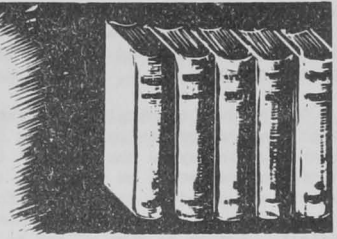




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

COMMERCIAL FISHING AUTHORIZED IN CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE: The authorization of commercial fishing in Area I and Area II of Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, was announced in the February 17, 1949, Federal Register. The complete text of the order follows:

SUBPART—CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ILLINOIS; COMMERCIAL FISHING

Basis and purposes. On the basis of observation and reports of field representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and of the Illinois Natural History Survey, it has been determined that there is an excess of rough fish in Crab Orchard Lake that is interfering with sport fishing and with the production of aquatic vegetation. It further has been determined that the removal of excess rough fish is consistent with the objectives for which the area was established and can best be accomplished by licensed commercial fishing.

The following sections are added:

- Sec.
- 33.54 Authorization
- 33.55 Period of fishing
- 33.56 Fishing licenses and permits
- 33.57 Reports

AUTHORITY: §§ 33.54 to 33.57 issued under R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22; sec. 3, Reorg. Plan III of 1940, 5 F. R. 2107, 3 CFR Cum. Supp.

§ 33.54 **Authorization.** Commercial fishing under permit issued by the officer in charge is permitted in Area I and Area II of the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with the provisions of Parts 18 and 21 of this subchapter and subject to the requirements and limitations of §§ 33.55 to 33.57.

§ 33.55 **Period of fishing.** Area I shall be open to commercial fishing during the period from January 1 to May 1, inclu-

sive, of each year. Area II shall be open to commercial fishing during the period from March 1 to May 1, inclusive, of each year.

§ 33.56 **Fishing licenses and permits.** In addition to such State commercial fishing license as is required under § 21.43 of this subchapter, each person fishing commercially shall possess a Federal permit issued without fee by the officer in charge. Such Federal permit shall specify the water or waters in which the permittee may fish and the period or periods during which such fishing may be performed. The officer in charge may limit the kinds of fish that may be taken and the number of permits that may be issued for any particular waters during such periods as he determines to be necessary for the protection of or to prevent disturbance to wildlife using such waters or areas.

§ 33.57 **Reports.** In addition to such reports as may be required by State law or regulation, each person authorized to fish commercially within the Refuge shall submit a report at the conclusion of each fishing season to the officer in charge, correctly stating the kinds of fish and the quantity of each taken by him and the total income received from the sale of such fish.

Dated: February 11, 1949.

[SEAL]

O. H. JOHNSON,
Acting Director.

* * * * *

1949 ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERY REGULATIONS REVISED: Changes in the Alaska regulations for the protection of the commercial fisheries of Alaska for 1949 were issued on February 19 by the Secretary of the Interior, and appeared in the Federal Register of February 26, 1949. Below are given some of the major changes which are a result of the various amendments to the regulations.

The new regulations are based upon investigations and recommendations of Fish and Wildlife Service personnel, testimony presented at public hearings conducted by the Service at eight places in Alaska and at Seattle, Wash., and upon written briefs submitted by those interested in the Alaska fishing industry.

The gradual elimination of fish traps, proposed by Territorial referendum approved by 8 to 1 majority of Alaskan voters, is beyond the scope of these regulations. An Act of Congress would be necessary to authorize such elimination, and proposed legislation for this purpose was introduced in the Congress on January 17, 1949, by Delegate Bartlett. Action to give effect to the proposal approved at the referendum is thus presently beyond the authority of the Department of the Interior. These new regulations, however, do require the closure, for local conservation reasons, of nine traps along the mainland in the Eastern District where the salmon runs have been most seriously depleted. All other types of fishing in these same waters, except trolling, are prohibited also in order that the runs may be rebuilt.

Use of Power in Gill-net Boats in Bristol Bay: The new regulations make no change in the prohibition of the use of power in gill-net boats in Bristol Bay. It was made known at public hearings last fall, and previously, that the Fish and Wildlife Service proposed to limit the over-all length of gill-net boats in Bristol Bay to 32 feet, and eliminate the restriction on use of power in such boats. Action on this, however, has been deferred this year in view of the possibility that the Congress may consider in the near future legislation that would authorize the Department to control and limit the number of boats and units of fishing gear in each area of Alaska. Such control authority would basically alter the whole approach to the problem of conserving the salmon runs of Bristol Bay.

General Regulations Applying to All Fishing Districts: General regulations applying in all fishing districts include revision of the requirements for dealer reporting and boat registration. Except for boats fishing exclusively for halibut, all Alaskan fishing boats must be registered with the Fish and Wildlife Service before each season and decked, power boats must display their name or number on top for identification by airplanes. Both explosives and poisons are now prohibited in the taking of fish, which definitely outlaws the "bluestoning" of salmon streams for halibut bait. The taking of fish both for bait and as food for fur-bearing animals is specifically defined as commercial fishing and, therefore, subject to all of the regulations. The section specifying the method of opening the heart walls of traps to the free passage of salmon during closed periods has been amended to require that the webbing be lifted clear of the water. (It has been the practice to drop this section of the trap wall previously.)

