

the Application" submitted by the province of British Columbia in August 1980, would be made as soon as practicable but no later than April 2, 1982. The BC request challenged the legal validity of an order issued by the Commission in 1942 authorizing the raising of the Ross Dam in the State of Washington which would have the effect of flooding the Skagit Valley in British Columbia.

During 1979 and 1980 Canada and Denmark held several negotiating sessions on a draft agreement on Co-operation relating to the marine environment in the area between Canada and Greenland. While no further negotiating sessions were held in 1981, several informal exchanges took place between the two governments directed toward resuming formal negotiations in 1982.

#### Fisheries law

During 1981, Canada continued its efforts to resolve boundary disputes and to expand its bilateral fisheries relationships. Canada also sought to strengthen multilateral co-operation for the purpose of conserving and managing the living resources of the sea. The following are the highlights of the 1981 activities:

In March 1981, US President Reagan withdrew from the US Senate the East coast fisheries resources agreement, signed by Canada and the United States in March 1979. At the same time, he formally sought Senate ratification of the Gulf of Maine maritime boundary delimitation treaty, which had been linked to the fisheries agreement. During the remainder of the year, Canadian and US officials met frequently to discuss the management of fish stocks in the disputed area. A measure of co-operation was achieved with respect to scallop management.

The Gulf of Maine maritime boundary delimitation treaty came into force on November 20, 1981. It provides for the final and binding determination by a Chamber of the International Court of Justice, of a single maritime boundary for the continental shelf and fisheries zones of the two parties in the Gulf of Maine area. The Chamber is composed as follows:

Judge Ago (Italy), President; Judges Gros (France), Mosier (Federal Republic of Germany) and Schwebel (USA); Judge Cohen (Canada) ad hoc.

Turning to Canada-USA fisheries relations on the West Coast, Canada and the USA signed a Treaty on Pacific Coast albacore tuna vessels and port privileges on May 26. The treaty provides that vessels of Canada and the USA may fish for albacore tuna in the fishing zone of the other country and permits vessels of either country, which are fishing albacore tuna pursuant to the treaty, to enter specified Pacific Coast ports of the other country for purposes of landing their catches of albacore tuna and trans-shipping them in bond to a home port, selling them for export in bond, or selling them locally. The treaty also allows the fishing vessels to