

sions are estimates of the supply of natural gas in Canada; the sources and supply-potential of synthetic natural gas; the Canadian demand for gas and gas exports in relation to deliverability; the current surplus of natural gas in Canada and a forecast of the surplus for each of the next 20 years.

The hearing will enable the Board to gather pertinent information for decisions it must render on specific applications for the exportation of natural gas.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

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Zaire, all with large copper outputs, have a comparable interest. Therefore, Canada is pressing for an orderly regime for the development of the international seabed area, under which the law will keep up with technology, and the abyssal seabed resources will truly benefit all mankind.

Navigation

The increased jurisdiction being proposed or already claimed by coastal states has given rise to conflicts with the navigation interests of major maritime powers. On the resolution of these conflicts, more than anything else, may hinge the success of the Law of the Sea Conference. As I have said, the majority of states already claim a 12-mile limit for the territorial sea. The coastal state exercises full sovereignty over this area, but must permit foreign vessels innocent passage through it. Submarines must surface in another nation's territorial sea and warships must cover their guns. Passage is "innocent", according to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea, if it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order and security

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of the coastal state. If the coastal state decides that passage is prejudicial on these grounds, it may take action to stop it.

But can the passage of a polluting ship be innocent? Should Maritimers or British Columbians be forced to stand helplessly by while a passing vessel contaminates the shores on which they live? You have had sufficient unpleasant experiences already to understand the serious economic, social and recreational damage even a relatively small spill can cause.

Canada maintains that "environmental integrity" is as valid a concept as "territorial integrity", and that every state has the right to protect itself by legitimate means against acts of what might be called "environmental aggression". Canada asserts that a coastal state can suspend the passage of a foreign vessel through its territorial sea where a serious threat of pollution is involved. We will seek to have this right explicitly confirmed in international law. On this point we are opposed by major maritime powers, who fear that such an interpretation of innocent passage would entitle coastal states to interfere unduly with the movements of their naval and merchant vessels.

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Fisheries

For the coastal fisherman of the Maritimes or of British Columbia, dependent on the stocks that in turn depend upon his home waters, overfishing by others can spell the end of his livelihood. Only by applying management controls, such as quotas and seasonal limits – for example, during spawning – can the maximum yield be available each year to coastal fishermen and long-range ships alike.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in preventing overfishing arises from the freedom of the high seas concept. If fishing vessels in increasing numbers can go wherever they please and harvest any stock to the limits of their capacity, two dangerous problems arise: conservation becomes impossible, and coastal states with foreign fleets on their doorsteps are deprived of a resource on which they depend.

Canada is directly affected by both these problems. With fishing communities on both coasts, we must protect the fisherman's livelihood, as well as the resources on which he depends. Farther from home, proper conservation

measures will have to be applied throughout the world, or there will not be enough fish left for anyone, anywhere. This is becoming strikingly true for the tuna fisheries in the offshore waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Canada's approach to these problems is good management of fisheries, as part of the broader need for management of the whole marine environment.

A consensus appears to be emerging that within a 200-mile economic zone, coastal states should have exclusive rights over all living resources. This trend meets Canada's main objectives. It would allow the coastal state to have a determining voice in both the management and the exploitation of fisheries resources.

Of course, this 200-mile concept does not entirely cover Canada's needs. There exist off the east coast large concentrations of fish stocks beyond that rather arbitrary limit. However, I believe it will be possible to marry this zone-limitation with our more functional approach. This approach was designed to provide specific solutions for the specific problems arising from the different life habits of the various types of fish and other comestible marine creatures. What is likely to come out of the conference is a regime that will ensure that the coastal state can take fish to the limit of its capacity. With this right, there would be an agreed system that would provide for adequate management of all stocks by the coastal state. At the same time, other states would be allowed to participate in the harvesting of the surplus available.

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Stanley Cup and World Hockey Association results (at May 15)

National Hockey League
Stanley Cup finals

May 12, Philadelphia 4, Boston 1
May 14, Philadelphia 4, Boston 2

Philadelphia leads 3-1 in best-of-seven series.

World Hockey Association finals

May 12, Houston 3, Chicago 2
May 15, Houston 6, Chicago 1

Houston leads 2-0 in best-of-seven series.