Herring Regulations: Herring quotas have not yet been determined but will probably be announced in early March. The 1949 regulations do provide, however, for the protection of herring spawning grounds by prohibiting the use of pounds on or within one mile of them and by prohibiting all commercial herring fishing in Silver Bay near Sitka and in the waters adjacent to Fish Egg Island near Craig. These spawning ground closures are initial measures to protect the herring populations of Southeastern Alaska, and further studies will be made this year to determine what other similar regulations may be necessary. A quota of 10,000 barrels of herring is permitted in a newly opened portion of Kachemak Bay in Cook Inlet to determine the present size of the herring population in those waters.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Area: The Yukon-Kuskokwim Area has been expanded to include more northerly waters of Nome and Kotzebue and apply regulations to the newly developing fisheries in that region.

Bristol Bay: Bristol Bay regulations are unchanged except to more clearly describe the boundaries of the Nakmek Section and to eliminate the mid-week closure during the fall season.

Alaska Peninsula Area: The Alaska Peninsula Area has suffered severe depletion in its pink salmon runs; to achieve a larger escapement, the season in 1949 will end on August 5 instead of August 12 as heretofore and there will be no fall season. In the Port Moller district, however, the fall season will open on August 10 instead of the previous August 20. No purse seines may be used on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula Area between Castle Cape and Cape Pankof that are less than 100 fathoms or more than 200 fathoms in length.

The Chignik season has been shortened to extend only from June 10 to September 15 because the run is expected to be light this year and the additional period of escapement is thus required. It is hoped that sufficient seeding of red salmon can be accomplished by operation of the counting weir, but extension of the closed area in Chignik Lagoon will be required if this cannot be installed.

Kodiak: The Kodiak regulations show little change. The season in the Karluk and Red River districts will open on June 6 instead of June 10 as last year, and the escapement to Karluk River is fixed at a minimum of 350,000 red salmon prior to July 15 and the same minimum number after that date.

Cook Inlet: Cook Inlet reverts to the same general opening and closing dates established for the odd years, when the runs of pink salmon are characteristically smaller. Port Dick, however, will not open until July 25. The week-end closed period over the entire area is increased to 48 hours, extending from 6:00 a.m., Saturday to 6:00 a.m., Monday, with the possibility of even more closure during the season if escapements to major spawning streams are insufficient. The greater portion of Kamishak Bay is closed to all salmon fishing to rebuild the severely depleted sockeye runs there, in accordance with recommendations of local fishermen and packers.

Resurrection Bay Area: Resurrection Bay Area has two fishing seasons in 1949: June 1 to August 6 and August 15 to September 15. During the fall season, fishing boats in the Area must report to the local Fish and Wildlife Service representative all deliveries of salmon. These regulations are for the purpose of reconciling Resurrection Bay operations during the closed season in near-by Prince William Sound.

Prince William Sound: Prince William Sound regulations remain unchanged from last season except that the use of beach seines is prohibited throughout the Area.

Copper River-Bering River: Fishing seasons on the Copper River are from May 1 to June 15 and from August 10 to September 18, the spring season thus opening two weeks earlier and closing three weeks earlier than usual to rebuild the depleted latter part of the red salmon run.

In the Bering River-Icy Bay Area the closing date of the red salmon season is moved up to June 15 to conform with the Copper River season.

Southeastern Alaska: Several major changes have been incorporated into the regulations for Southeastern Alaska. The general trap and seine seasons have been set for August 22 - September 3 in the Icy Strait, Western and Eastern Districts, and for August 15 - September 3 in the Sumner Strait, Clarence Strait, Southern and South Prince of Wales Districts. Drastically short though these seasons appear when compared to past years, they are nevertheless necessary to conserve and rebuild the severely depleted pink salmon resource in the Southeastern Alaska area. Progress of the runs will be closely watched both before and after the prescribed seasons by Fish and Wildlife Service officials, and additional fishing time will be granted wherever an abundance of pink salmon occurs in excess of spawning requirements.

As an alternative to the short fishing seasons in Southeastern Alaska, it was proposed that certain extensive trap and seine areas be closed in 1949 and that other areas be set aside as preserves. This proposal was discussed widely with fishermen and packers, both in Alaska and in Seattle, and was finally rejected because it appeared that disapproval was almost universal.

A new method is inaugurated this year for utilizing the fall chum salmon runs that occur in October in several bays in Southeastern Alaska. Instead of opening the entire Area from October 15 to November 15 as was done last year, a special fall season of October 5 to October 15 is created in the following bays only: Excursion Inlet, Hood Bay, Chaik Bay, Port Camden, Security Bay, and Cholmondeley Sound. Patrol boats will be stationed in each of these bays during and immediately preceding the fall seasons; all boats are required to register before fishing with the Fish and Wildlife Service representatives aboard the patrol boats and thereafter report all deliveries of salmon. It will be possible to open other localities to fall fishing by special field announcement if heavy chum runs should develop in them.

Another amendment of significance throughout Southeastern Alaska prohibits the use of gill-nets except in the Yakutat District, the northern section of the Western District, Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham and the Stikine District. Legitimate use of gill-nets is not feasible except in these localities under the present seasonal restrictions. The gill-net areas listed all have special open seasons much longer than those in the general trap and seine districts; in the interests of enforcement, therefore, a system of registration and reporting by gill-netters to local Fish and Wildlife Service representatives is prescribed.

Special, open, seining seasons, as allowed last year in Tenakee Inlet and in outside waters off Prince of Wales Island, are not authorized this coming season. Operations in 1948 demonstrated that such seasons were not warranted.

The closed area at the mouth of the Taku River has been extended and fishing during all seasons is prohibited east of the 134th meridian of west longitude.

The inner portion of Behm Canal from Rudyerd Bay to Bell Island is closed throughout the year to all salmon fishing.

