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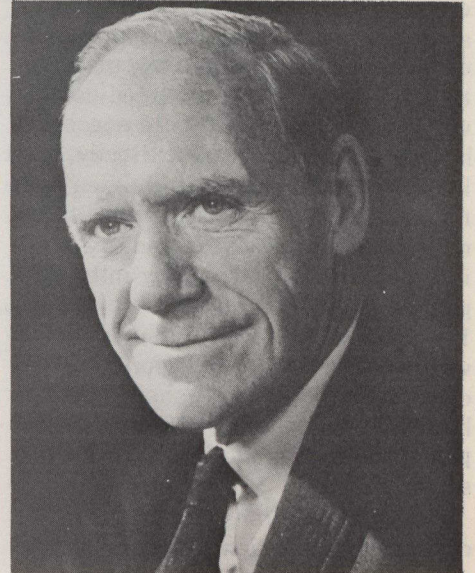
Stanley Cup and World Hockey Association results (at May 15)

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

The following passages are from an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Saint John, New Brunswick, on May 3:

The conference will be drafting texts of international conventions in much the same way that many past conferences have done. The great difference will be the codification of concepts for the management, regulation and establishment of a joint world ownership of a vast part of the globe. This is something very new and very important in the growing interrelationships of countries and continents. If the conference succeeds in its work, the world will have taken an enormous step in the direction of working out collectively the responsible global exploitation, use and conservation of world resources.

To accomplish its work, the conference, which will meet throughout the summer and probably again in a further session, will address itself to several broad areas of common concern: the breadth of the territorial sea; the further area of national jurisdiction — the so-called economic zone or patrimonial sea; the water and seabed area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and concept of "the common heritage of



Mitchell Sharp

mankind"; navigation in the different zones and areas of the sea; fisheries and their conservation; and finally the protection from pollution of the marine environment.

Not only the Maritimes, but all Canada has a strong and direct interest in the outcome of the conference in each of these areas.

The United Nations General Assembly will convene the first substantive session of its Third Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas, Venezuela, from June 20 to August 29.

The conference began on December 23 with a two-week organizational session in New York. Ambassador J.A. Beesley of Canada was elected chairman of the general drafting committee, a key position in the conference organization.

During the first week of the Caracas session, the conference will conclude its examination of the rules of procedure, which it began but did not complete at its inaugural session. Then delegates will take up the many issues in three committees of the whole. A first committee will devise

a legal regime for the international seabed area and will determine the powers and functions of the International Seabed Authority. The second committee will concentrate on the more traditional issues of the Law of the Sea, such as the territorial sea, the Continental Shelf, high seas, fisheries, archipelagos, straits, innocent passage and islands. The subjects of scientific research on the oceans and preservation of the marine environment will be taken up in the third committee.

If the delegates are unable to conclude a comprehensive and viable agreement on the Law of the Sea at Caracas, the conference will meet again at a further session — probably in Vienna in 1975.

The territorial sea

For centuries, the distance of a cannon shot, the classical three miles, was the accepted limit of the territorial sea. By 1958, however, it had come to be recognized that, with the advance in technology of all sorts, including the speed of ships, modern communications, the numbers of ships entering and leaving busy ports, the growing efficiency of distant fishing operations – and perhaps also, the longer range of cannons – had led many governments to the conclusion that some adjustment was necessary. The 12-mile concept had gained considerable currency, or at least, a continuous territorial sea and fisheries-protection zone beyond three miles out to 12 miles. Canada, with its important traditional fishing interests put forward such a compromise at the 1960 conference. The 1958 conference, which had achieved an important success on the continental-shelf question, had failed to reconcile the different points of view on the limits of full sovereignty.

The 1960 conference also failed to come to a conclusion, but only by one vote. Since that time, a number of countries have taken unilateral decisions on a 12-mile limit.

In 1970 Canada, for instance, established a 12-mile territorial sea. In the same 1970, amendments to the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone Act, Canada laid down the legislative basis for proclaiming exclusive fishing zones “adjacent” to its coast. Subsequently, by order-in-council, fishing zones were established on Canada’s east and west coasts.

