



CANADA

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PACIFIC FISHERIES TALKS

Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud reported to the House of Commons on June 24 that no agreement had been reached regarding modification of the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, though Canada, Japan and the United States were in accord that a convention between them was necessary to maintain the fisheries of the North Pacific in the interest of the fishing industries of their respective countries.

Representatives of the three countries who had been meeting in Washington, D.C., since June 6, recessed deliberations on June 21; they are to reconvene this autumn. The Convention came into force on June 12, 1953, for a 10-year period, following which it could be terminated on one year's notice by either Canada, Japan or the United States. Mr. Robichaud said that the 10-year period was over and that the recent conference in Washington had been held at the request of Japan to consider the possible need for modification of the Convention.

PROBLEMS SOLUBLE BEFORE AGREEMENT

While no agreement had yet been reached, the Minister said, the problems, including the special protection for Canada's unique salmon, halibut and herring fisheries and the conservation of the North Pacific fisheries generally, could be solved within the framework of the present Convention, and the Canadian delegation would, in the further discussions planned for later in the year, endeavour to bring this about.

The text of the report follows in part:

"The present Convention, alone among all fisheries treaties, embodies the principle of abstention. Under this principle, if one or more of the parties are exploiting a fish stock to the full and are restricting their fishing by regulations based on scientific research in order to maintain that fish stock at a productive level, the other party or parties will abstain from entering the fishery. In accordance with this principle, Japan, under the present Convention, is required to abstain from fishing the important salmon, halibut and herring stock of North American origin, and Canada abstains from fishing salmon in the Bering Sea. Our fisheries have in this way had a very large measure of protection from the expanding Japanese high-seas fishing operations. There have been some difficulties in the application of the principle of abstention, but our experts believe that no stocks which do not qualify now remain under abstention and that all stocks which qualify are under abstention. Continuation of the present Convention, including the abstention principle, is thus very important to the Pacific fisheries of Canada.

"This Convention has not been popular in Japan because it has restricted the expansion of their fisheries in the Northeastern Pacific. Early during the present negotiations, the Japanese delegation proposed a revision of the treaty to eliminate the principle of abstention, which they claim to be monopolistic and contrary to generally accepted principles of freedom of fishing on the high-seas. With this

(Over)

DUTY-FREE AIRPORT SHOP

principle removed, the Convention would provide for joint conservation measures but would not afford protection to the fisheries which have been brought by Canada and the United States to high levels of utilization and productivity through great efforts on the part of our two countries. During the negotiations, the Canadian delegation supported the principle of abstention, claiming that the last ten years have shown it to be an equitable and workable means of maintaining the unique fisheries to which it applies in the North Pacific.

MAJORITY SUPPORT

"Our delegation pointed out that the abstention principle had majority support at the Conference on the Law of the Sea and has achieved a large measure of international recognition. The Canadian delegation also pointed out that not only are the stocks of salmon, halibut and herring to which the abstention principle applies fully utilized by our fishermen but they have been maintained at their present highly productive levels by strict regulations of our fisheries based on scientific research. Furthermore, our countries have brought these fisheries to their present high levels of utilization and productivity at considerable cost, not only for research and enforcement of restrictions on our fishermen but, especially in the case of salmon, through positive fish-culture measures and through abstaining ourselves from using the rivers in which the salmon are bred for other purposes, such as power development, irrigation, waste disposal, etc. The maintenance of these fisheries, already difficult and expensive, would become almost impossible if the benefits of these measures were not reserved for our own fishermen. The Canadian and United States delegations were in accord in insisting on the continued inclusion of the abstention principle in the North Pacific Treaty.

PROBLEM OF INTERMINGLING

"During the Conference there has been an exchange of views which has clarified the positions of the three parties. The Convention has defined the problems and indicated in a preliminary way some of the possible means of solving them. One of the most difficult problems is caused by the intermingling on the fishing grounds of halibut, which require protection under the abstention principle, with larger stocks of other bottom fish which are not now intensively fished by the United States and Canada and from which Japan has no obligation to abstain. The problem here is to devise means by which Japan can make use of these stocks, some of which are already being fished extensively by the Soviet Union, while at the same time affording protection to the halibut fisheries which have been maintained at a high level by a Convention between the United States and Canada which is one of the oldest and most successful fisheries treaties in existence.

"Although Canada, Japan and the United States all agree that a Convention between our three countries is necessary to maintain the fisheries of the

North Pacific in the interest of the fishing industries of our three countries, no agreement has yet been reached regarding modification of the present Convention to this end. The Canadian delegation believes that all these problems, including both the special protection of our unique salmon, halibut and herring fisheries and the conservation of the North Pacific fisheries generally, can be solved within the framework of the present Convention and will endeavour, in the further discussions planned later this year, to bring this about."