Beach seining in the Yakutat District is prohibited, except in Yakutat and Disenchantment Bays prior to September 2.

Duncan Canal is reopened to shrimp fishing after being closed for two years to determine whether the size of the shrimp would increase.

Reorganization of Alaska Fishery Regulations: Because all of the Alaska Fishery regulations have been recently subjected to the legal process of recodification, numerous additional changes have been effected in designation, structure and wording without affecting the meaning. However, it will be necessary to refer to the Federal Register of December 29, 1948, for purposes of comparison rather than to Regulatory Announcement 22. A number of sections which pertained equally throughout Alaska but which were stated under individual districts have now been consolidated as single sections under Part 102 - General Provisions. Examples are the prohibition against the trailing of gill-net web in closed waters, the requirement for removing set nets from the water during closed periods, and several herring and shellfish regulations of general application.



Department of the Navy

FISHING OPERATIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS: The terms and conditions which will be applicable to fishing operations in the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were recently announced by the U. S. Naval Deputy High Commissioner of the Territory. The following is the full text of the terms and conditions:

1. Definitions:

(a) Company.

The word "company" as used herein shall include a partnership, corporation, individual doing business on his own account, or any other form of business organization.

(b) DepHiComTerPacIs.

The title "DepHiComTerPacIs" as used herein means Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and includes the holder of any position which may hereafter be charged with responsibility similar to that now residing in DepHiComTerPacIs with regard to fishing in the Trust Territory.

(c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The term "Trust Territory" or "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" as used herein means those islands which prior to World War II were administered by Japan under mandate from the League of Nations. It includes three island groups, the Marianas (except Guam), the Carolines, and the Marshalls, which groups extend from 132° East Longitude to 172° East Longitude, and from 1° North Latitude to 20° North Latitude.

2. Records and Reports:

(a) Each off-shore fishing vessel will be required to:

- (1) Keep a logbook on a form to be supplied by DepHiComTerPacIs showing for each day of operation the locality of operation, kind and amount of fishing gear used (or amount of time spent scouting), estimated quantity of each species caught, and kind and quantity of bait used.
 - (2) If engaged in a fishery (tuna, for example), involving the capture or use of inshore species for bait, keep records (on forms provided by DepHiComTerPacIs) of areas fished, kind and amount of bait, fishing gear used, and amount of each bait species captured on each day of fishing, or amounts and kinds of bait acquired by purchase or otherwise.
 - (3) Such logbooks and records shall be maintained aboard ship, or in case of vessels operating on a daily cruise basis from a shore base, at the base. Copies on prescribed forms may be required by DepHiComTerPacIs on advance notice to the company operating the vessel, but such copies will not be required until further notice.
- (b) Shore processing plants will be required to submit the following reports to DepHiComTerPacIs.
- (1) Shore establishments engaged in the production of manufactured fishery products will submit monthly and annual reports on the pack of fishery products and the yield of fish meal and oil.

Data on the production of canned fishery products should indicate for each species the size of can and type of pack, such as "in oil", or "not in oil", "in tomato sauce", etc. The annual reports on the production of manufactured fishery products should include, in addition to the volume of the production, the value to the packer at the plant.

- (2) If freezers are constructed ashore, their operators will submit, at the end of each month; a report showing the poundage of each species of fish and shellfish frozen during the month and the stocks of individual species held at the end of the month. If floating freezers are operated, similar information will be submitted regarding them.
- (3) Annual reports will be submitted by operators of shore plants giving the number of persons employed, salaries and wages paid, and the value of the shore establishments.
- (4) Monthly reports will be submitted by canners reporting on their consumption of vegetable oils and the stocks of these oils on hand at the end of each month.
- (c) Each fishing vessel licensed hereunder shall submit to DepHiComTerPacls a report (commonly referred to as a "fish ticket") for each trip, upon forms supplied by DepHiComTerPacls, showing the name and license number of the vessel, date of landing of the catch, poundage of each species, disposition of catch (including name and address of any company to which sold or delivered), price for which each species was sold (if sale made at time of landing), kind of gear employed in catching fish, place or places or origin, and such further details as may be required by DepHiComTerPacls.
- (d) Copies of any of the above reports which may be requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, shall be furnished that Service by the person required to make such report.

3. Inspections:

- (a) Any vessel, person, or company, granted a license or franchise hereunder, shall permit personnel authorized or designated by DepHiComTerPacls to go aboard any fishing vessel and enter onto any premises, controlled by the licensee or holder of franchise, to gather data on the biology of the fishes, on the methods of capture, efficiency of utilization, and other subjects pertinent to the maintenance of the fish stocks. Such personnel shall be permitted to make such examinations and measurements of fish aboard vessels or at the shore side establishments as may be necessary.
- (b) The operating records and books of any licensee or holder of a franchise hereunder shall be open to agents of DepHiComTerPacls as he may require. All information from such operating records and books shall be kept confidential by DepHiComTerPacls and his agents, except that it may be included with information from others in data published as to fishing conditions without disclosure of data applicable to any particular individual or company.
- (c) A person designated by DepHiComTerPacls may accompany any vessel licensed hereunder on fishing cruises for the purpose of collecting scientific and technical data on the operations and catch and the licensee shall provide quarters and subsistence at cost.

