

bring in approximately the same amount of fish. It was relatively easy to establish a unit of catch as the fishing method was standard throughout the industry.

Since its inception the Commission has regulated the areas to be fished, changing the quota for each area as seemed advisable at the time. It established nursery areas where fishing was completely prohibited. It set a quota for the entire fishery which at present averages about 54,000,000 pounds. It does not interfere with the rate of fishing.

#### Summary

The International Fisheries Commission seems to be successfully achieving its purpose -- the gradual rebuilding of the halibut supply to a higher level of productivity. The Commission's achievements have shown what can be accomplished when two countries co-operate fully to reach a common goal.

The question of port privileges has been a consideration since the Commission was first established. Formerly the two Governments had to pass enabling legislation each year to renew the agreement. However, in March 1950 an international convention was signed allowing reciprocal port privileges for halibut fishing vessels on the West Coast. Instruments of ratification were exchanged later in 1950 and brought the Convention into force. As a result Canadian and U.S. halibut fishermen are assured of yearly reciprocal privileges in the landing of catches for trans-shipment, and obtaining supplies, repairs and equipment.