



Bulletin

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EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONES ESTABLISHED

The Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, Mr. Jack Davis, announced on December 18 that Canada had proclaimed "fisheries closing-lines" designating major areas on both its east and west coasts as exclusive Canadian fishing zones. The areas in question are the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy on the Atlantic coast and Queen Charlotte Sound and Dixon Entrance-Hecate Strait on the Pacific coast.

The closing-lines will come into effect at the end of February immediately upon the lapsing of the mandatory 60-day waiting period, which began on December 26, imposed by the amended Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act.

EFFECTS FAR-REACHING

The effects of this action will be to assert Canadian jurisdiction over fisheries conservation and management in an additional 80,000 square miles of coastal waters, and to extend to these waters the effective range of Canada's anti-pollution programs. The Gulf of St. Lawrence has an area of nearly 60,000 square miles, the Bay of Fundy 3,600 square miles, and Dixon Entrance-Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound, 18,500 square miles.

Canada's territorial sea was extended to 12 miles from three miles by amendments to the Terri-

torial Sea and Fishing Zones Act approved by Parliament last June. Provision for the establishment of fisheries closing-lines was also contained in these amendments.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

The establishment of these exclusive fishing zones will enable the Canadian Government to exercise jurisdiction whereby the important living resources of these waters can be managed and protected for the benefit of Canadian fishermen. Anti-pollution provisions of the Fisheries Act will be applied within the closing-line limits of the new fishing-zones, thus adding new scope to Canada's efforts to preserve and improve the environment. Proposed anti-pollution provisions of the Canada Shipping Act are also intended to be applied within the fishing-zones.

Along sections of Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where straight baselines were established in previous years, Canada's exclusive fisheries jurisdiction extends to the outer limit of the 12-mile territorial sea as measured from these straight baselines.

AREAS DEFINED(1)

Fisheries closing-lines are to be drawn in:

(1) Gulf of St. Lawrence

(a) Across the Cabot Strait, a total distance of 54 miles extending from Money Point on Cape North, Nova Scotia, to St. Paul Island, N.S., to Cape Ray, Newfoundland.

(b) Across the Strait of Belle Isle, a total distance of 45 miles from Eastern White Island, Nfld., to Northeast Ledge off Belle Isle, to Double Island, Labrador.

(2) Bay of Fundy

From Whipple Point, N.S., a distance of 23 miles to Gannet Rock, then a distance of 38 miles to Yellow Ledge, Machias Seal Island and North

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(1) See maps on P. 6.

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.

MOON CRATERS HONOUR CANADIANS

A recent general assembly of the International Astronomical Union at Sussex University near Brighton, England, named six craters on the far side of the moon after Canadians – five astronomers and one physicist:

Professor C.A. Chant, head of the department of astronomy, University of Toronto and first director of the David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill, Ontario; Professor J.S. Foster, physicist, McGill University Montreal; Professor F.S. Hogg, head of the department of astronomy, University of Toronto and director of the David Dunlap Observatory; Dr. Andrew McKellar, astronomer, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, British Columbia; Dr. R.M. Petrie, astronomer and director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory; Dr. J.S. Plaskett, astronomer and first director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory.



PLASKETT, an 80-mile crater near the north pole of the moon.



PETRIE, a 20-mile crater southeast of Mare Humboldtianum, and HOGG, a 22-mile crater west of Mare Moscoviense.

A working group of the IAU appointed in 1967, to prepare a list of names for features on the dark side of the moon, chose some 500 names of internationally-recognized scientists. The names of 12 living astronauts, six from the Soviet Union and six from the United States, were the only exceptions to the rule that the names of no living persons should be used. The list, which was presented to members of Commission No. 17 of the IAU by the chairman of the working group, Professor D.H. Menzel of the U.S., was approved unanimously after minor revisions had been made. Other members of the group were Professor M.G.J. Minnaert of the Netherlands, Professor A. Mikhailov (later Professor B. Ju. Levin) of the U.S.S.R. and Professor A. Dollfus of France, president of Commission 17.

Photos courtesy NRC, from U.S. Air Force Lunar Farside Chart (LMP-2) and Lunar Polar Chart (LMP-3), October 1970.

