

Canada. In the case of the IBRD the Canadian subscription has been raised from \$325 million to \$750 million and Canada's quota in the IMF has been increased from \$300 million to \$500 million. Canada participated in the discussions in the bank on the establishment of a new organization called the international development association. The purpose of the IDA, as it is commonly known, is to provide development funds to the less developed countries on terms less onerous than are normally available to them. Canada and the other members of the international bank have been given an opportunity to participate in the proposed IDA and the government will be giving careful consideration to that possibility.

Those are rather sketchy summaries of different subjects. I have no doubt there are various other questions in which the members of the committee would be interested, and I would be very glad to deal with these other subjects as they are brought up.

Mr. VALADE: Concerning the Canadian scholarship committee, can you tell me if the university of Montreal and the Laval university were included in this plan?

Mr. GREEN: I think that all the members of the universities federation—which includes, of course, the university of Montreal and Laval university—have a man either on the main committee or on one or other of the subcommittees.

The CHAIRMAN: I was wondering if the committee would prefer to start where the minister started, with the law of the sea, and take each division as the minister dealt with it.

Mr. HERRIDGE: That would make for an orderly reading of the record.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, instead of wandering all over the lot. Are there any questions, then, arising out of the minister's statement regarding the law of the sea?

Mr. REGIER: I would like to ask the minister, if I may, what has happened to the old proposal that our rights be extended to a line from land's end to land's end. Was that discussed at all in international gatherings, or has that been discarded?

I think the minister will know that the people in British Columbia were particularly anxious to have a line established from land's end to land's end.

Mr. GREEN: If you remember, Mr. Regier, I pointed out that agreement had been reached on many of the different problems in connection with the law of the sea in 1958, and this particular question was one upon which agreement was reached at that time. In other words, what they call a straight base line system was agreed to at that time. Mind you, these other articles have not yet been ratified. Agreement was reached on them, but they have not yet been ratified, in the hope that at the conference this year agreement could also be reached on the two remaining questions, the territorial limits and the fishery limits

Mr. REGIER: Is the minister's term, "a straight base line", identical with the term that was often used in the House of Commons, a line from land's end to land's end?

Mr. GREEN: The legal term, apparently, is a "straight base line system", and I understand that means from headland to headland.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Mr. Chairman, the government's suggestion with respect to the law of the sea, listening to the minister—I have not had the opportunity of reading this booklet, but I will do so—seems a very successful one: it seems a very successful compromise.

Is the minister hopeful that finally there will be some agreement reached along those lines?