The contiguous economic zone

There is also general agreement that some area beyond the territorial area should be under the jurisdiction of coastal states. The 1958 Continental Shelf Convention gave economic and managements rights to the limit of the 100-fathom mark or to the “limit of exploitability” of the coastal shelf. One hundred fathoms was well beyond exploitability on the basis of the technology developed at the time. In the years since the continental shelf convention was drafted, technology has advanced to the point where it can be foreseen that there is virtually no limit, due to the depth of water, of the area that can be exploited, if not today, at least in the near future.

“Canadians may wonder why Canada has taken and is continuing to take such an active interest in resolving the various contentious issues of the Law of the Sea and of the environment. The answer can be deduced in part simply by looking at a map of Canada. Canada is obviously a coastal state. It is said to have either the longest or the second-longest coastline in the world, and that is the first fact of life in determining Canada’s approach to any attempt to resolve Law of the Sea issues. A second major fact of life, which is not quite so evident, is that Canada is not a major maritime power with an extensive shipping fleet, and this affects the Canadian position considerably, compared, for example, to that of many other Western states. A third important fact of life is that Canada is a coastal fishing nation interested in preserving the living resources in the waters adjacent to its coasts rather than a distant-water fishing nation.” (J. Alan Beesley, *International Perspectives* July/August 1972 issue.)

Some 148 states with very different geographical dimensions and attributes are eligible to come to Caracas. Of these, 39 are land-locked. Particularly, the latter look with great interest to the concept put forward some years ago by the Maltese representative at the United Nations, Dr. Arvid Pardo. He argued that beyond the territorial sea and economic zones the exploitation of the seabed should take place for the benefit of all states. The land-locked states quite naturally wish to limit the economic zone of the coastal states as much as possible. They have put forward the idea of a limited 40-mile zone or one extending only to the 200-meter isobath – the old 100-fathom line. This proposal goes back from the “limit of exploitability concept” embodied in the continental shelf convention.

Canada is in the special position of having one of the most extensive continental margins on its east coast, stretching well beyond the 200-mile mark. In some places, Flemish Cap and the Grand Banks – the distance is double and more. However, on the west coast, the shelf runs out barely to 40 miles.

The Canadian position regarding the limits of the continental shelf is based

on state practice – on the 1958 convention itself – and on the 1969 decisions of the International Court of Justice in the North Sea continental shelf cases, which defined the continental shelf as the submerged natural prolongation of the continental land mass. On the basis of these three legal foundations, Canada claims and exercises rights over the whole of the continental margin, including the continental slope and rise as well.

Just as the coastal states have a natural advantage over the land-locked countries, so inevitably will the Maritimes have a special advantage, through the simple fact of geography, in the on-shore storage and processing of the resources from the adjacent seabed area. But if the Maritimes and other coastal areas have this advantage, it also follows that Canada as a whole must, in some way, through federal action, share in the benefits of this new extension of the area of national jurisdiction. We have here an analogy with the position of the land-locked states in sharing, under the Maltese formula, in the “common heritage” of the sea.

* * * *

The common heritage

Some developed countries will soon have the technological capability to extract and process certain mineral resources of the seabed for commercial purposes – the much publicized manganese nodules. Indeed, a number of U.S. and other companies are said to be ready to move to the exploitation stage within two or three years. This possibility arouses strong concern on the part of developing nations.

Canada, along with most developed countries, was unable to vote in favour of a moratorium resolution put forward in 1969 by the developing countries, believing that it would unduly restrict technological progress and cause an unacceptable delay in making these resources available to all.

Of special concern to Canada is the high nickel content of the manganese nodules which have been found in quantity in certain parts of the seabed. Canada is the world’s largest producer and exporter of nickel, and also exports copper and cobalt. We cannot ignore the impact that mining of the nodules could have on our economy. Canada is not alone in this position; for example, Zambia, Chile, and

New air agreement with U.S.

Three air agreements heralding the biggest international bilateral package ever developed between two countries were signed in Ottawa on May 8 by External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, Transport Minister Jean Marchand and the U.S. Ambassador to Canada, William Porter.

