

### DUTY-FREE AIRPORT SHOP

principle removed, the Convention would provide for joint conservation measures but would not afford protection to the fisheries which have been brought by Canada and the United States to high levels of utilization and productivity through great efforts on the part of our two countries. During the negotiations, the Canadian delegation supported the principle of abstention, claiming that the last ten years have shown it to be an equitable and workable means of maintaining the unique fisheries to which it applies in the North Pacific.

### MAJORITY SUPPORT

"Our delegation pointed out that the abstention principle had majority support at the Conference on the Law of the Sea and has achieved a large measure of international recognition. The Canadian delegation also pointed out that not only are the stocks of salmon, halibut and herring to which the abstention principle applies fully utilized by our fishermen but they have been maintained at their present highly productive levels by strict regulations of our fisheries based on scientific research. Furthermore, our countries have brought these fisheries to their present high levels of utilization and productivity at considerable cost, not only for research and enforcement of restrictions on our fishermen but, especially in the case of salmon, through positive fish-culture measures and through abstaining ourselves from using the rivers in which the salmon are bred for other purposes, such as power development, irrigation, waste disposal, etc. The maintenance of these fisheries, already difficult and expensive, would become almost impossible if the benefits of these measures were not reserved for our own fishermen. The Canadian and United States delegations were in accord in insisting on the continued inclusion of the abstention principle in the North Pacific Treaty.

### PROBLEM OF INTERMINGLING

"During the Conference there has been an exchange of views which has clarified the positions of the three parties. The Convention has defined the problems and indicated in a preliminary way some of the possible means of solving them. One of the most difficult problems is caused by the intermingling on the fishing grounds of halibut, which require protection under the abstention principle, with larger stocks of other bottom fish which are not now intensively fished by the United States and Canada and from which Japan has no obligation to abstain. The problem here is to devise means by which Japan can make use of these stocks, some of which are already being fished extensively by the Soviet Union, while at the same time affording protection to the halibut fisheries which have been maintained at a high level by a Convention between the United States and Canada which is one of the oldest and most successful fisheries treaties in existence.

"Although Canada, Japan and the United States all agree that a Convention between our three countries is necessary to maintain the fisheries of the

North Pacific in the interest of the fishing industries of our three countries, no agreement has yet been reached regarding modification of the present Convention to this end. The Canadian delegation believes that all these problems, including both the special protection of our unique salmon, halibut and herring fisheries and the conservation of the North Pacific fisheries generally, can be solved within the framework of the present Convention and will endeavour, in the further discussions planned later this year, to bring this about."

Mr. Robichaud reiterated that any tentative agreements reached during the negotiations would be fully discussed before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries before final acceptance by the Government.

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### RELIEF TO EAST PAKISTAN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs recently announced that a Royal Canadian Air Force "Yukon", on a training flight, took off from RCAF station, Trenton, on the morning of June 21 for Dacca carrying relief supplies for East Pakistan, following the cyclone and tidal wave that had recently caused extensive loss of life and destruction in the area. The aircraft, which arrived in Dacca on June 24, was from No. 4 Operational Training Unit of the RCAF's Air Transport Command.

Aboard the plane were 4,400 blankets bought by the Canadian Red Cross Society with the \$10,000 donated by the Canadian Government for East Pakistan relief. These will be distributed by the East Pakistan Provincial Red Cross Branch. Also on board were supplies for the repair of an electric-power transmission line running from Karnafuli via Chittagong to Dacca, which had been constructed as a Canadian Colombo Plan project and which had been damaged in the cyclone. The supplies included 200 gallons of special submarine-cable oil, needed for a ruptured transmission line under the Sitalakhya River, and 12,000 pounds of steel parts needed for the repair of nine transmission-line towers.

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### SECOND OUTDOOR SCULPTURE SHOW

Installed amid shrubbery and flowers, works of nine contemporary sculptors, from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Zacks of Toronto, are on exhibit on the terrace in front of the National Gallery in Ottawa. The popularity of the 1962 outdoor sculpture exhibit, which was devoted to Canadian work, led Gallery officials to consider a similar open-air display this year.

### ROSTER

The artists represented in the present exhibition include Marino Marini and Emilio Greco (both Italian); F.E. McWilliam, Hubert Dalwood, Barbara Hepworth, Eduardo Paolozzi, Lynn Chadwick and Henry Moore (all British), and Sorel Etrog, a Torontonian of Roumanian origin.