

## CANADA-U.S. FISHING AGREEMENT

Canada and the United States concluded an agreement on April 24, concerning reciprocal fishing privileges between the two countries. The instrument was signed for Canada by Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries and Forestry, and for the United States by Ambassador Donald L. McKernan, Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State. Ambassador McKernan was in Ottawa for the annual meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, which is chaired by Dr. Needler.

The agreement will allow the fishermen of either country to continue, on a reciprocal basis, the commercial fishing they have carried out to a distance of three miles from the coasts of the other country up to the present and prior to the first establishment of exclusive fishing-zones by Canada in 1964 and the U.S. in 1966. The agreement formalizes the informal reciprocal fishing-rights arrangements that have existed between Canada and the U.S. since the establishment of their respective fishing-zones. Advisers from provincial, state and federal governments and representatives of the fishing industry from both coasts of both countries took part in the negotiations leading to the agreement.

The areas covered by the agreement include the east and west coasts of Canada and the U.S. and the species covered include all those involving the commercial fisheries of both countries.

This agreement will have no effect on the territorial or jurisdictional claims of either country. Article 6 of the agreement provides that: "Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice the claims or views of either of the parties concerning internal waters, territorial waters, or jurisdiction over fisheries or the resources of the continental shelf; further, nothing in this agreement shall affect either bilateral or multilateral agreements to which either Government is a party."

The pact is for a period of two years and applies only to commercial fisheries and to the areas referred to in the agreement.

### TYPE OF FISHING

Fisheries of the two countries will continue much as before in the areas designated as reciprocal fishing areas in the agreement:

(a) Salmon-trolling by Canadians will continue to be permitted in a three- to twelve-mile area off the coast of Washington State. U.S. salmon-trollers will be permitted to continue only off Vancouver Island.

(b) Pacific halibut fishing will continue in each country's reciprocal fishing area.

(c) Such trawl fisheries as have been conducted in each country's reciprocal fishing area by vessels of the other country will continue.

(d) The long-standing practice of transferring herring on the east coasts of the U.S. and Canada will continue, but neither country will fish for herring in the other country's reciprocal fishing area.

(e) Fishing for any species of clam, scallop, crab, shrimp or lobster will not be permitted in the other country's reciprocal fishing area.

(f) The initiation of any new fisheries by vessels of one country within the reciprocal fishing areas of the other country will require consultation and agreement between the two countries.

Fishing regulations in the reciprocal fishing areas of each country are to apply equally to the fishermen of both countries.

At a signing ceremony in the Commonwealth Room of the House of Commons, speakers from both countries emphasized that this agreement reflected the friendly co-operation that had long existed between the fishermen of both countries and affirmed the good relations between Canada and the United States of America.

### TRADE MISSION FROM E. EUROPE

Nine senior technical and buying officials from four Eastern European countries visited Canada for a two-week tour of logging, sawmilling and woodworking installations. The purpose of the mission, sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, was to acquaint the visitors with Canadian equipment capabilities in the forest industry.

Canadian manufacturers and designers of this equipment - from log-haulers to sawmills - want to increase sales beyond the domestic market. All the countries represented on the mission - Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Romania - have major development plans for their forestry industries. They met senior executives in the Canadian industry and saw logging operations and processing plants.

### QUEBEC ELECTION RESULTS

	1970	1966
Liberal .....	72	50
Union Nationale .....	17	56
Creditiste .....	12	-
Parti Quebecois .....	7	-
Independent .....	-	2
Total	108	108