

been through great trials together in two world upheavals, and we know that our ties will endure. It is in this spirit that we have confided to you the task of delimiting the maritime areas appertaining to each country.

Beyond the formal ties we know in Ottawa and Paris, more intimate ties are known in Newfoundland and in St. Pierre and Miquelon. There, the people recognize that they are interdependent. They do not think of each other in terms of a threat on one side or vulnerability on the other. They understand the meaning of an "arrangement between neighbours." And they know that the future of St. Pierre and Miquelon lies in a co-operative relationship with Canada, not in the adversarial relationship implied in the French pleadings and in the French claim itself.

The 1972 Fisheries Agreement reflects a tradition dating back several centuries. It allowed the growth of the St. Pierre and Miquelon fishery, and it assured harmony between the parties for the first decade after the introduction of the 200-mile zone. It will do so again when this Tribunal has determined the maritime boundary in the area. Obstacles will be removed and normal patterns of co-operation will prevail. St. Pierre and Miquelon will remain what these islands have long been: secure in their destiny as territories of France, secure in their geographic situation in North America and secure in their participation in the regional economy that sustains them and their friends and neighbours in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.