A YEAR FOR CANADA'S YOUTH

The following new year's message was issued by the Prime Minister:

Happy new year, 1971. The centennial of British Columbia; the 104th year of Confederation; the 178th year since Alexander Mackenzie crossed the continent to reach the Pacific by land; the 299th year since Dollier and Galinée penetrated inland as far as Sault Ste. Marie; the 395th year since Martin Frobisher sailed into the Bay of Baffin Island that bears his name; the 436th year since Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal.

These dates all mark significant events in Canadian history. They remind us that this land of ours has a long and colourful past, one rich with the contributions of daring English and French explorers whose names and feats are familiar to all of us: Champlain, Hudson, La Vérendrye, Henday, Fraser, and scores of others. By no historic measurement can we claim that Canada is a young land; nearly 500 years have passed since John Cabot sighted Newfoundland.

Yet if there is one characteristic that is common to Canadians, it is that we think of Canada as a young country. I hope we always shall. To be young is to be full of hope and imagination and vigour. To be young is to be confident; it is also to be questioning and concerned.

These are the characteristics of Canada and Canadians. From coast to coast there are millions of persons of all ages in this country who think and act in youthful terms. Many Canadians are, of course, young. On them we rely for a bold and satisfying future for our land.

A GOOD YEAR FOR CHANGE

Some of the children in Canada are descendants of our original Canadians — our Indians and Eskimos. Their childhood has not been an enviable one, nor is it now. Infant mortality rates are high, standards of health care and education low. They have suffered from intolerance and discrimination. These conditions and attitudes, fortunately, are changing; 1971 should be a good year to change them considerably more.

Canada can be what our children wish of it if we do not deprive them first of their normal childhood instincts; their active curiosity; their friendly nature; their natural tolerance; their desire to learn and to create. If we permit our children to share with us their vitality, we shall feel within us that Canada can be as exciting and as human a country as we wish it to be. If we look into the eyes of children and see others with their help, we will notice many conditions in Canada that must be changed: poverty, ignorance, discrimination. But we shall also identify many other traits that we want to preserve because they contribute to the kind of Canada we desire — basic attitudes of compassion and tolerance and openness.

In 1971, let us look at the children of Canada;

let us help every child live a rich and fulfilling life; let us assist them in preserving Canada as a young and challenging country.

I wish all of you a happy and fulfilling new year, but especially do I wish these things for our children — the descendants of those brave and dedicated men who opened up this country and gave it to us to do with it as we would.

CHANGE OF SOLICITOR GENERAL

Mr. George McIlraith, Solicitor General of Canada, resigned from the Cabinet on December 22 for personal reasons; he had undergone two eye operations during 1970. In a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau, Mr. McIlraith stated that he looked forward to continuing to make his "contribution as a private member" in the House of Commons.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Goyer, who for the first two years of the current Parliament served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has been named by the Prime Minister as Mr. McIlraith's successor.

NATIONAL COACHING ASSOCIATION

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. John Munro, recently announced the formation of a national association of sports coaches to be known as the Coaching Association of Canada.

The organization, which has been given the approval and support of the Federal Government, will be eligible for assistance under the Sports Administration Aid program and will receive an initial grant of \$15,000. Its offices will be situated in Ottawa.

Harold Rea, chairman of the Task Force on Sports for Canadians, will be chairman of the new association's board of directors. The executive director will be John Hudson, one of Canada's leading track and field coaches. Several Canadian sports authorities, including Lloyd Percival, president of the Fitness Institute of Toronto, will be involved in the new organization.

The main purposes of the new body will be to promote coaching in all sports and at all levels of participation; to establish a code of ethics and professional standards for coaching in Canada and to provide program guide-lines, resource materials and liaison with related groups in medicine, research and physical fitness testing.

Mr. Munro said that almost every brief submitted to the Government in recent years had stressed the need for a strong, national coaches' association and a system of certification to develop competence in coaching at all levels.

The Minister said that the association would give top priority to early development of a national training plan for coaches in all sports and at all levels of proficiency. Membership in the association, he added, would be open to every coach in Canada.

NRC IN THE POLLUTION BATTLE



As a result of the growing awareness that massive steps must be taken in the war against pollution, public and private bodies throughout the world are starting to organize broader programs in a better co-ordinated way to halt and reverse environmental deterioration.

Among these bodies is the National Research Council of Canada, which has announced a long-term program to assist Canadian authorities responsible for pollution abatement and control. This program will bring together the best scientific expertise in Canada to focus on the technical aspects of environmental quality problems.

