

programs aimed at conserving and enhancing aquatic renewable resources and maintaining the biological fitness of the aquatic environment; and the Marine Sciences Directorate responsible for providing charting, scientific services and information on the marine environment. In addition, several appointed public corporations and boards are involved in activities closely aligned with those of the Fisheries and Marine Service, including the Fisheries Prices Support Board, the Canadian Saltfish Corporation and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

General direction of the Fisheries and Marine Service is provided by a small headquarters staff at Ottawa headed by a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister. Operations offices, administered by regional directors, are located at Vancouver, BC, Winnipeg, Man., Quebec, Que., Halifax, NS, and St. John's, Nfld. Research institutes and laboratories are located at a number of locations throughout Canada.

**International fisheries.** Many of the deleterious effects of man on his aquatic resources are outgrowths of historical practice, insufficient knowledge, multiple uses of water, social and economic conditions, and national and international competition. Problems under national control are corrected as conditions warrant but many resources are shared with other nations and must be managed jointly.

Canada co-operates with many other nations in obtaining scientific data and formulating management proposals required to ensure the rational development and conservation of fisheries of common concern through membership in nine international fisheries commissions and one international council. These international organizations are established under the terms of formal conventions and assume responsibility for the investigation of specific living marine resources in the defined areas to which the terms of the respective conventions apply. Canadian representatives on these international bodies are appointed by Order in Council and include officials of the Department of the Environment and members of the fishing industry. Canada is a party to the following: the *Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea*; the *Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Protection, Preservation and Extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System* (pink salmon added subsequently by protocol); the *International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean*; the *Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals*; the *International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries*; the *Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between Canada and the United States of America*; the *International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling*; the *Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission*; the *International Council for the Exploration of the Sea*; and the *International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas*.

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

In addition to co-operating with other nations to conserve high seas fisheries resources through international agreements, Canada has taken further action to protect the in-shore fisheries in the coastal areas by establishing a 12-mile territorial waters limit and certain defined fishing zones. Canada excludes from these areas the fishing vessels of other nations except those having traditional fishing interests. Negotiations have been initiated with these latter countries to phase out their fishing operations in Canada's Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones. Canada also enters into bilateral agreements as necessary to overcome specific fisheries problems.

**The Fisheries Prices Support Board.** Established under the Fisheries Prices Support Act of 1944, the Fisheries Prices Support Board is responsible for investigating and, where appropriate, recommending government action to support prices of fishery products where declines are experienced. The basic principle of the legislation is to protect fishermen against sharp declines in prices and consequent loss of income due to causes beyond the control of the fishermen. The Board is responsible to the Minister of Fisheries and consists of a chairman, who is a senior officer of the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of the Environment, and five members chosen from the fishing industry in the various fishing regions of Canada.