

Rock, and thence along Grand Manan Island to the Canada-United States boundary in Grand Manan Channel.

(3) *Dixon Entrance-Hecate Strait*

Across Dixon Entrance, a distance of 28 miles from Langara Island (Queen Charlotte Islands) to point A of the A-B Line off Cape Muzon, Alaska.

(4) *Queen Charlotte Sound*

From Winifred Island (off Vancouver Island) to the Beresford Islands, the Sartine Islands and the Triangle Islands - a distance of 31 miles - and thence a further 97 miles to the Kerouard Islands and Kunghit Island (Queen Charlotte Islands).

BACKGROUND TO LEGISLATION

Fisheries closing-lines represent a bold new idea being pioneered by Canada, which has been developed by analogy with the system of straight headland-to-headland baselines for the measurement of territorial sea limits in areas where coasts are heavily indented, or where there is a fringe of islands along the coast.

There are, however, important differences between straight baselines and fisheries closing-lines. Straight baselines are lines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, and the areas enclosed within the baselines have the status of internal waters. The fisheries closing-lines relate only to fisheries jurisdiction in the areas enclosed by the lines.

Accordingly, the fisheries closing-lines allow Canada to separate fisheries jurisdiction from the complete sovereignty that states enjoy in their territorial and internal waters, without prejudice, however, to Canada's claims to full sovereignty over any of the areas concerned.

In July 1964, Canada enacted the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act which had as its main purpose the creation, beyond the then existing three-mile territorial sea, of a nine-mile contiguous fishing-zone. Provision was made in the legislation to enable the Governor in Council to issue geographical coordinates of points from which baselines might be determined. The intention was to substitute straight baselines instead of the sinuosities of the coast-line for drawing the territorial sea and fishing-zone limits. The baseline principle had the effect of extending the coastal state's area of jurisdiction and the control of fisheries.

Subsequently, baselines and limits were established for areas of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Amendments to the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act approved by Parliament last June had the effect of replacing the three-mile territorial sea and nine-mile exclusive fishing zone by a 12-mile territorial sea. Canada thereby was following in the lead of some 50 maritime states claiming a territorial sea of 12 miles or more.

AREAS OF HIGH VALUE

The special areas to be enclosed by fisheries closing-lines are important fishing-zones for Canada. The Gulf of St. Lawrence has had landings of up to 550 million pounds of fish and shellfish, valued at \$31 million. The Bay of Fundy's landings of 300 million pounds are worth \$12 million, while the Pacific coast area in the Dixon Entrance and the Queen Charlotte Sound has landings of 180 million pounds, worth \$37 million.

As indicated by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, when introducing the amendments to the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act last April, the Government intends to complete negotiations for the phasing-out of the fishing activities of the countries that have traditionally fished in the areas to be enclosed within fisheries closing-lines. These countries are Britain, Norway, Denmark, France, Portugal, Spain and Italy.

Earlier this year Canada concluded an agreement on reciprocal fishing privileges with the United States, whereby the activities of United States fishermen in the areas concerned will not be affected by the promulgation of the fisheries closing-lines. The U.S., and France also, have certain treaty rights in specific areas off Canada's east coast.

Canada, in the meantime, will continue to work toward international action through a new law of the sea conference on recognition of the special interests of coastal states relating to the continental shelf and high seas fisheries.

WORLD HEALTH JOB

Dr. Stefan Grzybowski, associate professor of respiratory diseases at the University of British Columbia, has been chosen by the World Health Organization to conduct a six-month investigation into the tuberculosis problem in developing countries. Starting this month, Dr. Grzybowski will work for three months in India and Ceylon and the same period in the West Pacific, assessing the TB problem, estimating the impact of WHO policies on this problem and finally making recommendations to WHO. He will spend one month in Geneva preparing his report.

Dr. Grzybowski hopes to spend about two weeks in each of the two regional headquarters studying figures and trends.

Before going to British Columbia he was medical specialist, Division of Tuberculosis Prevention, Ontario Department of Health, and later senior intern at the Wellesley Division of the Toronto General Hospital and at Princess Margaret Hospital. He has spent the past five years working with the Tuberculosis Surveillance Research Unit studying various aspects of tuberculosis control in developed, high economic, low-tuberculosis-incidence countries.