

declared a law limiting the size of tankers in Puget Sound to 125,000 tons unconstitutional.

In conjunction with these pollution prevention systems technical discussions will be taking place between Canada and the United States in the fall of 1976 to develop a traffic management system for the Pacific regions, and specifically for the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Georgia Strait, in order to provide a system to control the movement of tankers so as to minimize the likelihood of collision and other marine accidents.

With respect to Beaufort Sea drilling activity, Canada initiated discussions with the U.S. in February 1976 in light of the principles formulated by the OECD in 1974 calling for prior notification of projects having potential transfrontier pollution effects and consistent with general Canada/U.S. practice in environmental matters. A number of talks with U.S. officials were held both before and after the issuance of drilling authorities to Dome Petroleum Ltd. Since there were legal difficulties in extending the statutory remedies available to Canadian residents under the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act to U.S. residents, an arrangement was developed whereby the Beaufort Sea operators have entered into an agreement, guaranteed by a bond, whereby an amount of \$10 million would be available to satisfy U.S. claimants in the event of an oil well blowout in the Beaufort Sea. Interagency discussions have also begun on drafting joint oilspill contingency plan applicable to any clean up operations which may result from an oil well blowout in the area.

On the multilateral level there have also been developments in relation to environment protection. Canada proclaimed in force the Ocean Dumping Control Act on December 13, 1975 which is "to provide for the control of dumping waste and other substances in the ocean". This statute will implement the obligations placed upon Canada by the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Maritime Pollution by the Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters which itself came into force on August 30, 1975. Canada deposited its instrument of ratification in December 1975. As a full member Canada attended the first consultative meeting of the contracting parties which was held in London from the 20-24 of September 1976. This was basically an organizational meeting in which important procedural rules and methods to be used in relation to the effective operation of the Convention were discussed and established.

There have been further developments in the international legal control of the military use of weather modification