

Various Crown corporations, credit agencies, advisory committees and boards, and quasi-governmental organizations also have interests in the fields of resource development, including:—

FARM CREDIT CORPORATION
 CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON FRESHWATER FISHERIES RESEARCH
 FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA
 NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION
 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON WATER USE POLICY
 CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION
 NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD
 ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY
 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN BOARD
 NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
 INTERDEPARTMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY STATISTICS
 INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR ARDA
 NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGIC DECADE.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has, of course, functions relevant to nearly all aspects of the national life, including resources. The above agencies are not identified with a particular department function more or less autonomously but are usually associated with a Minister of the Crown for purposes of reporting to Parliament (see pp. 142-150). Although each of these agencies carries out programs bearing on the use and development of natural resources, direct unilateral action is unusual except relative to lands and waters under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Major exceptions are the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration programs and significant federal programs for the conservation and development of the various fisheries resources.

Major items of federal legislation relative to renewable resources include:—

The Department of Agriculture Act
 The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act
 The Farm Credit Act
 The Department of Fisheries Act
 The Forestry Development and Research Act
 The Agricultural and Rural Development Act
 The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act
 The National Parks Act
 The Migratory Birds Convention Act
 The International River Improvements Act
 The Dominion Water Power Act
 The Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act
 The Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act
 The Navigable Waters Protection Act
 The Veterans' Land Act
 The Economic Council of Canada Act
 The National Energy Board Act
 The National Harbours Board Act
 The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act
 The Municipal Development and Loan Act.

Section 3.—International Boards and Commissions

The continental context of Canadian resource management is implicit in the purposes of the various international boards and commissions in which Canada participates. Of the 35 or more, some 25 are concerned with water; most of the remainder have to do with fisheries.

THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION was established to fulfil the provisions of the International Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Three commissioners were appointed by the President of the United States