

A step towards international action in regulating the high seas fisheries of the northern Pacific Ocean was achieved in December 1951 when Canada, the United States and Japan conferred at Tokyo. The resulting Convention was ratified by the three contracting governments and instruments of ratification were deposited at Tokyo in June 1953. The treaty is known as the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean and aims at providing the maximum sustained yield of the fishery resources of the northern Pacific non-territorial waters with each of the parties assuming obligations to encourage conservation measures. The Commission established under this Convention will study the northern Pacific fisheries, determine the application of the treaty principles and will promote and co-ordinate the scientific studies necessary for ascertaining conservation programs.

The seventh, and latest, international fisheries agreement to which Canada is a signatory is the Great Lakes Fisheries Convention, which provides for joint action by Canada and the United States in Great Lakes fishery research and in a program for the control of the predator lamprey in these waters. This Convention came into force in October 1955. (See also pp. 603-604.)

Canada is a member of the International Whaling Commission and is obligated to collect biological data on whales caught by Canadian vessels. Whaling operations are conducted off the coasts of Newfoundland and British Columbia.

### Subsection 2.—The Provincial Governments\*

An outline of the work undertaken by each of the provincial governments in connection with administration of commercial and game fisheries is given in the following paragraphs.

**Newfoundland.**—The union of Newfoundland with Canada on Mar. 31, 1949, brought about a transfer of some responsibilities in fisheries administration. The Newfoundland Fisheries Board remained the agency of government in the supervision of salt codfish marketing but fish and plant inspection, operation of bait depots, etc., became the concern of the federal Department of Fisheries. The Board, formerly responsible to the Government of Newfoundland through the Commissioner for Natural Resources, has been made responsible to the federal Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Provincial Government is concerned mainly with improvement and development in fishing and production methods and has conducted experiments in long-lining and deep water trawling, in the construction of multipurpose fishing craft and in the exploration of potential fishing grounds. Steps are being taken to secure more efficient use of fisheries salt. Loans have been made available to processors for the establishment or development of fishing fleets and processing plants and to fishermen for the construction and purchase of modern vessels capable of a greater variety of fishing operations and larger production.

In 1951 the Governments of Canada and of Newfoundland set up the Newfoundland Fisheries Development Committee consisting of representatives of fishermen, processors and exporters, and of both Governments. The objective of this Committee was to establish the role of each sector of the industry and each government, jointly or severally, in the organization and development of the fisheries. Action has been taken by both Governments along lines recommended by the Committee in its final report of April 1953. The Newfoundland Fisheries Development Authority was set up by the Government of Newfoundland to carry out the Province's share of the development program, while the federal Department of Fisheries continues to administer provincial fisheries legislation and to undertake development work in collaboration with the Authority.

The inland waters of Newfoundland, though they provide excellent sport fishing, are not commercially exploited to any significant degree. The lakes and ponds remain under the authority of the Natural Resources Branch of the provincial Department of Mines and Resources, but the rivers and streams—the resort of migratory fish such as salmon and

\* Prepared by the respective provincial departments responsible for fisheries administration.