

far as fishing is concerned.

First, we will acquire the exclusive right to manage all living resources within 200 miles from our shores. We will have the final say in determining maximum or optimum sustainable yields for each species. We will have the final say in establishing quotas, closed seasons, the size and nature of gear and the numbers, sizes and types of fishing vessels that may be used. We will have the final say in licensing foreign fishermen, fishing vessels and equipment. In short, we will have the exclusive power to prescribe any terms, conditions or regulations we consider necessary to govern the harvesting of all living resources and their proper management and conservation.

Secondly, and this is perhaps the most important feature of the concept for the future development of our fishing industry, we will have the right to reserve to our own fishermen that portion of the total resource which they have the capacity to catch in any given year. In practice, this means that as our capacity increases, so does our percentage of the total catch. In principle, this percentage could reach 100 per cent.

We will, therefore, manage the whole and be guaranteed our fair share of the proceeds. It does not mean, of course, the immediate exclusion of all foreign fishing vessels from our 200-mile zone. That would simply mean a waste of close to 70 per cent of the living resources now being exploited. It does mean, however, *control* of foreign fishing on Canadian terms....

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Such are some of the benefits which can accrue to Canada if the 200-mile economic zone is accepted. That is good news. That is progress. But a 200-mile limit does not fully cover the Canadian case.

We must obtain recognition of our rights and needs beyond that limit, if we want to protect adequately our natural resources in three particular situations. A strict 200-mile limit would leave out over 400,000 square miles of continental margin, mostly on the East Coast, 10 per cent to 15 per cent of our fish stocks, also on the East Coast, and would leave all of our salmon unprotected during that part of their lives they spend in the open sea.

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#### International zone

A second major trend has also emerged at the conference in favour of establishing the international area of the oceans as a zone reserved for the benefit of mankind. Almost all nations agree that the exploitation of manganese nodules, those potato-shaped rock formations which lie all over the ocean seabed at depths of 15 to 20,000 feet and which are rich in nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese, should be carried out for the benefit of the whole world and not solely for the advantage of the technologically advanced states. That is a concept which Canada wholeheartedly supports.

Unfortunately, the conference has not gone very far beyond accepting this very basic concept. The practical implementation of the concept, that is the creation of a new international authority, has given rise to a most serious confrontation between developed and developing nations.

This may seem to some Canadians as a controversy so far removed from our essential preoccupations that it should not cause us to worry. There are on the contrary two very basic concerns which trouble us.

One is that the two opposing factions on this issue attach such importance to its resolution that failure on this item might undo the whole conference.

Our second concern is that if a proper international legal regime is not established over the international area, we will not only find ourselves faced with conflict between developing and developed states but we, as Canadians, might also suffer from an uncontrolled exploitation of mineral resources, in particular of nickel, which constitute a good part of our hard minerals exports and on which entire Canadian communities depend.

Both for reasons of world-wide equity and our own domestic interests, we must do everything we can to set up a strong and economically viable international authority.

#### Importance of controls

Finally, the third major trend at the conference can be expressed in terms of a growing realization by all states that the oceans must be managed in a rational manner as opposed to the *laissez-faire* attitudes of the past. While it is desirable to maintain the

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#### Montreal Olympics will be on schedule

A well-documented and complete report on planning for the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976 was presented to the International Olympic Committee members last October in Vienna, including a budget figure of \$310 million.

Since then, the construction program has been delayed by strikes and greatly increased costs have affected the budget now estimated at about \$650 million. Because of these serious problems, the President and Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Roger Rousseau, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal and Harold Wright, President of the Canadian Olympic Association, presented a further progress report to Lord Killanin, President, and members of the IOC Executive Board in Lausanne, Switzerland, on February 20. After this meeting, Lord Killanin said the IOC was satisfied that the Olympic Games would take place as scheduled.

#### Columbian workers may relocate

Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras has announced that no action would be taken to force 38 Columbian textile workers and their families to leave Canada until their case had been thoroughly reviewed.

The Columbians, all textile experts, were employed by a plant in Louiseville, Quebec. Recently, due to market conditions, they, along with other workers were laid off. The Columbians, in Canada temporarily on employment visas would normally be returned to their homeland.

Mr. Andras said that officials of his Department were checking to see whether jobs demanding the Columbian workers' skills were available elsewhere in Canada and, should such jobs exist, and no Canadians were available with the specific skills needed, new employment visas would be issued.

#### Prince of Wales to visit

Prince Charles will be in Canada from April 20 to April 30. He will stay in Ottawa at Rideau Hall until April 20 then leave for a tour of the Arctic Islands and other points in the Northwest Territories.