

FISHING ZONES AND TERRITORIAL WATERS

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We want the same freedom for all nations to bring their trade to our shores and to the shores of all lands. It is not only the road of prosperity. It is the road to peace.

Now I come to the suggestion that every state should be free by its own declaration to determine that the territorial sea adjacent to its coast may be anywhere from 3 to 12 miles. Nothing is said about the distinction between a contiguous zone covering fishing and other important matters of that kind and the measurement of the territorial sea which carries with it entirely different consequences. I hope that every delegate here, and particularly the delegates from states with limited coastlines and perhaps no coastlines at all, whose main interest would seem to be to assure the widest possible freedom of the sea, will consider carefully the distinction between full control over fishing in a contiguous zone, and also the other important rights which can be embraced in such a clearly defined zone, without at the same time placing the territorial sea upon the same basis and making it subject to some variable rule such as has been suggested. However sincere the purpose may be, however convincing the arguments may have seemed, I do urge the most careful consideration of what the adoption of this proposal would mean. The

HEAVY SPENDING

A record total of \$362,000,000 was spent by tourists in Canada during 1957, an increase of 7.4 per cent over the 1956 total of \$337,000,000, it is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the seventh straight year Canadians travelling in other countries spent more than foreign tourists spend in Canada--a record \$523,000,000.

The increase in Canadian travellers' spendings abroad was 5 per cent above the 1956 figure of \$498,000,000.

Foreign travellers without automobiles accounted for most of the increase in Canada's tourist income. Such travellers put out \$15,000,000 more than they did in 1956.

On the other hand, Canadians using their automobiles in the United States accounted for the increased Canadian outlay on travel in that country.

While purchases declared under the \$100 customs-exemption privilege for Canadians returning from the U.S. totalled \$74,000,000 a gain of \$1,000,000, the expenditure was not as high a proportion of total outlay as usual.

acceptance by this conference of the doctrine that any state may at any time according to its own passing whim establish a zone for any purpose of 3 to 12 miles from the baseline along its coast would result in nothing short of legalized anarchy. It would not be law. It would be chaos. We came here to make law, not to destroy it. Let no one underestimate the seriousness of the situation if such casual juggling of territorial boundaries were cloaked with the sanctity of international law. Unfortunately past experience has demonstrated only too clearly that uncertainty of that kind is not conducive to peace.

"If only we examine the facts carefully, I believe we will all find that we are not very far apart and that we can agree upon a generally acceptable law of the sea. It is my earnest hope that after careful consideration the great majority of the delegates at this conference will reach agreement in regard to exact figures for the measurement of the contiguous zone and territorial sea. With profound respect for the opinions of representatives of countries much more populous than our own and not forgetting our comparative youth as a nation, we still do hope you may find merit in our proposal that there be a 12-mile contiguous zone in which there is complete national control over fishing and freedom of the seas up to 3 miles from the accepted baselines...."

They amounted to 18 per cent of the 1957 total, as against 19 per cent in both 1955 and 1956.

WAR MUSEUM TRANSFERRED

The Canadian War Museum will be transferred from the Public Archives to the Human History Branch, National Museum of Canada, on April 1.

The change in administrative responsibility for the War Museum was first announced in January 1957 when the National Museum was divided into two branches of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources - the Natural History Branch and the Human History Branch. At that time, it was announced that the War Museum would become part of the Human History Branch in 1958.

The Canadian War Museum contains 20,000 military relics of the Fenian Raids, the Riel Rebellion, the Boer War, the First and Second Great Wars, and the Korean War. It developed from the Military Museum established in Ottawa in 1880. Since the museum opened, it has received 1,438,310 visitors; in 1957, an attendance record was set when 117,421 persons visited the museum.