Mr. Sharp signed an exchange of notes amending the 1966 Air Transport Agreement and providing for the establishment of 46 new routes for the U.S. and Canada, worked out in four years of negotiations. Mr. Marchand signed a new Air Charter Agreement and a Pre-clearance Agreement. Mr. Porter signed all three agreements, on behalf of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Sharp stated that these new agreements constituted an important step in the further development of air transport between Canada and the U.S. He said that the complexity of the package reflected the increasing movement of people and goods between various areas of both countries.

"Our willingness to reach agreement is proof of the importance both countries place in maintaining the close and friendly contacts which have long characterized relations between Canadians and Americans," said Mr. Sharp.

The Minister of Transport stated that the objectives sought were threefold and in accord with Canadian air policy.

The first was to ensure safe, efficient and convenient air services to meet the travelling needs of Canadians; the second was to contribute to the economic and social well-being of the country. The third was to ensure that air services were reasonably balanced to create an adequate atmosphere in which the Canadian airline industry could continue to develop in an efficient and profitable manner without imposing undue burdens on the taxpayer.

British team studies Candu reactor

Nine British Parliamentarians recently spent two days examining Canada's Candu reactors in operation at Gentilly, Bruce and Pickering. They also visited the plant of Canadian Vickers Ltd in Montreal.

The group were in Canada at the invitation of Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, who had extended the invitation in England on April 10, for discussions on the possible sale of Candu reactors.

Mr. Gillespie said that the British Government would decide soon on the type of nuclear reactor it intended to purchase. The visit of the Parliamentary group, he added, was an indication of the interest the British had in the Canadian system.

The Candu is similar to the pressure-tube nuclear system that has been developed in Britain and adopting the Candu would represent a large saving in development costs and time.

Co-operation with Britain on the Candu, said Mr. Gillespie, could also present opportunities for the British to co-operate in sales to other countries.

Canadian Indian princess at National Arts Centre

Students visiting the Ottawa area may lunch with Alanis Obomsawin, Indian princess, film director and singer, in the National Arts Centre Studio, weekdays from May 13 to 31. The occasion is the Youth Division's presentation "Arts of the North American Indians", an exhibition of Indian arts and handicrafts, a one-hour presentation of films, Indian legends and native folksongs — with Alanis Obomsawin, host — and an Indian lunch of soup and bannick bread,



Princess Alanis Obomsawin

prepared according to old Abenaki recipes provided by Miss Obomsawin, herself a native of the Abenaki tribe.

Indian songs and legends are synonymous with the name Alanis Obomsawin, and the films, shot in the reserves of British Columbia, are among her most recent. They deal with the making of Indian "ice cream", the preparation and cooking of fresh salmon, the weaving of baskets from cedar roots, and the tanning of hides.

Both the National Museum of Man and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs have contributed representative samples of Indian arts and handicrafts for related displays on view in the upper Theatre Balcony.

This undertaking marks the third year of interrelated arts projects for students organized by the Youth Division. Previous programs have included the highly successful "Medieval Arts Project", with the Huggett Family, in collaboration with the National Gallery of Canada in 1972, and the exploration of the French Canadian "chansonnier phenomenon", with Claude Léveillée in the Studio last year.

Canada/France film co-operation

A new agreement on films and film-productions between Canada and France signed in Ottawa on May 8 by Ambassador Jacques Viot of France and Secretary of State for External Affairs replaces one signed in Montreal October 1963.

The new agreement aims at the increase of co-operation with France, in cinematography, with the object of fostering co-production by the two countries. It enables a Canadian producer who wishes to go into a joint venture with a French producer to seek the assistance of the Canadian Film Development Corporation. A film produced under the provisions of the agreement fully benefits from all the advantages granted in each country to the cinematographic industry, for example, assistance to production. Each of the two governments grants the producers important advantages regarding the temporary entry on its territory of the personnel and equipment used for the filming of a co-production.

The new pact recognizes the principle of sharing of receipts in proportion to the investments. The share of one

co-producer may vary between 20 and 80 per cent for each film. Moreover, one of the provisions of the agreement states that a French version of a film produced only in English must necessarily be made, either in Canada or in France.

Any film in which there is majority Canadian participation must be produced by a Canadian director or by a landed immigrant with more than one year's residence in Canada.