Mr. Robichaud reiterated that any tentative agreements reached during the negotiations would be fully discussed before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries before final acceptance by the Government.

RELIEF TO EAST PAKISTAN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs recently announced that a Royal Canadian Air Force "Yukon", on a training flight, took off from RCAF station, Trenton, on the morning of June 21 for Dacca carrying relief supplies for East Pakistan, following the cyclone and tidal wave that had recently caused extensive loss of life and destruction in the area. The aircraft, which arrived in Dacca on June 24, was from No. 4 Operational Training Unit of the RCAF's Air Transport Command.

Aboard the plane were 4,400 blankets bought by the Canadian Red Cross Society with the \$10,000 donated by the Canadian Government for East Pakistan relief. These will be distributed by the East Pakistan Provincial Red Cross Branch. Also on board were supplies for the repair of an electric-power transmission line running from Karnafuli via Chittagong to Dacca, which had been constructed as a Canadian Colombo Plan project and which had been damaged in the cyclone. The supplies included 200 gallons of special submarine-cable oil, needed for a ruptured transmission line under the Sitalakhya River, and 12,000 pounds of steel parts needed for the repair of nine transmission-line towers.

SECOND OUTDOOR SCULPTURE SHOW

Installed amid shrubbery and flowers, works of nine contemporary sculptors, from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Zacks of Toronto, are on exhibit on the terrace in front of the National Gallery in Ottawa. The popularity of the 1962 outdoor sculpture exhibit, which was devoted to Canadian work, led Gallery officials to consider a similar open-air display this year.

ROSTER

The artists represented in the present exhibition include Marino Marini and Emilio Greco (both Italian); F.E. McWilliam, Hubert Dalwood, Barbara Hepworth, Eduardo Paolozzi, Lynn Chadwick and Henry Moore (all British), and Sorel Etrog, a Torontonian of Roumanian origin.

ARMED FORCES ON DOMINION DAY

The celebration of Canada's ninety-sixth birthday was highlighted in Ottawa on July 1 by a two-hour military ceremonial on Parliament Hill of martial music and precision drill by the Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Included in the programme were a concert by the RCAF Central Band, a 100-man Army guard-of-honour for Governor-General Vanier, a fly-past of six "Voodoo" fighters, a display by massed service bands and the Sunset Ceremony of the Royal Canadian Navy.

The pageantry began on Parliament Hill at 10 a.m. with the daily ceremony of Changing the Guard by the 2nd Battalion, The Canadian Guards. At noon, a 21-gun salute was fired from Nepean Point, overlooking the Ottawa River, by a troop of four guns from the 30th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery (Militia).

CANADA'S JET-AGE NEEDS

A report recently tabled in Parliament by Transport Minister George McIlraith predicts that frequent landings of supersonic airliners at Canadian airports are at least another 10 years away and that the annual net cost of providing the necessary services to aviation in Canada will drop slightly by 1972.

Entitled "Canada in The Jet Age", the 49-page booklet contains a comprehensive study of the DOT air-services programme up to April 1, 1972. It is part of a continuing series of studies and programme reviews.

The report emphasizes that the estimated requirements are based on expected growth of transportation and communications in Canada and the assumption that the public will require the Department of Transport to continue to provide and maintain the facilities and safety standards that will allow transportation to grow efficiently and effectively. The forecasts show a much larger overall growth in transportation and communications than in the Department itself.

Variants of today's short-to-medium and long-range jets will form the bulk of the world's turbine fleets for the period covered by the report and, though the turbo-prop engine appears to be losing ground to the pure jet, "significant numbers" of turbo-prop aircraft in the "Viscount" class will probably continue to operate until at least 1972.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Operating costs of providing airports and runways, air-traffic control, telecommunications, meteorological support and a host of other safety services are expected to rise to \$132,800,000 a year, nearly double their present annual level of \$75,800,000.

However, annual capital expenditures are likely to decrease to \$37,100,000 from \$73,500,000 and revenues to go up to \$43,500,000 from \$19,500,000. The result will be a drop in annual net cost to \$126,400,000 in 1972 from \$129,700,000 in 1962.

The extent of expenditure in any one year will, of course, depend on general governmental financial

and budgetary decisions and the totals shown therefore represent overall objectives and forecasts rather than fixed annual amounts for any given period.

