

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION REPORT:

The role Canada will play with the United States and Japan in working out a solution to fisheries conservation problems in the North Pacific is outlined in a report published on April 29 by the recently-established International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. The Commission is made up of the following: Canada -- Dr. Stewart Bates, John N. Buchanan, Roger T. Hager and James Cameron; The United States -- Edward W. Allen, John L. Farley, Milton E. Brooding and I. Frank Reintzleman; Japan -- Ryuji Takeuchi, Iwao Fujita and Kyuhei Suzuki.

With the publication of the chairman's report, Dr. Bates, the Commission's first chairman, who is Deputy Minister of Canada's Department of Fisheries, also announced the appointment of a temporary executive director of the Commission. He is Milton C. James, Consultant to the Department of Fisheries of the State of Washington. Mr. James has a long record of experience in fishery investigations in the United States and served as a U.S. commissioner on the International Pacific Halibut Fisheries Commission. He agreed to serve until the Commission is organized sufficiently to select someone on a permanent basis. His duties begin on August 1.

The Commission, which has its headquarters temporarily established at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, is made up of representatives of Canada, the United States and Japan under the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, signed in Tokyo in May, 1952. While there are other international treaties in existence for the conservation of marine fisheries resources, notably those between Canada and the United States for the regulation of the Pacific salmon and halibut fisheries and the ten-nation agreement covering the Northwest Atlantic, this treaty has established principles which are in some ways new in the practice of international conservation. It recognizes the concept of the freedom of the high seas but it attempts to get recognition of the fact that where a fishery has been developed and is under conservation by one or more parties jointly, other nations, which have not contributed to its development, might be asked to abstain from exercising their ordinary international rights to fish these resources as long as they continue to be fully utilized and under scientific study and regulation.

The Commission's first report describes the preliminary discussions of the programme of scientific studies to be undertaken co-operatively by the three nations. This programme calls for a free exchange of scientific knowledge of the fisheries resources of the North Pacific. The Scientific Committee of the Commission will meet in Tokyo in May to work out a more definite programme of joint scientific

study by the three countries, and to begin the preparation of their report for the next meeting of the Commission itself, to be held in British Columbia towards the end of October.

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NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS: The National Research Council of Canada has granted 236 scholarships for 1954-55, with a total value of \$283,200. These scholarships include 75 bursaries worth \$800 each, 103 studentships worth \$1100 each, and 21 fellowships worth \$1400 each. All of these are to be held in Canada.

Special scholarships awarded for study abroad include 20 awards worth \$1900 each. These special scholarships are to be held in the following countries: ten in the United States of America, eight in the United Kingdom, one in France, and one in Sweden.

Seventeen overseas postdoctorate fellowships at \$2500 each have been granted for work in the following countries: twelve in the United Kingdom, two in Sweden, one in Denmark, one in France, and one in the Netherlands.

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EXPORTS TO NEW ZEALAND: New Zealand has relaxed a substantial number of restrictions on the importation of goods from dollar countries, which will benefit exporters in Canada. The Right Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on April 29, drew attention to an announcement made to this effect in New Zealand on April 26. This is a matter of major importance, he said, as it provides for a reopening or expansion of the New Zealand market for many Canadian products, the importation of which has been severely restricted or entirely excluded in recent years.

This recent announcement supplements that made on April 8, to the effect that New Zealand would permit the importation of motor vehicles from Canada and the United States to the value of some \$2.5 million in 1954.

Mr. Howe said that these relaxations in discriminatory import restrictions are welcomed here as a progressive step in the return to greater freedom for international trade. The New Zealand market has, for many years, been one of the most important in the British Commonwealth for Canada. Canadian exports to New Zealand in 1951 had a value of \$22 million, but declined to \$7 million in 1953 due to the imposition of import restrictions. "I feel sure that the new relaxations announced by New Zealand will go far in returning this mutually beneficial trade to the higher levels which have prevailed in the past."

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Petroleum products used for heating, cooking and lighting totalled 1,220,200,000 gallons in 1952, about 17% more than in 1951 and nearly nine times as much as a decade earlier.