Housing in March

Housing starts for all areas were at an annual rate of 275,100 during March, according to preliminary figures released by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The rate exceeded both the February rate of 263,900 and last year's record production level of 268,529 units.

Actual starts in March in the urban centres numbered 13,257, virtually unchanged from the 13,300 figure for the same month a year ago. However, construction in March brought total starts for the first quarter of 1974 to 35,792, a gain of 7 per cent from the 1973 total of 33,367 for the same period.

The increase in the January-to-March total reflected a rise of 10 per cent in single-family housing activity and a 5 percent gain in the volume of multiples.

Ancient medical books at Toronto U.

A valuable collection of 3,000 ancient tomes, some dating back to the early sixteenth century, was recently displayed in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library of the University of Toronto.

Known as the Jason A. Hannah Collection, after Dr. J.A. Hannah, founder of Associated Medical Services, Inc., Canada's first non-profit prepaid health-care scheme, the books comprise part of the library of the Medical Society of London, England, founded in 1773. They were acquired by Dr. Hannah on behalf of AMS in 1971 and were subsequently presented to the University of Toronto.

Works by Hippocrates (460-375 B.C.) – popularly known as the "Father of Medicine" – and Albucasis (936-

1013), who compiled the leading textbook on surgery in the Middle Ages, are included in the Hannah collection as well as some by Vesalius (1514-1564) who, states the catalogue, "in one giant step brought the study of anatomy into the light of modern science".

Of Thomas Cogan (1545?-1607), whose book *The Haven of Health* is also included in the collection, the catalogue says in part: ... "In his *Short Treatise of the Plague* Cogan, after counselling 'recourse unto God by prayer', suggests that the inhabitants of an area visited by plague 'fly quickly from the place infected: abide farre off, and returne not soon againe'."

Hannah's contribution to Ontario Dr. Hannah was a neuropathologist in the employ of the Province of Ontario when, in 1937, he persuaded the Ontario Medical Association to co-operate with him in the establishment of a non-profit plan that would alleviate the financial burden of persons confronted with serious and prolonged illness. On the basis of statistical analysis, he showed that it would be possible to run such a plan if the first member of the family paid only \$2 a month, with progressively lower contributions for each additional member of a family. Furthermore, AMS, unlike most commercial schemes at the time, continued to insure persons who later contracted chronic illness or recurrent symptoms.

Despite the fact that AMS did not raise its fees for the next 12 years, it possessed reserves of more than \$12 million when on July 1, 1971, the Province of Ontario assumed exclusive responsibility for basic health insurance. The board of AMS, headed by Dr. Hannah, decided to spend the income from this money on the promotion of medical education in Ontario.

Dr. Hannah announced in March that, in line with this decision, the board of AMS had also decided to allot \$50,000 a year for at least five years to each of the five medical schools in Ontario: the University of Toronto, the University of Western Ontario, the University of Ottawa, Queen's University and McMaster University, for the financial support of professorial chairs for the History of Medicine in each of the five. In addition, a sum of \$50,000 would be made available annually for a minimum of five years, renewable under satis-

factory and suitable circumstances, to establish a province-wide Institute for the History of Medicine, with headquarters in Massey College.

Conference on women in sport

The National Conference on Women in Sport from May 24-26 in Toronto, will bring together educators, researchers, administrators, coaches and athletes in the areas of sport, fitness and recreation, "to discuss the unique situation of women in Canadian sport". It will be a three-day working meeting with keynote addresses and workshop sessions. One hundred delegates are expected.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch of the Department of National and Welfare is concerned with investigating the area of sport for girls and women and with developing programs to increase opportunities for participation.

Conference aims

Over the past few years, there has been a growing interest and concern in Canada for women in sport. Lack of female administrators and head coaches, research revealing the low fitness of Canadian women, concerns of the Royal Commission report on the Status of Women in Canada, and the growing involvement of government at all levels promoting research and programs dealing with specific issues concerning women in sports, are some of the reasons for the conference.

