

been concluded with Norway on fishing and sealing activities, and are now in force. Under the fishing agreement, Norwegian vessels will no longer fish within the territorial sea or fishing-zones of Canada, although in the Gulf of St. Lawrence their vessels may continue operations, subject to Canadian laws and regulations, until the end of 1974. The sealing agreement was negotiated to meet the difficulties faced by Canadian sealers due to declining stocks and to ensure seal conservation and humane hunting methods. The agreement has the effect of regulating Norwegian and Canadian sealing even on the high seas. For conservation measures to be effective, the seal stocks must be treated as a single whole -- whether or not the seals remain on the high seas or drift with the ice-flows into waters under Canadian jurisdiction. Norwegian sealing vessels are not permitted closer than three miles from our coast and the taking of seals will be on an occasional and regulated basis. A commission has been established which will formulate proposals for the two governments on such matters as national quotas and opening and closing dates for the hunt.

Agreements, not yet formalized, have also been negotiated with Denmark, Britain, Portugal and France. We are still in the negotiating process with Spain and hope that these negotiations will be brought to an early and successful conclusion. It has been quite an achievement to bring so many complex negotiations so far in such a short time.

Newfoundland's fishermen may be assured that the Canadian Government knows that their problems are urgent. Canada must continue to respect the rule of law in national and international affairs, and many fisheries problems require multilateral action to achieve viable solutions, but the Canadian Government has not avoided unilateral action when justified. We shall do so again if we have to. But, as I have suggested, we must pursue our own interests with due regard to those others have acquired over centuries of practice, and our fisheries interests must be viewed as a part of the overall national interest and pursued within the reality of an interdependent world.

Interdependence in terms of the human condition opens a subject of great importance -- development assistance to the poorer countries of the world. This has become an essential element in the foreign policy of donor and recipient nations alike. The provision of assistance in large amounts is perhaps a belated acceptance that all men everywhere depend on one another. The thought itself goes back to the Old Testament and is found deep down in all religions and systems of philosophy.

I believe that the Canadian people want to provide development assistance and find satisfaction in doing so, just as they strive to remove regional inequalities here at home.

Interdependence in terms of the human condition is not limited to the giving and receiving of development aid. It involves us in disaster relief -- an earthquake in Peru one year, a Pakistan typhoon the next. It raises the problem of the role of the international community in internal conflicts such as we saw in Nigeria in 1968-69 and in Pakistan in the last few months. Canada has made an important contribution to the work of the International Red Cross