

International Problems.—An outline of the problem regarding United States privileges in connection with Canada's Atlantic fisheries is given at pp. 351-352 of the 1934-35 Year Book. Since 1933, under the *modus vivendi* plan, which grew out of the unratified treaty of 1888, United States fishing vessels have again been permitted to enter Canadian Atlantic ports to purchase bait and other supplies. Canada has likewise extended port privileges on the Pacific Coast to United States halibut fishing vessels for some time past and, in more recent years, to United States vessels fishing for black cod and several other species. The United States Government has given similar privileges in United States Pacific ports to Canadian fishing vessels. These privileges include permission to buy bait, ship crews, tranship catches, etc.

Two fisheries problems of importance which have been the objects of joint action by Canada and the United States in comparatively recent years are the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific and Bering Sea, and the restoration of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system to its former proportions. A Commission, equally representative of either country, was set up in each case: the International Fisheries Commission deals with the halibut question, and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission with the salmon problem. Under Commission regulation the stocks in the halibut fishery have been greatly increased. So far, the main project of the Salmon Commission has been the work of overcoming conditions at Hell's Gate Canyon on the Fraser River, which had been the principal obstacle to the restoration of the Sockeye run. Construction of large-scale fishways at the Canyon was undertaken by the Commission in 1944 following intensive scientific and engineering studies, and has now been completed, with apparent successful results.

International fisheries questions in the Great Lakes region are more complicated by the fact that Provincial and State Governments, as well as national authorities, may be concerned. Following a study of Great Lakes fisheries questions by a Board of Inquiry, representative of Canada and the United States, a convention between the two countries was signed at Washington, D.C., on Apr. 2, 1946, to provide for the development, protection and conservation of those fisheries through joint action. Under the convention, the two Governments agree to establish and maintain a joint commission which "shall undertake to develop a comprehensive plan for the effective management of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes for the purpose of securing the maximum use of these resources consistent with their perpetuation". The term "Great Lakes", as defined for convention purposes, includes Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, the connecting waters, bays, and component parts of each of these lakes, and the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to the 45th parallel of latitude.

FAO and Its Relation to Fisheries.—The word "agriculture" in FAO—United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization—is used in a sufficiently broad sense to include the fisheries and forestry. The functions of the Organization generally and as they concern agriculture in particular are given at pp. 206-211. The relation of FAO to forestry is outlined at pp. 264-265.

It is obvious that any organization that proposes to concern itself with the food problems of the world must give consideration to the important food contribution of the fishery.