The conference aims:

- (1) To identify specific problems and issues;
- (2) to discuss the issues and problems of women and sport;
- (3) to formulate recommendations directed toward solutions to problems and issues for presentation to the Federal Government, provincial governments, municipal sport and recreational organizations;
- (4) to suggest needed national, provincial and municipal policies and programs directed toward increased participation of women in all levels of sport; and
- (5) to publish recommendations and circulate them to sport and recreational organizations, women's groups, educational institutions and governments at all levels.

Ontario Hydro becomes corporation

By royal proclamation issued March 4, the 68-year-old Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario ceased to exist and its successor, the newly-created Ontario Hydro corporation came into being. The new board of directors, named by the provincial government, met in Toronto for the first time.

Hydro chairman George Gathercole announced that Robert B. Taylor of Hamilton was named vice-chairman and Douglas J. Gordon, Toronto, president of the corporation. Mr. Taylor assumes full-time duties July 1. Mr. Gordon joined Ontario Hydro in 1945 and has been general manager since June 1, 1970. W.E. Raney, Q.C. Toronto, is secretary of the corporation.

World pioneer

When the Commission was founded by an act of the legislature in 1906 it was Canada's first publicly-owned provincial electric utility. Born when electrical generation and transmission technologies were in their infancy, Hydro became one of the world pioneers in large-scale hydro-electric development, standardization of equipment and appliances, utility management and rural electrification.

With an initial capitalization of \$2.5 million the Commission by 1910 had built its first transmission line and begun to deliver power to eight municipalities which, by that date, had voted to join the public-ownership system. In Hydro's first year of active operation (1910), demand was only 4,000 kilowatts.

By the end of 1973, Hydro's mandate covered 250,000 square miles and 77 generating stations produced power for 688,000 retail customers (mostly rural) served directly, and 353 municipal utilities who in turn served 1,850,000 customers. Demand reached an all-time peak of 13.6 million kilowatts last December.

Thermal plants

Representing a departure from Hydro's long-standing pattern of hydro-electric development, the first two thermal-electric stations, the Hearn plant in Toronto and the J. Clark Keith plant in Windsor, began operations in 1951.

The emphasis on thermal plants grew



Ontario Hydro's generating station at Pickering.

steadily. Nuclear power was a new factor. By the end of 1973 fossil-fuelled generation, coal and natural gas, represented 42.3 per cent of Hydro's resources. Nuclear generation reached 13.1 per cent. Thermal plants, both fossil and nuclear, are expected to represent more than 80 per cent of generation capacity by 1980.

Studies in nuclear generation began

as long ago as 1951 in association with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. These culminated by 1971 when Hydro's third nuclear station, Pickering, produced its first power. Hydro was now not only launched well into the nuclear age but became an international leader with Pickering's record as the largest and most successful such station in the world.

Civil aviation security

The purpose of new civil aviation security regulations announced recently by Transport Minister Jean Marchand is to provide the Government with the authority to regulate security measures at airports for the search of persons and property, and the protection of passengers, crews and aircraft. They will enhance the security measures now in effect at Canadian airports and carried out with the co-operation of the commercial airlines.

X-ray inspection systems for carry-on baggage and doorway-style weapon detectors will be installed at major Canadian airports during the next few months. The new regulations stipulate that major Canadian air carriers establish, maintain and carry out systems of surveillance and searching of persons, baggage and cargo by mechanical or electronic devices. The air carriers shall be required to submit, within 60 days, an account to the Minister of Transport of the security measures established and carried out.

Natural gas supply inquiry

National Energy Board Chairman Marshall A. Crowe announced this month that a public hearing would be held on the supply and deliverability of Canadian natural gas with respect to foreseeable domestic requirements and potential exports.

The hearing, to open in Calgary and continue in other cities in Canada, will commence on a date to be set later.

The National Energy Board is seeking to make an appraisal of the present and future natural gas supply-and-demand situation in the light of changing circumstances in Canada and traditional export markets. A close look will be taken at reasonably foreseeable requirements for use in Canada and for exports under existing licences.

The hearing is also being held to examine the Board's method of calculating the surplus of natural gas remaining after allowance has been made for future domestic requirements.

Also to be included in the submis-

sions are estimates of the supply of natural gas in Canada; the sources and supply-potential of synthetic natural gas; the Canadian demand for gas and gas exports in relation to deliverability; the current surplus of natural gas in Canada and a forecast of the surplus for each of the next 20 years.

