

fisheries waters after 12 noon June 4. This means, of course, that the U.S. will take corresponding action against Canadian fishing vessels in U.S. waters.

The Government has taken this action with great reluctance, but under the circumstances we believe it is the most appropriate means of maintaining a balance between the fishing interests of the two countries. I am confident that we can work out, on a co-operative basis, enforcement arrangements in the boundary regions that will avoid confrontation.

Long-term agreement needed

The problems we have experienced with the interim agreement demonstrate clearly the need for an early settlement of maritime boundaries and for a long-term agreement on reciprocal fishing. My colleagues and I continue to believe that a comprehensive maritime boundaries/resources agreement, arrived at by negotiation, is the preferred means of providing for the effective and mutually beneficial management of maritime resources in Canada/U.S.A. boundary areas.

The Government recognized that, in negotiating an over-all agreement of this kind, difficult problems remain for both sides in reconciling the various regional and industry interests. At the same time, it has become clear that a balanced and

equitable agreement cannot be constructed on the basis of continued insistence by all concerned on their maximum demands. The difficulties which have led to the Government's present decision are the best evidence of the need to replace a generalized interim agreement without institutional arrangements by a permanent, comprehensive agreement that places all the issues in an inter-related framework and includes effective mechanisms for interpreting the agreement and for the settlement of differences.

Talks resume

Ambassador Cadieux has been instructed to resume his negotiations and has been in touch with the U.S. negotiator, Ambassador Cutler, and they both agree that the suspension of the interim agreement need not and should not impede their negotiations which, as you know from the joint reports issued in October and March, have laid the basis for progress towards a comprehensive agreement. Thus, in an exchange of letters which is being released, the two negotiators have agreed to resume their negotiations on the long-term agreement. They have been scheduled for June 19 and 20, the first of a series of meetings that are intended to lead to early recommendations on a comprehensive agreement.



The Cape Harrison, one of the latest additions to the fisheries patrol fleet, ensures that Canada's fishing laws are observed off the coast of Newfoundland. The 120-foot aluminum vessel is capable of speeds of over 20 knots.

Visitor from Council of Europe

Secretary-General Georg Kahn-Ackermann of the Council of Europe made an official visit to Canada June 6 and 7.

During meetings with Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, the Secretary-General discussed relations between Canada and the Council of Europe, in particular Canadian participation in the activities of the Parliamentary Assembly and in certain committees of experts of the Council of Europe.

Mr. Kahn-Ackermann also met with the president of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Gordon Fairweather; with the Speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons, Renaude Lapointe and James Jerome; and with a number of parliamentarians and senior officials.

It was the first visit to Canada of a Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Paris to Moscow by bike

Three Canadians from Quebec are part of a group called *cyclo-écologie sauvons la nature* cycling from Paris to Moscow this summer, through 12 European capitals, to promote concern for the environment. They are Rock Lévesque, who begins his studies in biology next autumn, Maryse Tousignant, a student in criminology, and Benoit Vézina, a sociology student.

The group left Paris on June 5, Environment Day in France, from UNESCO headquarters. The trip is sponsored by the United Nations' program for the environment.

According to organizer George Krassovsky, there are 60 cyclists ranging from 17 to 73 years in age from France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, the United States and Canada.

Their route will take them through Brussels, Amsterdam, Bonn, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow — a distance of some 3,000 km.

The participants plan to cycle one out of every two days, allowing them to arrive in Warsaw in mid-July and in Moscow at the beginning of August. Alternate days will be spent meeting with environmental protection associations and with the press in the hope of publicizing the urgency of the fight to preserve nature.