4. Annual fishing license:

Each commercial fishing vessel and individual employee thereon will be required to obtain an annual license

from DepHiComTerPacls or his delegated representative. Applications for licenses will include such details as DepHiComTerPacls may require. The charges for the licenses will be 25¢ per lineal foot for power boats, and \$10.00 for each non-indigenous fisherman. There will be no charge for the licenses for indigenous fishermen or for vessels without power. This section shall not affect requirements applicable to indigenous fishermen engaged solely in fishing not connected with any company granted a franchise hereunder.

5. Lease and use of lands, piers, and facilities:

- (a) Subject to prior commitments and to military requirements, arrangements will be made whereby franchise holders will be permitted to share the use of piers and appurtenant structures owned or operated by the Trust Territory, under such regulations as DepHiComTerPacls may promulgate.
- (b) Lease of suitable Trust Territory public land, so far as available and essentially required, will be granted for ancillary shore activities for not more than 40 years, rent to be determined after competitive bids from companies whose proposals are approved and who are interested in the same or closely similar sites. No privately-owned land may be leased by non-indigenous persons without the prior approval of DepHiComTerPacls. DepHiComTerPacls intends, in granting or refusing such approval, to apply to leases of privately-owned lands the same requirements as those set forth above for public land.
- (c) No services or supplies, except a limited supply of water as available at reasonable charge, will be provided in the Trust Territory by activities of either the Navy or the Trust Territory. Arrangements for emergency repairs and fuel may be made at Guam to the limited extent allowed by Navy Regulations and directives.

6. Inshore Fishing:

- (a) No commercial fishing for inshore, reef, or lagoon fishes shall be permitted except by indigenous inhabitants supplying a local market and except for the taking of fish enumerated in the following subparagraph or specifically authorized by DepHiComTerPacls, for use as bait in catching offshore species.
- (b) Clupeoids (round herring or "bakaesa", herring and sardines), engraulids (anchovies or "nemu"), and atherinids (silversides or "iac") may be taken anywhere in the Trust Territory for bait, but the quantity taken will be subject to regulation by DepHiComTerPacls to maintain the optimum sustained yield. Special permission will be granted by DepHiComTerPacls to use other species for bait in areas where such use will not impair subsistence fishing.

7. Indigenous and non-indigenous employees:

- (a) Each company granted a franchise hereunder may import not more than 100 non-indigenous skilled workers. Each such worker will be permitted to bring with him his immediate family not exceeding five (5) in number. The company importing such workers and their families will be responsible for their care and maintenance while in the Trust Territory, and for their removal from the Trust Territory at the end of their employment, or within 10 years of the granting of the franchise if their employment has not terminated earlier, with the following exception: this 10-year period may be extended by DepHiComTerPacls in the case of such executive and key supervisory personnel as he may deem necessary for the efficient operation of the enterprise.
- (b) All non-indigenous persons entering the Trust Territory will be subject to health, security, and passport requirements now or hereafter in effect. Persons from the home islands of Japan will not be permitted

to enter the Trust Territory, as employees of franchise holders. Subject to the prior approval of DepHiComTerPacIs as to each individual, Okinawans may be included among the non-indigenous workers provided for above.

- (c) All indigenous residents of the Trust Territory who desire employment must be employed in preference to non-indigenous persons for all positions for which the former are qualified. Any company granted a franchise hereunder must provide on-the-job training for all indigenous persons who so desire and demonstrate such aptitude as indicates that they may be so trained without seriously impairing the over-all operations. Until further notice not less than 25 percent of the crew of each vessel must consist of indigenous personnel, except that if DepHiComTerPacIs determines that the number of available, qualified, indigenous personnel desiring such employment is not sufficient to provide this percent in any locality, he may relax this requirement in such locality. As more indigenous personnel in any locality become trained for fishing, DepHiComTerPacIs will increase the percentage of the crews in that locality required to be indigenous personnel, with the view of enabling the indigenous people to take over operation of the vessels as rapidly as practicable. In raising this percentage, DepHiComTerPacIs may make such distinctions between types of vessels as he deems desirable in order to promote maximum indigenous participation without impeding operations.
- (d) Pay of all employees will not be less than the established Civil Administration wage scale at place of employment, or, in the case of fishermen, such minimum share of the proceeds of the catch as may be approved by DepHiComTerPacIs.

8. Fishing Vessels:

All vessels hereunder must be registered either in the nation whose flag the vessel flies, the Trust Territory, Guam, or American Samoa, and must meet medical and security requirements of DepHiComTerPacIs.

9. Franchises:

Subject to the foregoing, franchises for not more than forty (40) years will be granted to approved companies to catch, purchase, process, sell, and transship fish and fish products and to conduct such ancillary activities as may be approved by DepHiComTerPacIs, within such parts of the Trust Territory (including its territorial waters) as may be specified in each franchise. Nothing herein is to be construed as permission, either to the Company or its non-indigenous employees or their families, to engage in commercial activities, apart from fishing and its ancillary operations, except to provide the requirements of the Company's employees.

Trade with other indigenous inhabitants is specifically forbidden except as it may be licensed and regulated by the DepHiComTerPacIs.

10. Cancellation of license, franchise, or lease:

Any license, franchise, or lease granted hereunder may be cancelled by DepHiComTerPacIs or higher authority in the event of substantial breach by the holder, of any term thereof. Any lease or franchise hereunder may be similarly cancelled if the holder thereof fails to use the leased premises or exercise the rights granted by the franchise for two consecutive years. Any company granted a franchise or lease hereunder may cancel such franchise or lease at any time after it has been in force for 18 months, by giving DepHiComTerPacIs 90 days written notice of the company's desire to cancel. Such cancellation of a lease shall subject the related franchise to revocation by DepHiComTerPacIs at his discretion.

