

one of those foreign vessels and you would need search and rescue to find it.

If the Law of the Sea forces Canada to give licences to foreign nations and allocations as the minister said it does in this House today, how can he turn around in response to this motion and say: "but the Law of the Sea is not law".

Under section 62 of the Law of the Sea, it says that you must give allocations that are in excess of Canada's needs, or a coastal state's needs, to a foreign nation if you are not using it. Then the next section says that in the case of transborder stocks you have the right under international law to enforce their conservation.

So the Government of Canada uses one section of the Law of the Sea and says: "We have to give to 11 foreign nations quotas because of the Law of the Sea". Then it turns around and says: "Well, we cannot stop the foreigners from overfishing outside the 200-mile zone because there is no Law of the Sea".

It is going to be interesting. Tomorrow we will have our lawyers, our law school students and perhaps law professors, perhaps a judge or two, ask the minister of fisheries on the spot in Fredericton at the University of New Brunswick law school. I wish I were there to listen to the sort of logic the minister of fisheries is going to come out with when he talks about the Law of the Sea.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. DeBlois): It being two o'clock p.m., I must interrupt the debate.

STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO S. O. 31

[English]

TRADE

Hon. Alan Redway (Don Valley East): Mr. Speaker, when the free trade agreement was signed neither the United States nor Canada could agree on fair trade rules. So it was decided that they would be negotiated over the next five to seven years.

Three and a half years later we still have not started to negotiate the fair trade rules. As a result, when the Canadian softwood lumber industry or Canadian manufacturers such as Stelco or Honda increased their exports to the United States by being price competitive, the U.S. uses or threatens to use its anti-dumping and

anti-subsidy countervail laws to eliminate this increased competition.

Apparently Canada has decided to defer fair trade rule negotiations until after the current GATT negotiations are completed. Meanwhile, the lack of fair trade rules is destroying the truly open North American market contemplated by supporters of the free trade agreement and is threatening Canadian jobs.

We can compete but we need fair trade rules now. We need a level playing field, but once again we appear to be one of our own worst enemies.

* * *

ARCTIC WINTER GAMES

Mr. Jack Iyerak Anawak (Nunatsiaq):

[*Editor's Note: Member spoke in Inuktitut*]

[English]

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 15, the 1992 Arctic Winter Games in Whitehorse will begin and will run until March 22. Over 1,400 cultural and sports participants will be at these games. They come from Greenland, Russia, Alaska, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and northern Alberta. Sixteen different sports are featured, traditional and contemporary.

The traditional sports include Dene and Inuit games like the snow snake, the knuckle hop and the one-leg high kick, et cetera. Contemporary sports include hockey, cross-country skiing, dog mushing, silhouette shooting, snow shoeing, volleyball and wrestling.

Unique to these games is the focus on culture: Arctic arts, crafts, dance, drama, story telling and music are highlighted along with the sports.

For an absolutely unforgettable northern experience, I urge all members of this House to come to Whitehorse next week.

Good luck to all the northern athletes and good luck to all the NWT athletes. Any member wishing to know more about how countries can get together, this is the perfect opportunity.

* * *

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE ORCHESTRA

Mr. Felix Holtmann (Portage—Interlake): Mr. Speaker, it has been some time since I was chairman of the Standing Committee on Communications and Culture, but if I were I would immediately press to establish a new policy for the National Arts Centre orchestra.