The hearing will enable the Board to gather pertinent information for decisions it must render on specific applications for the exportation of natural gas.

Conference on the Law of the Sea

(Continued from P. 2)

Zaire, all with large copper outputs, have a comparable interest. Therefore, Canada is pressing for an orderly regime for the development of the international seabed area, under which the law will keep up with technology, and the abyssal seabed resources will truly benefit all mankind.

Navigation

The increased jurisdiction being proposed or already claimed by coastal states has given rise to conflicts with the navigation interests of major maritime powers. On the resolution of these conflicts, more than anything else, may hinge the success of the Law of the Sea Conference. As I have said, the majority of states already claim a 12-mile limit for the territorial sea. The coastal state exercises full sovereignty over this area, but must permit foreign vessels innocent passage through it. Submarines must surface in another nation's territorial sea and warships must cover their guns. Passage is "innocent", according to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea, if it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order and security

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Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

of the coastal state. If the coastal state decides that passage is prejudicial on these grounds, it may take action to stop it.

But can the passage of a polluting ship be innocent? Should Maritimers or British Columbians be forced to stand helplessly by while a passing vessel contaminates the shores on which they live? You have had sufficient unpleasant experiences already to understand the serious economic, social and recreational damage even a relatively small spill can cause.

Canada maintains that "environmental integrity" is as valid a concept as "territorial integrity", and that every state has the right to protect itself by legitimate means against acts of what might be called "environmental aggression". Canada asserts that a coastal state can suspend the passage of a foreign vessel through its territorial sea where a serious threat of pollution is involved. We will seek to have this right explicitly confirmed in international law. On this point we are opposed by major maritime powers, who fear that such an interpretation of innocent passage would entitle coastal states to interfere unduly with the movements of their naval and merchant vessels.

* * * *

Fisheries

For the coastal fisherman of the Maritimes or of British Columbia, dependent on the stocks that in turn depend upon his home waters, overfishing by others can spell the end of his livelihood. Only by applying management controls, such as quotas and seasonal limits – for example, during spawning – can the maximum yield be available each year to coastal fishermen and long-range ships alike.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty in preventing overfishing arises from the freedom of the high seas concept. If fishing vessels in increasing numbers can go wherever they please and harvest any stock to the limits of their capacity, two dangerous problems arise: conservation becomes impossible, and coastal states with foreign fleets on their doorsteps are deprived of a resource on which they depend.

Canada is directly affected by both these problems. With fishing communities on both coasts, we must protect the fisherman's livelihood, as well as the resources on which he depends. Farther from home, proper conservation

measures will have to be applied throughout the world, or there will not be enough fish left for anyone, anywhere. This is becoming strikingly true for the tuna fisheries in the offshore waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Canada's approach to these problems is good management of fisheries, as part of the broader need for management of the whole marine environment.

A consensus appears to be emerging that within a 200-mile economic zone, coastal states should have exclusive rights over all living resources. This trend meets Canada's main objectives. It would allow the coastal state to have a determining voice in both the management and the exploitation of fisheries resources.

Of course, this 200-mile concept does not entirely cover Canada's needs. There exist off the east coast large concentrations of fish stocks beyond that rather arbitrary limit. However, I believe it will be possible to marry this zone-limitation with our more functional approach. This approach was designed to provide specific solutions for the specific problems arising from the different life habits of the various types of fish and other comestible marine creatures. What is likely to come out of the conference is a regime that will ensure that the coastal state can take fish to the limit of its capacity. With this right, there would be an agreed system that would provide for adequate management of all stocks by the coastal state. At the same time, other states would be allowed to participate in the harvesting of the surplus available.

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Stanley Cup and World Hockey Association results (at May 15)

National Hockey League
Stanley Cup finals

May 12, Philadelphia 4, Boston 1
May 14, Philadelphia 4, Boston 2

Philadelphia leads 3-1 in best-of-seven series.

World Hockey Association finals

May 12, Houston 3, Chicago 2
May 15, Houston 6, Chicago 1

Houston leads 2-0 in best-of-seven series.