

season, effective in 1968, and to undertake an expanded research program. Conservation measures previously adopted voluntarily by participating nations were confirmed, and consideration is to be given to additional regulations and to proposals for establishing international inspection.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission, set up under the 1955 Great Lakes Fisheries Convention, provides a channel for joint action by Canada and the United States for research into Great Lakes fish stocks and a program to control the parasitic sea lamprey responsible for depleting lake trout stocks.

As a member of the International Whaling Commission, Canada is obligated to submit statistical data on whales caught by Canadian vessels and to conduct scientific studies on whale stocks of special interest to Canada.

Meanwhile, Canada moved to participate in three additional international conventions.

A draft international convention for the conservation of tuna and tuna-like fishes of the Atlantic Ocean was discussed at a conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1966. Canada was one of 17 nations represented at the conference which considered proposals for establishment of an international commission to study tuna stocks and to recommend maximum catch levels for the various species. Canada also participates in the tuna fishery of the eastern Pacific Ocean, and was represented for some years by an observer at meetings of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. This Commission was established in 1950 by a convention between the Republic of Costa Rica and the United States, with the aim of studying the relationships between the populations of yellowfin and skipjack tunas and of other kinds of fish taken by tuna fishing vessels in the eastern Pacific. Membership in the Commission was subsequently extended to Panama, Ecuador and Mexico. In view of increasing Canadian interest in this fishery, the Government of Canada in 1967 approved adherence to the Convention.

Also in 1967, Canada was one of 18 nations represented at a Fisheries Policing Conference held in London, England, to consider regulations designed for safety at sea for vessels of countries fishing the North Atlantic. The conference endorsed a Convention on the Conduct of Fishing Operations in the North Atlantic and North Sea which was referred for ratification by the respective governments.

While co-operating with other nations to conserve high seas fisheries resources through international agreement, Canada acted in 1964 to protect inshore fisheries by establishing a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone on all coasts. The Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act proclaimed in that year has since been enforced against all countries except those having traditional fishing rights. Negotiations have been conducted with these latter countries with regard to the application of the fishing zones and to the location of base lines from which they are measured.

As evidence of its support for international consultation and co-operation in fisheries, Canada maintains active membership in the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in the Codex Alimentarius Commission which is concerned with world food quality standards.

Further involvement in international fisheries came in 1967 when Canada was accepted as a member of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. First established in 1902 in Copenhagen, when it was entrusted with the co-ordination of international investigations of the seas, particularly those in the eastern North Atlantic Ocean, ICES has in recent years provided considerable scientific support to the Research and Statistics Committee of ICNAF. There are 16 other member states: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Fisheries Research Board of Canada.—The Fisheries Research Board is a research organization established by Act of Parliament (RSC 1952, c. 121) for the purpose of conducting basic and applied research on Canada's living aquatic resources, their