

tions because preclearance permitted U.S. air-carriers to operate what is virtually a domestic air network starting from Canadian gateways. By being precleared in Canada, U.S. air-carriers could then fan out to other destinations beyond the first stop in the U.S., where it was then not necessary to undergo customs and immigration inspection.

In parallel with the recent air-route negotiations, talks on preclearance have been held with the U.S. and will continue to be held. Transport Minister Jean Marchand has previously stated that if preclearance was going to remain in Canada it must be on a non-discriminatory basis and be available at all Canadian trans-border gateways where there was a reasonable demand for preclearance to be instituted. The Transport Minister also said that, to be truly non-discriminatory, the U.S. Government must be able to offer reciprocity and agree to preclearance taking place in the U.S. on flights to Canada, should Canada wish to exercise such an option.

Fishermen urged to catch more fish

Fisheries Minister Jack Davis has asked Canadian fishermen to catch more fish in the North Atlantic.

Quotas for more than 20 stocks were set by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) at its annual meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, in June. Canada's allotment was increased by 50,000 metric tons. Its estimated landed value is \$8 million and processed value, \$20 million.

"Canada's larger share is in waters fished by Canadians for years, mainly off southern Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia," Mr. Davis said.

"Other countries are backing off. The fish are there. We must go and get them or our credibility will be strained

especially in the eyes of all the 15 other nations fishing in the North Atlantic.

"It's up to our fishing industry to confirm our faith in its ability to catch more fish out over our continental shelf. We've been saying for years that they are our fish. Now we've got to prove it by showing the world that we have the capacity to take all the fish which are allocated to us under this new international agreement."

In return for higher allocations of cod and herring, Canada accepted a reduction in species in which Canadians have little or no interest — for example, silver hake on the Nova Scotia Banks.

Canada's share of cod catches in the areas under ICNAF quota for 1973 will total 193,000 metric tons, 80,000 more than Canadians took in these areas in 1972.

In the Labrador and Eastern Newfoundland area, Canada's allocation is 110,000 tons, compared to a catch of 66,000 tons in 1972.

Northwest Atlantic catches of all species by all ICNAF member nations in 1972 totalled 4,210,000 tons, almost the same as in 1971. Marked reductions recorded in catches of haddock and herring were offset by increased landings of mackerel, menhaden and other species. Catch-limitation measures aimed at reducing the intensity of fishing activity and the improvement in the depleted state of fish stocks were continued.

The United States proposed a 25 percent reduction in catch off its own coast, which was not accepted by the other member nations of ICNAF. To resolve this impasse, Canada proposed a special meeting at a later date, which will probably be held in September or October.

Other highlights of the meeting

The Commission accepted proposals for a total prohibition of haddock fishing on the Nova Scotia Banks except for regulated amounts taken incidentally in other fisheries.

Quotas were set for the first time on redfish (ocean perch) stocks in four areas. Canada is allocated 16,500 tons of the total 109,000 tons.

Canada received substantial allocations in quotas for several species

of flounder, American plaice and pollock.

A quota of 250,000 tons was established for capelin taken in 1974 in the Labrador-Newfoundland-Grand Banks areas.

Allocations of capelin catches to national fleets, and quotas and allocations for herring in 1974, are to be set at a mid-term meeting of the Commission expected next January. A 45,000-ton quota was decided for herring in the Chedabucto Bay area off Nova Scotia, including 39,800 tons for Canada.

Canada accepted a 2,000-ton share of a silver hake quota of 100,000 tons.

In summary, Canadian allocations resulting from the ICNAF meeting are highly satisfactory to Canada, Mr. Davis said, although there was no formal acceptance of the Canadian position that the coastal state should be given first claim on the allowable catch.

Monetary crisis produces trade gains

The July 16 issue of *Canada Report* claims that the Canadian dollar, linked closely with the declining U.S. dollar, is going through an effective devaluation of its own in relation to some important trade partners. The latest revaluation of the West German mark and the continued decline of the U.S. dollar in Europe mean that Canada has actually begun to gain a competitive advantage in its trade position from the long-running international monetary crisis. The advantage amounted to 2.7 per cent against Canada's main trade rivals at the end of June, according to calculations by federal Finance Department experts. This is the amount of the total trade-weighted devaluation in the Canadian dollar against the currencies of the major industrial countries that make up the Group of Ten. As recently as May 30, this figure showed at 4 per cent increase. The devaluation becomes 13 per cent when the United States is excluded from the comparison. Since the Canadian dollar was freed to float in June 1970, it has risen more than 8 per cent against the U.S. dollar.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2. An index appears quarterly.

Material may be freely reprinted, for the use of which credit would be appreciated; photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.