The greatest increase in operating costs will be caused by the need for additional staff. Total staff for the Department's air services is expected to grow to 14,000 in 1972 - as much as today's DOT staff for air and marine services combined. Present air-services staff totals 9,450.

The most spectacular growth requirement will be in research and development, where cost and personnel are expected to quadruple in 10 years. The annual cost of research in operations, telecommunications and meteorology will probably rise to \$5,800,000 from \$1,300,000 and the number of Department of Transport employees engaged in these fields is likely to increase to 330 from 89.

BOOK ON ESKIMO FINE CRAFTS

Dolls in arctic parkas, miniature kayaks, sealskin polar bears, musk-oxen, hares and birds, sealskin wedge hats, muskrat, sealskin and duffle slippers, mitts and boots, duffle, sealskin and muskrat parkas - all these things are to be found in an increasing number of shops in Southern Canada, and all are depicted in a new edition of *Canadian Eskimo Fine Crafts*.

Produced by the Industrial Division of the Northern Affairs Department, this handsome booklet illustrates the range of products Eskimo men and women are producing for southern markets.

Bound in arctic blue, the text and illustrations combine to tell the story of the development of Eskimo hand crafts, an aspect of Eskimo creativeness distinct from sculpture in stone. This is reflected especially in the dolls and the arctic clothing. The former are dressed to the last detail in traditional Eskimo style. This attention to authenticity makes many of them collectors' pieces.

CREDIT STATISTICS

Balances outstanding at the end of April this year were higher than a year earlier on the books of sales-finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, for small-loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, for department stores, for furniture and appliance stores, and for chartered banks for personal loans.

Balances outstanding at the end of April, in millions, were (percentage increases from a year earlier in brackets): sales-finance companies for consumer goods, \$790 (6.0 per cent); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$431 (9.7 per cent); small-loan companies for cash loans, \$670 (15.5 per cent); small-loan companies for instalment credit, \$44 (22.2 per cent); department stores, \$385 (5.2 per cent); furniture and appliance stores, \$184 (1.7 per cent); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$1,669 (8.1 per cent).

STRATFORD MUSIC WORKSHOP

Glenn Gould and Oscar Shumsky, music directors of the Stratford Festival, have announced the formation of a choral workshop, under the direction of Elmer Iseler, for the summer music season.

The Stratford area has a high reputation for the excellent quality of its vocal talent. For a number of years the city has produced outstanding choral groups and has supported many of its young people, such as John Boyden and Barbara Collier, in their professional careers. For some time it has been Mr. Gould's desire to use this talent at the Festival. Auditions recently held by Elmer Iseler in Stratford and Kitchener led to the acceptance of 40 outstanding local singers as a workshop nucleus.

It is the Festival's aim to enable these singers to benefit from the highly qualified direction of the workshop. This is an extension of the instrumental-workshop idea that has in its few years of operation been one of the highlights of the Stratford season.

The general plan consists of three weeks of evening rehearsals in Stratford, beginning July 15, arranged to synchronize with the choir members' daily activities.

WORKS TO BE SUNG

On July 26, the choral workshop will present a programme in the Avon Theatre, assisted by members of the National Festival Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Iseler. It will include: *Buxtehude - Magnificat in D*; *De Prés - Ave Verum Corpus*; *Schütz - Psalm 100*; *Rogers (Keith) - Three Songs from Emily Dickinson*, and *Vivaldi - Gloria in D*.

Also, during the chamber concert August 3 in the Festival Theatre, the group will present *Missa Dominicalis* by de Vittoria (sung a capella) and *Stravinsky's Cantata*, written in 1952, accompanied by a chamber ensemble.

Mr. Gould and Mr. Shumsky say they hope this type of workshop will become an integral part of succeeding music seasons at Stratford.

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CANADA'S LET-AGE NEEDS

"A report submitted to the House of Commons by the Minister of Transport, George Wells, in the report on the progress of the government's transport program, indicates that the government's policy of providing the necessary services to aviation in Canada will drop slightly in 1963. The report also states that the government's policy of providing the necessary services to aviation in Canada will drop slightly in 1963. The report also states that the government's policy of providing the necessary services to aviation in Canada will drop slightly in 1963.

The report emphasizes that the estimated figures are based on expected growth of transportation and communications in Canada and the assumption that the public will require the Department of Transport to provide and maintain the facilities and standards that will allow transportation to grow effectively. The forecast shows a larger overall growth in transportation and communications than in the Department's budget. It also indicates that the government's policy of providing the necessary services to aviation in Canada will drop slightly in 1963.

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