

The Commission has no regulatory powers but can make recommendations to the respective governments regarding measures that may be necessary for maintaining the stocks of fish that support the international fisheries in the Convention area. Treaty signatories are: Canada, Denmark, Iceland, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal and the Federal Republic of Germany.

A step toward 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 is studying the northern Pacific fisheries and will determine the application of the treaty principles and promote and co-ordinate the necessary scientific studies.

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.

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 in some years off the coasts of Newfoundland and British Columbia.

The Fisheries Research Board.*—The Fisheries Research Board of Canada was established in 1937 to succeed the Biological Board of Canada which in 1912 had succeeded the Board of Management of the Canadian Marine Biological Station established in 1898. The Board functions under the control of the Minister of Fisheries as an independent fisheries research body carrying out "investigations of practical and economic problems connected with marine and freshwater fisheries" (Fisheries Research Board Act) and, as such, provides the Department of Fisheries with services for research into problems encountered by the Department in its administration of the fisheries of Canada. The Board carries out biological research through five centres across Canada, oceanography at two and technological studies at five others. The Board consists of a full-time chairman appointed by the Governor in Council and up to 18 unpaid members appointed by the Minister of Fisheries; as stated in the Fisheries Research Board Act, "a majority of the members of the Board, not including the Chairman, shall be scientists, and the remaining members of the Board shall be representative of the Department and the fishing industry"

The biological work of the Board is designed primarily to provide a general scientific basis for the conservation and wise management of Canada's vast marine and freshwater fishery resources. Investigations include the life histories of the various species of commercial importance, their population dynamics, their diseases and enemies. Also investigated are positive cultural methods in areas where some control of the environment is possible; new fishing grounds are sought and experiments in improvement of fishing methods undertaken. The biological work on the Atlantic Coast is conducted out of stations at St. Andrews, N.B., and St. John's, Nfld.; Arctic work is directed from Montreal, Que.; work on freshwater fish is directed from a station at London, Ont.; and Pacific Coast work is directed from a station at Nanaimo, B.C.

Oceanography includes the study of the biological, chemical and physical aspects of the marine and freshwater environments of fish and other aquatic organisms of importance. These studies are necessary to understand the occurrence and distribution of the fish and are carried out by the Board's two oceanographic groups, operating from Halifax, N.S., and Nanaimo, B.C.

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