

The national program is guided by the Canadian National Committee for the International Hydrological Decade, supported by provincial committees and a full time Secretariat, a familiar organizational structure.

The Canadian National Committee represents hydrologic interests at the top managerial level so that the members understand both the research needs and requirements of hydrology at the national level and are in a position to commit resources of men and materials from their own programs. Thus, IHD projects have a high probability of completion because they become parts of ongoing programs. The CNC is equivalent to a National Research Council Associate Committee though it differs greatly in composition and in its ability to commit effort to programs. The reporting channels are through NRC whose long-standing record of impartiality has helped immensely in establishing the very active cooperation between all participating agencies.

Membership on the Canadian National Committee is represented by those federal agencies most involved in hydrological data gathering and research; the provincial agencies; those universities most deeply involved in hydrological problems; and three policy agencies — the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers and the National Research Council of Canada. This Committee meets once a year and a small Executive Committee carries on business between meetings.

Major-General H.A. Young, who was appointed by NRC, is Chairman of the Canadian National Committee. His wide contacts and experience as former Deputy Minister of the Departments of Public Works and of Northern Affairs and National Resources have proven invaluable.

The Canadian National Committee sets up working groups from its own membership to study special problems. These working groups are supplemented as required by experts in various fields drawn from the agencies involved or from other related committees and are disbanded on completion of a study. For example, the Sub-Committee on Hydrology of the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics of NRC, provides purely scientific advice, and the Canadian Section of the Joint Steering Committee for the IFYGL has been assigned responsibility for that program. Close contact is also maintained with related programs, such as the International Biological Program and the new Man and the Biosphere Program.

A full-time Secretariat with a staff of eight provided by Environment Canada implements the Canadian National Committee's decisions; even this secretariat could not fulfill all its functions were it not for the strong support and co-operation of all agencies involved.

Provincial committees, chaired by the provincial representative to the National Committee, are similar in composition and managerial level to the National Committee, but are designed to fill the requirements of a particular province and to guide its IHD program at the provincial level. Their co-operation has been a key factor in Canada's program.

Canada is at present a member of the UNESCO Coordinating Council for IHD and has been for all but one of the two-year terms. Canada also has members on three UNESCO Working Groups: Water Balance, Water Quality and Representative and Experimental Basins. Information and surveys



*Radio echo sounding equipment under test on the Athabasca Glacier in Alberta. • Equipement de sondage par radio aux essais sur le glacier de l'Athabasca, dans l'Alberta.*

required by the Coordinating Council are arranged by the Secretariat. One international IHD meeting has been hosted by Canada — Network Planning in Quebec City in 1965. Another, the International Symposia on the Role of Snow and Ice in Hydrology, took place in September, 1972, in Banff. The latter involves cooperation by UNESCO, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Association of Hydrological Sciences, and was organized by the Canadian Organizing Committee. In addition to these official international activities, information provided in Canadian IHD publications has led to direct contact by correspondence between some project leaders in other countries and those in Canada working on similar projects.

Internationally the IHD has been found to be so useful that an International Hydrological Program will succeed the Decade program. Experience gained during IHD will guide the formulation of this program which will involve many countries and UN specialized agencies in a broad cooperative program of hydrological investigations, information exchange, and education requiring international cooperation. In Canada, planning is well underway to provide a continuing Canadian program that will contribute to the international one. By 1975, Canadian hydrological research will be on a sound footing due to the program of research projects that will have gone on before the end of the decade. It has been decided that the continuing effort should concentrate on continuation and broadening of cooperation, communication, and encouragement of interdisciplinary studies.

The organization for this continuing program is drawing on IHD experience and will consist of a national committee, or forum, where cooperative programs can be worked out, and a full-time Secretariat to carry out the Committee's wishes. Such a program will provide the hydrological background required for broad environmental programs now being planned.

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