

Other paper converters produce such paper products as envelopes, waxed paper, clay-coated and enamelled paper and board, aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, paper cups and food trays, facial tissues, sanitary napkins, paper towelling and napkins and toilet tissue. Total value of manufacturing shipments of this industry in 1981 amounted to \$1,538.9 million.

8.2 Fisheries

After Canada extended its fishing zones to 200 nautical miles in January 1977, bilateral agreements were concluded with other countries providing for the continuation of their fisheries of stocks surplus to Canada's harvesting capacity. Negotiations were also undertaken to revise multilateral agreements which applied previously. A new international organization, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) was established to ensure recognition of Canada's special interest in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the 200-mile limit on the Atlantic Coast. Canada also co-operates with other countries to conserve high seas fisheries resources in other areas, through research and international agreements. Initiatives have included a new emphasis on improving access to foreign markets to realize the full potential arising from the conservation and rational management of fish stocks.

8.2.1 Federal government activities

The federal government has full legislative jurisdiction over the coastal and inland fisheries of Canada. All laws for the protection, conservation and development of these fisheries resources are enacted by Parliament. Management of fisheries is conducted co-operatively with the provincial governments; some of them have been delegated certain administrative responsibilities.

The federal fisheries and oceans department controls marine and freshwater fisheries in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The federal government inspects fish and fishery products produced for sale outside provincial boundaries throughout Canada. In the national parks, fisheries are managed by the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The fisheries and oceans department conserves, develops and generally regulates the nation's coastal and freshwater fisheries through a broad range of responsibilities: management of Canada's ocean and some inland fisheries; fisheries and oceanographic research contributing to optimum use of renewable aquatic resources and marine and fresh waters; hydrographic surveying and charting of navigable coastal and inland waters; administration of small craft harbours; environmental impact studies affecting coastal and inland waters; and research in support of international agreements relating to fisheries management and marine environmental quality.

Regional headquarters for fisheries management are in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Moncton, Halifax, and St. John's, and for ocean science and surveys at Patricia Bay, BC, Burlington, Ont., and Dartmouth, NS. There are research institutes and laboratories at centres across Canada.

Close contact with fishermen, the fishing industry and provincial authorities is maintained through the regional offices. Co-ordination and discussion between federal and provincial fisheries managers are facilitated through federal-provincial committees.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board, the Canadian Saltfish Corporation and the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation work closely with the department.

International fisheries. Many injurious effects on aquatic resources are results 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 shared with other nations must be managed jointly.

Canada co-operates with many nations to obtain scientific data and formulate policies for developing and conserving fisheries through membership in 10 international fisheries commissions and an international council. These international organizations are set up under formal conventions. Canadian representatives appointed by order-in-council include officials of the fisheries and oceans department and members of the fishing industry.

Canada is a member of the fisheries committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, concerned with world food quality standards.

Acid rain has become a matter of increasing interest and debate. Numerous studies have demonstrated that acid rain is adversely affecting many lakes and rivers. There are growing indications that it may be harming crops and forests as well. A number of strategies have been proposed. The cost and desirability of control is being debated in the United States and Canada, raising questions about the causes, effects and controllability of acid rain.

Broad dispersion of acid rain over large parts of Europe and North America represents a major man-made disturbance of the environment. Acid rain has led to severe degradation of many aquatic ecosystems in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia. Many thousands of lakes have been affected. Waters and soils over extensive areas of North America are susceptible to acidification. There has been an increase in both acidity and toxic substances in many lakes and rivers over the past several decades, particularly in New England and southeastern Canada.

Conditions that lead to the formation and long-range transport of acid rain are reasonably well