11. Temporary permits until 1 October 1949:

To enable those interested to submit firm and soundly planned proposals, all interested companies which are prepared to meet the foregoing requirements will, upon request to DepHiComTerPacIs, be issued temporary permits to conduct exploratory fishing until 1 October 1949 upon the basis outlined above with the following exceptions:

- (a) The importation of the workers' families into the Trust Territory will not be permitted.
- (b) No fees for licenses or temporary permits will be required.
- (c) No shore sites will be leased, but permission to each company to occupy and use not more than two (2) acres of available public land in any district, for temporary shore installations, will be granted by DepHiComTerPacIs at a nominal rental.
- (d) Use of indigenous personnel will not be compulsory.
- (e) During this period of exploratory fishing, i.e., until 1 October 1949, the Navy will sell fuel, lubricating oil, and limited ship chandlery to fishing vessels, at points in the Trust Territory where these are available.

LEON S. FISKE,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Deputy High Commissioner of the
Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands.

Guam, M.I.



Department of State

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION (FINAL ACT AND CONVENTION): On February 8, 1949, the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the Final Act were opened for signature following an 11-nation conference held at Washington, D. C., January 26 through February 8, 1949. The 2-week period during which the Convention and Final Act remained open for signature expired on February 22.

Before the expiration date, both documents were signed by Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Newfoundland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of

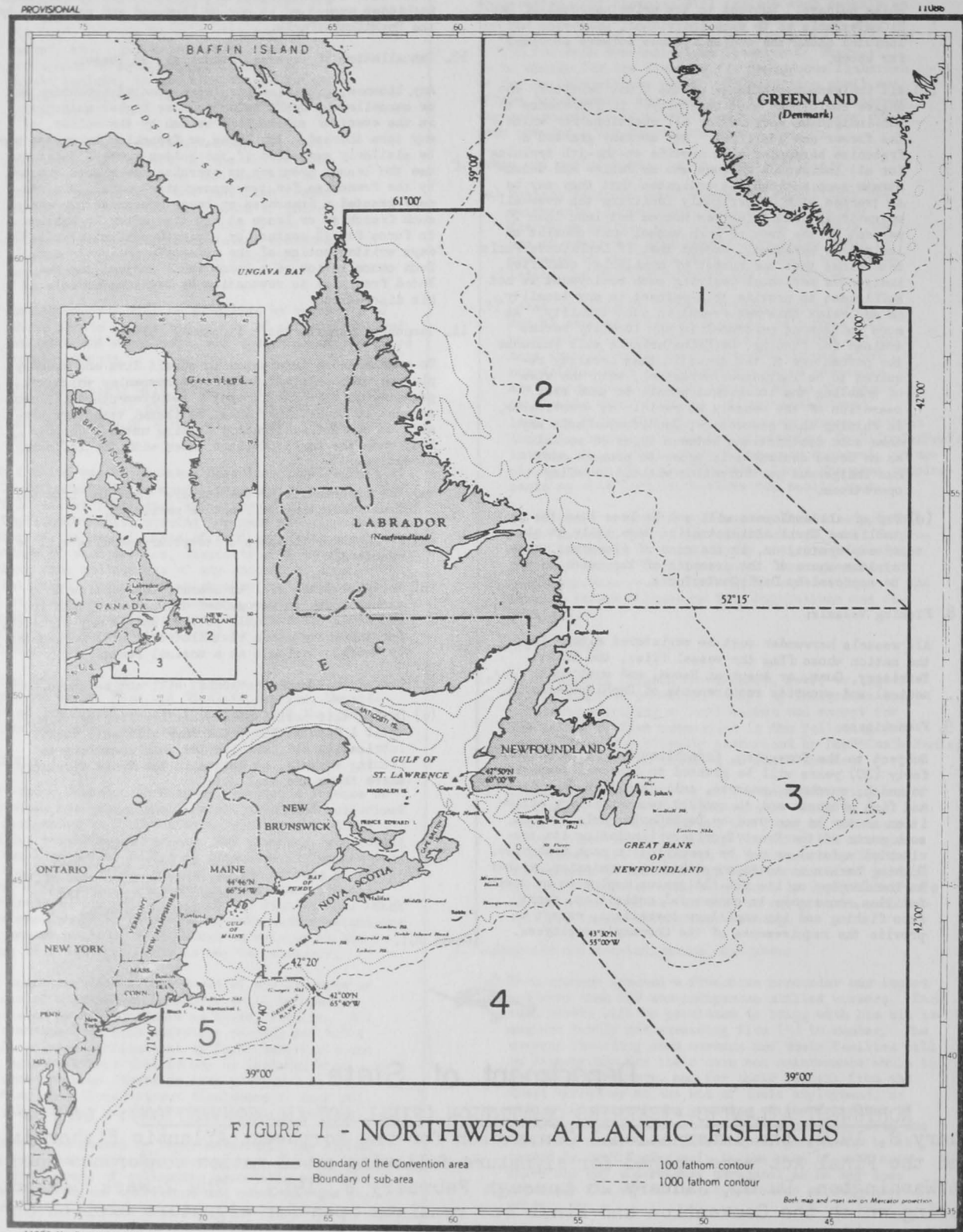
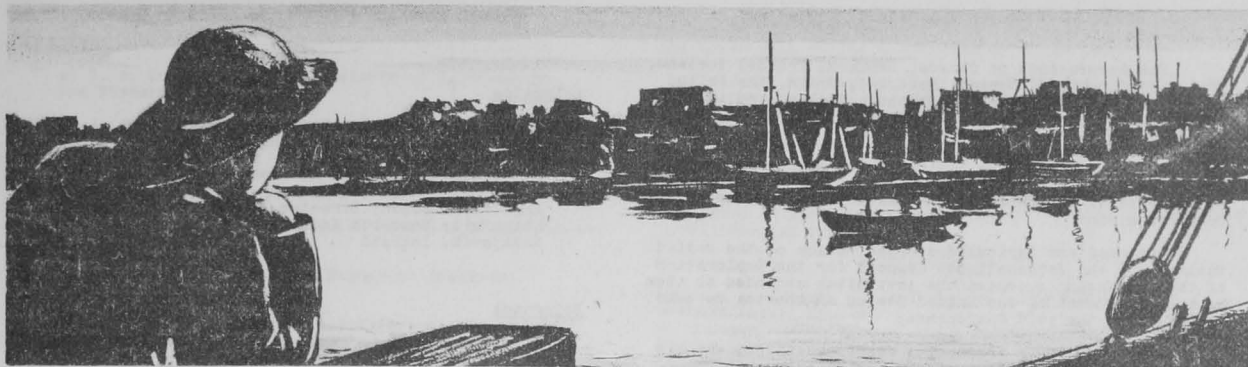