The Council has established an Associate Committee on Scientific Criteria for Environmental Quality to collate and publish an integrated set of scientific requirements on which an evaluation of the quality of the environment can be based. These will be designed to assist authorities at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, which have the responsibility for the formulation and enforcement of environmental quality standards. This new Committee replaces NRC's Associate Committee on Water Pollution, formed in 1965, whose terms of reference were no longer adequate nor appropriate in view of major developments in the field of water resources under the responsibility of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

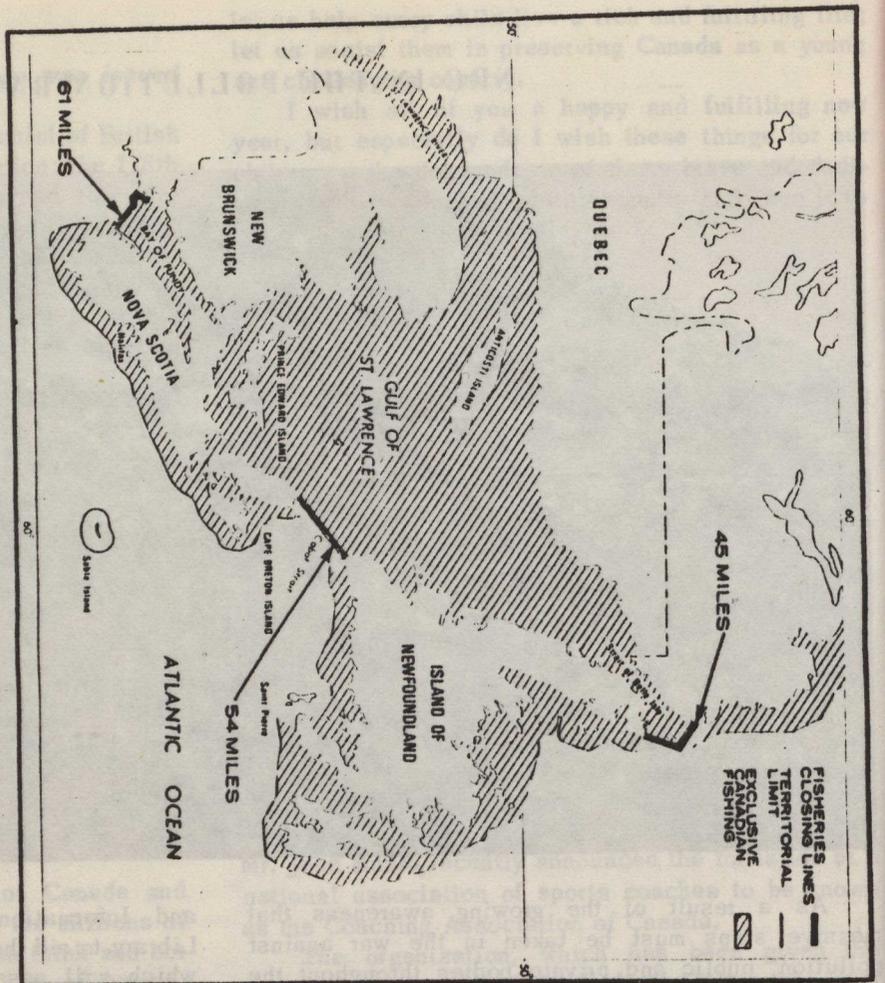
NRC will also establish a National Documentation

and Information Centre in its National Science Library to aid the work of the Committee. The Centre, which will assemble information from Canada and abroad on the scientific and technological aspects of pollution, will be established within the framework of NRC's general Scientific and Technical Information (STI) program.

The Committee will provide criteria based on the most up-to-date scientific evidence, which will make possible an evaluation and prescription of the quality of the environment with respect to pollutants and for all uses of the environment. Authorities will be able to use the criteria as guide-lines for establishing standards for safeguarding the environmental quality of a given region and the subsequent control, through legislation or otherwise, of the emission of environmental contaminants from all sources.

While there is at present only a modest effort on pollution and environmental research in NRC laboratories, the Council supports a considerable effort in universities through its grants program. Work is also being done in government laboratories, both federal and provincial, and in industrial laboratories.

"Since our interest is to provide a service," says Dr. W.G. Schneider, President of NRC, "the success of the program will depend both on the usefulness of the unified criteria to all who need them and on the support and co-operation of all organizations which could benefit from it as well as those who can contribute to it."



CANADA ESTABLISHES EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONES

(See P. 1)

