

Co-operative arrangements also have disadvantages

All the co-operative arrangements referred to so far have involved foreign harvesting and coastal-state processing. Reverse arrangements are also possible. That is to say, one can think of arrangements in which coastal-state fishing-vessels harvested the fish and delivered them to distant-water processing vessels. The Americans, for example, contemplated an arrangement whereby American fishermen would harvest hake off the coasts of Washington and Oregon and deliver the catches to Soviet factory-ships.

While co-operative arrangements of this nature have many attractions, they also have certain disadvantages. For example, there would be high start-up costs for both sides, which would make short-term agreements unattractive. However, given the uncertainty about the nature of such arrangements, the speed of restoration of the stocks, etc., Canada might consider it very risky to enter into other than very short-term agreements.

What of the longer term? One can do no more than speculate. There will, of course, be strong political pressure on Ottawa to move towards eventual elimination of all foreign fleets. There has been evidence of this already reported in the press. However, it may well be that some co-operative arrangements will prove to be sufficiently attractive, and the alternative of exclu-

sively Canadian efforts so costly, that there will be a strong incentive to maintain the arrangements. For example, the area in which the aforementioned West German trawlers were operating is one, as indicated earlier, that has been fished almost exclusively by distant-water nations. They have used ice-reinforced freezer trawlers because the best fishing season is January-February, when ice conditions are severe. It is not at all obvious that it would be profitable for Canada - even allowing for social considerations - to invest heavily in freezer trawlers. The fishing season mentioned above lasts only two or three months. Some other means must be found of using these vessels effectively during the remaining nine or ten months of the year if they are not to be run at a loss. It is not clear - to the writer, at least - that sufficient alternative uses could be found. Consequently, co-operative arrangements with distant-water nations in this particular area may prove to have more than a short-term attraction.

We have seen that, while Canada moved unilaterally to EFJ, it was able to do so in a spirit of international co-operation. It now faces the problem of developing a new set of relations with distant-water nations that will be both beneficial to Canada and of such a nature as to maintain the co-operation of these countries.

Jerusalem: The Holy City

A religious solution for a political problem

by James George

If 1978 is to be the "year of peace" in the Middle East, there is going to have to be a great deal more soul-searching, both among governments and among peoples of good will, than seems apparent to a Canadian observing from the wings of the Arab-Israeli stage. Though the wish to find a solution, in this interval of grace when a real solution might just be possible, is undoubtedly present on both sides of the most dangerous confrontation of our times, it is all too easy

for those not directly involved to leave the dialogue to the political leadership of the states most directly concerned. Up to a point this is as it should be. Outsiders should not put their noses into what is none of their business. But in regard to the future of Jerusalem there is a much wider community of legitimate concern. Indeed, if this concern does not make itself felt internationally, the key-stone of the arch of concord in the Middle East may elude the