FIGURE 1 - NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

- Boundary of the Convention area
- - - - Boundary of sub-area
- 100 fathom contour
- - - - 1000 fathom contour

Both map and inset are on Mercator projection



Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States. The two observers of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the two observers of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea signed the Final Act, according to a February 24 press release by the Department of State.

The over-all area covered by the Convention is divided into five sub-areas. These areas generally cover the waters off the west coast of Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New England (Figure 1). The Convention provides for a Commission on which all contracting governments will be represented, and separate panels with particular jurisdiction over each of the sub-areas. The panels will be composed of contracting governments with particular fishing interests in each sub-area.

The primary function of the Commission will be to collect, collate, and disseminate scientific information on international fisheries in the Convention area. While the Commission has no direct regulatory powers, any panel may transmit through the Commission to the governments of such panel for appropriate action recommendations for measures, based upon scientific information, which are deemed necessary for maintaining those stocks of fish which support international fisheries in the Convention area. Within a specified time after action has been taken by the panel governments of each sub-area affected, such measure becomes applicable to all contracting governments.

It was recommended by the Conference that upon the entry into force of the Convention the United States Government, as depository for the Convention, should take the initiative in convening the first meeting of the Commission. The permanent seat of the Commission will be in North America at a place to be determined by the Commission.

It was also recommended by the Conference that, in the interim between signing and ratification of the Convention, the fishery biologists of the several countries might advantageously be drawing up preliminary plans for the scientific work of the Commission. Canada agreed to take the initiative in beginning this work.

This agreement will require ratification and it is anticipated, accordingly, that the agreement will be submitted in the near future to the Senate.

Upon ratification by any four signatory governments, the Convention will enter into force.

Following are the texts of the Final Act of the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference and the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries:

FINAL ACT

The Governments of Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Newfoundland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, represented by plenipotentiary delegations;

Having accepted the invitation extended to them by the Government of the United States of America to participate in an International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference; and

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea having accepted the invitation extended to them by the Government of the United States of America to send observers to the said Conference;

Appointed their respective representatives, who are listed below by countries, and by organizations in the order of alphabetical precedence:

CANADA

Delegate

Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, Chairman

Alternate Delegate

A. W. H. Needler, Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries

Advisers

S. V. Ozere, Legal Adviser, Department of Fisheries

F. M. Tovell, Department of External Affairs

Secretary

F. H. Wooding, Information Officer, Department of Fisheries.

DENMARK

Delegates

B. Dinesen, Head of Department Ministry of Fisheries, Chairman

A. Vedel Tåning, Head of Section, Commission for Denmark's Fisheries and Ocean Research

Commodore Fritz Aage Hammer Kjølse, Naval Attaché Embassy of Denmark, Washington

Laur. Thygesen, Chairman, West-Jutland Fisheries Association

Kristian Djurhuus, Member, Local Government, Faroe Islands

Paul Hansen, Fisheries Biologist to the Administration of Greenland

Niels Bjerregaard, Chairman, Danish Fisheries Association

FRANCE

Delegates

Marius Terrin, Directeur des Pêches, Maritimes au Ministère de la Marine Marchande, Chairman

Jean Joseph Le Gall, Directeur de l'Office Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes

Robert Baudouy, Directeur par interim des Unions, Internationales au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Captain Louis J. Audigou, Administrateur en chef de l'Inscription Maritime, Washington

Andre Dezeustre, Mission de la Marine Marchande aux U.S.A., Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine

ICELAND

Delegates

Thor Thors, Minister to the United States, Legation of Iceland, Washington, Chairman

H. G. Andersen, Legal Adviser, Foreign Office

Arni Fridriksson, Director of the Fishery Department, University Research Institute, Reykjavik, Iceland

ITALY

Delegates

Alberto Tarchiani, Ambassador to the United States, Embassy of Italy, Washington, Chairman

Clemente Boniver, Commercial Counselor, Embassy of Italy, Washington

Gian Vincenzo Sero, First Secretary, Embassy of Italy, Washington

Aldo Ziglioli, Assistant Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Italy, Washington

