

comprising representatives of the Federal Government and of the Governments of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Federal-Provincial British Columbia Fisheries Committee.

Members of the Committees are the Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada and the Deputy Ministers of provincial departments responsible for fisheries. Sub-committees make recommendations for industrial development, research and marketing problems. The main committee in each case co-ordinates, where practicable, all activities in the respective fields of responsibility of its members and suggests to the respective governments means of carrying out fisheries programs and projects of common concern. These include the development of methods and techniques in the catching of fish and of shore and plant facilities, and studies of the economics of fisheries to ensure that any proposed program of development is soundly based.

Co-operation between the federal Department of Fisheries and the provinces has taken the form of cost-sharing arrangements on joint projects. Legislation enacted in 1966 grants to the federal Department of Fisheries further powers to enter into such agreements for purposes of modernizing, mechanizing and diversifying the nation's fisheries. The Fisheries Development Act (SC 1966, c. 18), approved by the House of Commons on Apr. 25, 1966, and given Royal Assent on May 12, 1966, served to streamline the operations of the Department by incorporating several of the development activities undertaken under earlier legislation. It empowers the Minister of Fisheries to undertake projects "(a) for the more efficient exploitation of fishery resources and for the exploration for and development of new fishery resources and new fisheries; (b) for the introduction and demonstration to fishermen of new types of fishing vessels and fishing equipment and of new fishing techniques; and (c) for the development of new fishery products and for the improvement of the handling, processing and distribution of fishery products". The Act authorizes the Minister to enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, with private companies and with individuals or co-operatives. Financial assistance may be given for the construction and equipment, or modification, of commercial cold storages and mechanically refrigerated bait-freezing facilities to be used for the preservation of fishery products, and for the construction and equipment of fishing vessels. The Act also authorizes the conduct of economic studies in conjunction with universities or other educational institutions and provides for the establishment of advisory committees to assist in the implementation of fisheries development programs.

Subsection 1.—The Federal Government

The work of the Federal Government in the conservation, development and general regulation of the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries is performed by three agencies under the Minister of Fisheries:—

- (1) The federal Department of Fisheries with headquarters at Ottawa, Ont., and regional offices under Regional Directors at Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Quebec, Que., Halifax, N.S., and St. John's, Nfld.
- (2) The Fisheries Research Board of Canada with headquarters at Ottawa and biological, technological and oceanographic stations across Canada.
- (3) The Fisheries Prices Support Board with headquarters at Ottawa.

A brief outline of the functions of each of these agencies is given in this Subsection.

The Department of Fisheries.—Canada's federal fisheries service began with Confederation in 1867 but it functioned as a branch of other departments until 1930, when legislation was enacted to establish a separate Department of Fisheries. The chief responsibilities of the Department are, in brief: to conserve and develop Canada's primary fishery resources; to encourage the development of the fishing industry in the national economy; to inspect fish products, establish standards of quality and promote the maximum utilization of the fishery resources; and to develop a proper public understanding of the