

CANADA'S EXPORTERS FACE NEW CHALLENGES (Continued from P. 2)

"All these services are intended to help Canadian industry become as efficient as possible, and thus able to increase sales, increase profits, and increase jobs. In the final analysis, however, the initiative rests with the individual businessman or company. If you will tell us your problems, we will work with you to overcome them. Working as a team, I am confident we can overcome them, and increase your sales, both at home and abroad. Let's start working together right away...."

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COUCHICHIING CONFERENCE, 1961

The Canadian Institute on Public Affairs has announced plans for its 1961 Couchiching Conference.

The Couchiching Conference has been held at Geneva Park, north of Toronto, for the past 30 years. These summer conferences, together with the CIPA's winter conferences, are presented in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC gives network coverage to the important, and often controversial, debates and discussions. Distinguished speakers from all parts of the world have been brought to these conferences, which attract international attention.

This summer's Couchiching Conference, from August 5 to 12, will concentrate on some of the most vital and pressing issues of the day, with sessions on the "realities of war", the politics of independence, sovereignty and international control, and technology and the developing states..

PANEL OF SPEAKERS

Henry A. Kissinger will address the Conference on the first subject. Mr. Kissinger, on the staff of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University, is the author of the much-discussed book *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, and recently published *The Necessity for Choice: Prospects of American Foreign Policy*.

Other speakers include André Philip, Professor of Comparative Social Politics, University of Paris; John W. Holmes, President, Canadian Institute of International Affairs; Duff Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; James Eayrs, Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto; and John C. Polanyi, Associate Professor of Chemistry, University of Toronto.

On the final evening, Canadian foreign policy will be examined in the light of previous discussion.

Small discussion groups will meet in the mornings. The topics from which a choice may be made include: Diplomacy in the Nuclear Age; What Is a Diplomat?; The Scientist and International Politics; Motives for Giving and Taking; and Diplomacy in a Glass Cage.

The Conference is open to the public and accommodation is available for the full period at Geneva Park. Persons already registered for this year's Conference include working press and radio journalists, labour leaders and businessmen, teachers and many private citizens.

COASTAL TRAWLING REGULATIONS

Until the zones off the coast of Canada's Maritime Provinces where large Canadian fishing trawlers can operate to within the three-mile limit have been designated, they are still required to stay beyond 12 miles, Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean announced recently. The amendments to the Fisheries Act - Bill C86 - have been passed by the House of Commons and have received third reading in the Senate and royal assent.

In clarifying the first major amendment to the Fisheries Act since 1932, the Minister pointed out that until the zones have been defined and published in the Canada Gazette, the large Canadian fishing vessels are still prohibited from fishing closer to shore than 12 miles.

Mr. MacLean made it clear that the interests of local fishermen would be considered when certain zones were established allowing large trawlers to operate in areas between three and twelve miles from the coast.

The Minister said that one of the difficult problems arising out of the Act before its revision related to the arbitrary exclusion of Canadian trawlers from the 12-mile coastal zone in the Atlantic provinces. This exclusion of fishing vessels using an otter trawl has been part of the law of Canada for more than half a century. The 12-mile restriction applied only in the Maritimes, and not to Newfoundland waters, where, by virtue of arrangements made at the time of the union of Newfoundland with Canada, the Fisheries Act was amended so as to permit Canadian trawlers to fish up to the three-mile limit. This restriction does not apply on the West Coast of Canada.

SMALL CRAFT FAVOURED

Before the amendment of the Fisheries Act, the Minister did not have the authority to exempt larger druggers, also commonly known as trawlers, from the 12-mile prohibition. Such an exemption has been accorded for a number of years to small druggers, of 65-foot length and under, allowing them to fish up to the shore-line in all areas, with the exception of those where, by regulation, zones have been established within which their operation is banned. Operations of the small druggers is subject to the condition that they do not interfere with other methods of fishing.

The increased numbers of foreign fishing vessels operating up to the three-mile territorial limit along the East Coast, particularly off Nova Scotia, since the Second World War created an anomalous situation in which these vessels could fish closer to the coastline than Canada's own larger trawlers.

The Minister of Fisheries now has the power to designate zones within the 12-mile limit at present imposed where Canadian trawlers may operate. Until the zones have been designated, large trawlers are still required to stay beyond the 12-mile limit. About 57 large trawlers operating in the Atlantic account for about 40 per cent of the total production of groundfish, such as cod, landed on Canada's East Coast.