Salvatore Ippie, First Commercial Secretary, Embassy of Italy, Washington

NEWFOUNDLAND

Delegates

Raymond Gushue, Chairman, Newfoundland Fisheries Board, Chairman

Dr. W. Templeman, Director, Newfoundland Government Laboratory

NORWAY

Delegates

Klaus Sunnanaa, Director of Fisheries, Directorate of Fisheries, Chairman

Gunnar Rollefesen, Director of Institute of Marine Research, Directorate of Fisheries

Olav Lund, Division Chief, Direktorat of Fisheries

Technical Advisers

Finn Bryhni, Norwegian Fisherman's Union

Knut Vartdal, Aalesund Shipowner Association

Egil Nygaard, Counselor, Embassy of Norway, Washington

Magne Oppedal, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of Norway, Washington

PORTUGAL

Delegates

Rear Admiral Manuel C. Meyrelles, President of the Central Commission on Fisheries, Chairman

Dr. Alfredo M. Remalho, Director, Government Marine Biology Station

Dr. Corrêa de Barros, Vice-President of Court of Accounting, Treasury Department

Captain Tavares de Almeida, Fishery Department

SPAIN

Delegates

Germán Baraibar, Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Embassy of Spain, Washington, Chairman

Capitán de Navío Alvaro Guitián, Naval Attaché, Embassy of Spain, Washington

José Miguel Ruiz-Morales, First Secretary of Embassy, Direccion General de Política Economica, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrid

Pedro Díaz de Espada, Shipowner San Sebastian

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Delegates

- A. T. A. Dobson, Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Chairman
- A. J. Aglen, Fisheries Secretary, Scottish Home Department

Advisers

- J. S. Fawcett, Legal Adviser, British Embassy, Washington
- S. J. Holt, Scientific Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Dr. C. E. Lucas, Director, Fisheries Research, Scottish Home Department
- P. J. Macfarlan, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, British Embassy, Washington
- D. C. Tebbit, Second Secretary, British Embassy, Washington
- R. S. Wimpenny, Deputy Director, Fisheries Research, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Delegates

- Wilbert M. Chapman, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State, Chairman
- William E. S. Flory, Deputy Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State
- Hilary J. Deason, Chief, Office of Foreign Activities, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior
- Frederick L. Zimmermann, Consultant on Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State

Advisers

- Thomas Fulham, President, Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Incorporated
- Wayne D. Heydecker, Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, New York City
- Milton C. James, Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior
- Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic Fishermen's Union (A.F.L.), Boston, Massachusetts
- Captain Harold C. Moore, Coordinator for Interdepartmental and International Affairs, United States Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury
- Richard Reed, Commissioner, Sea and Shore Fisheries, State of Maine

Secretary

- Edward Castleman, Office of the Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Observers

- Dr. D. B. Finn, Director of the Fisheries Division
- Dr. J. L. Kask, Chief of the Biological Branch of the Fisheries Division

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

Observers

- A. T. A. Dobson, First Vice-President of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
- Dr. Alfredo M. Ramalho, Vice-President of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

The Conference met at Washington on January 26, 1949, under the Temporary Chairmanship of Wilbert M. Chapman, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America.

Under the authority of the President of the United States of America the following officers were designated: Clarke L. Willard, Associate Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, Secretary General of the Conference; Charles I. Bevans, Deputy Assistant for Treaty Affairs, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Treaty Adviser to the Conference; and Donald J. Chaney, Chief Counsel, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Technical Secretary of the Conference.

At the opening session the Conference agreed unanimously to accept the staff members of the Secretariat provided by the Government of the United States of America.

Wilbert M. Chapman, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America, was elected Permanent Chairman of the Conference at the first session held on January 26, 1949, and Klaus Sunnanaa, Chairman of the Delegation of Norway was elected Vice Chairman of the Conference at the same session.

The general committees established by the Rules of Procedure adopted provisionally at the opening session were constituted as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Wilbert M. Chapman (United States) - Chairman
- Stewart Bates (Canada)
- B. Dinesen (Denmark)
- Marius Terrin (France)
- Thor Thors (Iceland)
- Alberto Tarchiani (Italy)
- Raymond Gushue (Newfoundland)
- Klaus Sunnanaa (Norway)
- Rear Admiral Manuel C. Meyrelles (Portugal)
- Germán Baráibar (Spain)
- A. T. A. Dobson (United Kingdom)
- William E. S. Flory (United States)
- Arthur C. Nagle - Secretary

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

- Marius Terrin (France) - Chairman
- Stewart Bates (Canada)
- Germán Baráibar (Spain)
- Charles I. Bevans - Secretary

The following technical committees were appointed under authorization of unanimous votes of the Conference:

COMMITTEE ON DRAFTING

- A. T. A. Dobson (United Kingdom) - Chairman
- Stewart Bates (Canada)
- B. Dinesen (Denmark)
- Marius Terrin (France)
- H. G. Andersen (Iceland)
- Gian Vincenzo Soro (Italy)
- Raymond Gushue (Newfoundland)
- Klaus Sunnanaa (Norway)
- Dr. Correia de Barros (Portugal)
- Germán Baráibar (Spain)
- A. J. Aglen (United Kingdom)
- Wilbert M. Chapman (United States)
- Barbara S. Williams - Secretary

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGY

- A. W. H. Needler (Canada) - Chairman
- A. Vedel Thning (Denmark)
- Poul Hansen (Denmark)
- Jean Joseph Le Gall (France)
- Arni Fridriksson (Iceland)
- W. Templeman (Newfoundland)
- Gunnar Rollefson (Norway)
- Alfredo M. Ramalho (Portugal)
- José Miguel Ruiz Morales (Spain)
- Pedro Diaz de Espada, (Spain)
- S. J. Holt (United Kingdom)
- C. E. Lucas (United Kingdom)
- R. S. Wimpenny (United Kingdom)
- Hilary J. Deason (United States)
- Milton C. James (United States)
- Howard A. Schuck - Secretary

The final session was held on February 8, 1949.

