlantic Development Board.

Personnel of the Department's Bedford Institute of Oceanography at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, will make the survey, which will take about three months. They will use a chartered ship and operate current and gauging stations at key points in the area. The survey will be a follow-up of the hydrographic coverage of the Bay up to Cape Chignecto last summer by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

## BASIS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

These surveys will provide the data for further studies of the effect on the tide in the Bay of Fundy of construction of dams and barriers across Minas Basin and Shepody Bay-Cumberland Basin. Mr. Pickersgill said recently in the House of Commons that the Atlantic Development Board was considering further power studies in the area, which would include investigations of Minas Basin similar to the first-phase study already completed of Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin. The study and survey being undertaken by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys is complementary to further studies on tidal power to be carried out by the Atlantic Development Board.

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## THE UNITED NATIONS AT THE CROSSROADS (Continued from P. 2)

could be brought into play. And where such operations could not be mounted by decision of the Security Council — whose primacy in these matters was never really at issue — they were mounted under the residual authority which the Charter has conferred upon the General Assembly in these matters.

The difficulty arose when the Soviet Union, France and some other countries refused to be bound to pay their share of the cost of certain peace-keeping operations. That was not, of course, the position of the vast majority of member states, which accepted the principle of collective financial responsibility as applying to these operations. And the view of the majority was also sustained by the International Court, which confirmed that the costs of peace keeping were expenses of the organization within the meaning of the relevant articles of the Charter and thus legitimately assessed by the General Assembly.

## DILEMMA FACING UN

And so the Soviet Union, France and the other countries concerned found themselves in a position of financial default. By January 1 of this year, 13 of these countries had accumulated arrears in amounts which brought them within the scope of Article 19 of the Charter. That is to say, they could be deprived of their vote in the General Assembly. But, in the final analysis, the General Assembly could not bring itself to take that step. It realized

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