

to a little over 100 years ago by the Beothuk Indian."

Altogether, 15 graves have been excavated, yielding a total of 400 artifacts. Two small dwelling sites have been found nearby which contained, among other things, stone axes, adzes and spear-points and the hammer stones and grindstones used to fashion these tools. All items were from the Maritime Archaic culture of some 3,500 years ago.

SECOND DISCOVERY

The Twillingate discovery was duplicated at another Newfoundland community, Port-aux-Choix, where excavation is now taking place under the direction of Dr. James Tuck of Memorial University, with support from the National Museum of Man. Both sites are characterized by the presence of red ochre. By careful observation of the deposits, archaeologists can reconstruct the burial customs of these people.

The general procedure was to lay the body on a bed of red ochre, in a flexed position with the knees drawn up to the chest. Implements and weapons which the deceased might have used were laid on top of and beside the body, along with birch-bark containers probably filled with food offerings.

The Port-aux-Choix site has produced the first skeletal remains of the "red paint" people, and the results have tied in quite nicely with Mr. MacLeod's findings. Among the items recovered at Port-aux-Choix, are necklaces of small sea shells, numerous bird bones, tools and weapons fashioned from bone, antler and ivory, and birch-bark boxes containing red ochre. The two sites complement each other: Twillingate yielding the first definite dates and a good sample of stone tools, and Port-aux-Choix yielding the first usable bone material.

Research activities in the area will go on for some time but these recent discoveries have contributed more to the solution of the mystery surrounding this ancient Indian culture than has the past 50 years of research.

THE RULE OF LAW IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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to this group a joint paper. The Swedish-Canadian paper discussed such legal problems as equitable access to the communications and other systems, preventing libel and slander, and protecting copyright. These are matters on which there are few, if any, existing international legal rules. There will be a great need for the protection of public and private interests and hence for more international agreements, as this field of technology opens up. These are only some of the legal consequences of this tremendous development which will have profound and far-reaching social and political effects....

LAW FOR OCEAN-FLOOR

The United Nations is now turning to the development of a new legal regime for the sea-bed and ocean-floor in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction....

Today there is lively and growing interest in the sea and its resources. New types of claims to national jurisdiction are evoking new responses. The law of the sea has entered a period of rapid evolution, rich in promise but also in difficulty.

The United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea, at Geneva in 1958 and 1960, left unsettled the breadth of the territorial sea and the limits of fisheries jurisdiction. Canada played a leading role at both conferences and introduced a formula which very nearly provided the basis for a compromise solution. This was the conception of an exclusive fishing zone, which would preserve freedom of navigation by maintaining a narrow territorial sea, while at the same time allowing states to bring a greater part of their coastal fisheries under their jurisdiction. The fishing zone conception has since been adopted in the legislation of a large number of countries, including the United States and Canada.

Failure to settle the territorial sea and fishing limits at the Geneva Conferences, however, has left us with national claims varying from three to 200 miles. Seizure of an intelligence ship or arrests of fishing vessels are dramatic - and dangerous - illustrations of the pressing need for international agreement on these questions.

MINING THE SEA-BED

But it is not the traditional uses of the sea which have brought about the greatest change in national attitudes. Advancing technology has made it profitable to mine the sea, to tap its mineral deposits and exploit its other resources at far greater depths and distances from the shore....

Only a limited consensus has so far been reached on the sea-bed question. It is generally accepted that there is an area of the sea-bed beyond the present limits of national jurisdiction; that this area should be reserved for peaceful purposes; and that its resources should be used in the interests of mankind. However, these principles only point up the difficulties involved in reaching further agreement.

On the question of the limits of national jurisdiction, the basic Canadian position has been that the continental shelf is a legal conception based on geographical and geological realities, and that these realities should be taken into account in defining the limits of national jurisdiction. On the legal rules which should govern the area of the sea-bed beyond national jurisdiction, we have argued that it is much too early to take a definitive stand. We are prepared to accept for the present, however, the widely shared view that the rules governing this area should prevent any form of national appropriation....