

## New agreement guards B.C. salmon

Canadian salmon which migrate off the British Columbia coast are to get greater protection from Japanese fishing fleets, as the result of an amendment to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (INPFC).

"Under the new arrangements," said Fisheries Minister Roméo LeBlanc, "Japanese high seas salmon fishing will not be permitted east of 175 degrees E longitude in the North Pacific Ocean, except for a small area in the northern Bering Sea and for research purposes well to the south of the Aleutian chain. This means there will be virtually no salmon of B.C. origin available to the Japanese fishery."

The original North Pacific fisheries convention, to which Canada, Japan and the United States are parties, came into force in 1952 and prevented Japanese high seas salmon fishing east of 175 degrees W. The new agreement will push the line limiting Japanese fishing approximately 600 nautical miles westward.

"Now that Canada and the United States have extended their coastal fishing jurisdiction to 200 miles, all fisheries resources except salmon, which migrate well beyond 200 miles, are under coastal state control," the minister explained. "As a result, the INPFC can now concentrate its efforts on salmon problems."

Under the terms of the new agreement, Japanese fishing vessels will be limited in numbers as well as in length of time they will be allowed to operate in the northern Bering Sea where Yukon River fish are taken. It is also expected that Japanese catches of Yukon River salmon stocks of Canadian origin will decrease under restrictions now placed on the fishery.

## Stamp exhibition revives old designs

The remaining three of the four stamps honouring the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition, CAPEX '78, will be issued on June 10, Canada Post Day, at the exhibition.

Similar to the first stamp in the series issued in January, the latest CAPEX '78 stamps will feature the design incorporating reproductions of stamps from Canada's past.



The 14-cent first class letter-rate stamp reproduces a pair of the 10-penny blue Jacques Cartier stamps of 1854. The 30-cent overseas letter-rate stamp shows a pair of the half-penny rose Queen Victoria issue of 1857. The \$1.25 stamp for the basic registration rate depicts a pair of the 6-penny slate-violet, Prince Albert stamps of 1851.

The three stamps were designed by Carl Brett of Toronto

Also to be issued at CAPEX '78 will be Canada's first souvenir sheet. It will reproduce the 14-cent, 30-cent and \$1.25 CAPEX '78 commemoratives on one sheet, with engraved symbols of the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition and the Universal Postal Union, printed on a silver background.

## Stamp mania

Thousands of philatelists are expected in Toronto this month for CAPEX '78, Canada's second international stamp exhibition, which marks the centennial of Canada joining the Universal Postal Union.

No sooner had the first stamps appeared in Britain in 1840, than people began to collect them. One woman, it is said, covered her dressing room with cancelled stamps. *Punch* magazine reported in 1842 that "A new mania has bitten the industriously idle ladies of England. To enable a wager to be gained, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to collect penny stamps; in fact they betray more anxiety to treasure queens' heads than Henry the Eighth did to get rid of them!"

By 1874, 22 nations formed a General Postal Union, which vastly simplified international transfers. For example, where there had been 1,200 different rates for mail between the participating countries, there was now one. Canada entered the organization on July 1, 1878, gaining what Postmaster-General L.S. Huntington

described as "a voice in the future settlement of the conditions of postal intercourse between the nations of the civilized world...." So many other countries joined, that the group soon changed its name to the Universal Postal Union. The UPU became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in 1947.

## Visitor from W. Germany

Dr. Hamm-Bruecher, Minister of State responsible for cultural affairs in the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Canada May 27-31 as head of the German delegation at bilateral cultural consultations held in Ottawa May 30 and 31. These meetings take place from time to time under the Canada-FRG Cultural Co-operation Agreement of 1975 to review accomplishments and discuss future programs.

During her visit to Ottawa, Dr. Hamm-Bruecher signed a Canada-FRG Film Relations Agreement on May 30, with Secretary of State John Roberts signing on behalf of Canada. She also called on several ministers and heads of cultural organizations.

Before arriving in Ottawa, Dr. Hamm-Bruecher addressed the conference of the Learned Societies of Canada in London on May 28 on multilateral co-operation in education. Dr. Hamm-Bruecher was the co-author of a 1975 OECD report on the Canadian education system.

## Scholarly approach to language issue

Language, its acquisition and use, and the implications of bilingualism in Canada, both for individuals and for governments, are among the subjects discussed in a new book published by the Canada Council.

*The Individual, Language and Society in Canada* is a 436-page book of essays and commentaries, partly in English, partly in French, by 29 leading Canadian scholars in psychology, linguistics, sociology, anthropology and political science. The authors developed their topics along eight themes: language contact in Canada; functions of language in Canada; social factors in language acquisition and bilinguality; social and behavioural implications of bilingualism; individual, social and structural factors in language maintenance and restoration; varieties of institu-