As a result of the deliberations of the Conference the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) was formulated and opened for signature on February 8, 1949, to remain open for signature for fourteen days thereafter.

The following resolutions and recommendations were adopted and the following statements were received:

I

The International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratitude to the President of the United States of America, Harry S. Truman, for his initiative in convening the present Conference and for its preparation;
2. To express to its Chairman, Wilbert M. Chapman, and its Vice Chairman, Klaus Sunnanaa, its deep appreciation for the admirable manner in which they have guided the Conference and brought it to a successful conclusion;
3. To express to the Officers and Staff of the Secretariat its appreciation for their untiring services and diligent efforts in contributing to the fruition of the purposes and objectives of the Conference.

II

The International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference RESOLVES:

That the Government of the United States of America be authorized to publish the Final Act of this Conference, the text of the Convention, and to make available for publication such additional documents in connection with the work of this Conference as in its judgment may be considered in the public interest.

III

The International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference RECOMMENDS:

That in establishing and maintaining the International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission the Contracting Governments give careful consideration to the following conclusions reached at the Conference:

1. Finance:

The probable cost of the Commission during its first year would be in the region of 40,000 dollars.

This estimate is to some extent based upon the present expenditure incurred by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, but it must be recognized that the cost of that organization cannot be used as an accurate guide to the possible cost of the new Commission on account of the rather specific and long-standing nature of its setup. The precise amount would necessarily depend upon various considerations such as the location and cost of the office of the Commission for which certain facilities might be available either in the United States or in Canada.

2. Staff:

(1) It is desirable that the Executive Secretary of the Commission should be a biologist. At the same time it is still more important that he should be a man with great administrative and statistical ability. It should also be understood that after the Commission had begun to function normally it would probably be necessary at an early date, to increase the staff by the addition of, for example, a statistician.

(2) The responsibilities of the staff of the Commission shall be exclusively international in character and they shall not seek or receive instructions in regard to the discharge of their functions from any authority external to the Commission. The Contracting Governments should fully respect the international character of the responsibilities of the staff and not seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities.

3. Scientific Investigation:

(1) In the field of scientific investigations the Commission should be primarily responsible for: (a) arrangement for and coordination of work by agencies, and (b) establishment of working relationships with international agencies. It is important, for the purposes of the Convention, that enlarged and coordinated scientific investigations should be carried out and such investigations in so far as possible should be conducted by agencies of the Contracting Governments or by public or private agencies (e.g., universities or private marine research laboratories). If investigations necessary to the purposes of the Convention cannot be arranged through existing Government, public, or private agencies, they should be undertaken by the Commission, but only in accordance with approved budgets. It is not contemplated that any such investigations conducted by Commission personnel or equipment would include field operations.

(2) The need for thorough consideration of the problems facing the Commission is paramount, and considerable time will be needed for assembling the material required for a determination of those problems. An informal interim committee of biologists might well be asked to assemble such material in advance of the coming into effect of the Convention, and the Government of Canada might take the initial measures to this end.

4. Statistics:

It is important, for purposes of the Convention, that improved statistics of the commercial fisheries in the Convention area should be collected and the Commission should have responsibility for the compilation and distribution of the fishery statistics furnished by the Contracting Governments in such form and at such times as the Commission may require.

IV

The International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference REQUESTS:

That as soon as possible after entry into force of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries the Depository Government initiate steps for the holding of the first meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries at some place in North America, without prejudice, however, to the determination of the ultimate location of the seat of the Commission.

V

The International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference RECEIVED:

The following joint statement from the French and Spanish Delegations:

"In the course of the Conference the French and Spanish Delegations have requested that the definition of coastal limits in the Convention area be put in said Convention.

"The Conference did not meet their request, considering that any discussion on this subject would lead to a definition of territorial waters and this matter was formally declared by the Conference out of its competence.

"The French and Spanish Delegations had to yield to the above decision.

"Consequently they cannot agree to paragraph 2 of Article I which, in their innermost belief, is a meddling of the Conference in the aforesaid matter."

VI

The International Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Conference RECORDS:

That, the Italian Delegation, not having received from its Government specific instructions on the text of paragraph 2 of Article I, as embodied in the Second Interim Draft of the Convention, abstained from voting on acceptance of that paragraph.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the following representatives have signed this Final Act.

DONE in Washington, this eighth day of February, 1949, in the English language, the original of which shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the other Governments represented at the Conference.

FOR CANADA: Stewart Bates
A.W.H. Needler
S. V. Ozere
Freeman M. Tovell
F. H. Wooding

FOR DENMARK: B. Dinesen K. Djurhuus
A. Vedel Tðning N. Bjerregaard
F. H. Kjolsen Poul M. Hansen
Laur. Thygesen

FOR FRANCE: M. Terrin
Jean Le Gall
Louis J. Audigou

FOR ICELAND: Thor Thors

FOR ITALY: Alberto Tarchiani

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN RESPECT OF NEWFOUNDLAND:

R. Gushue
W. Templeman

FOR NORWAY: Klaus Sunnanaa Finn Bryhni
Gunnar Rollesen Knut Vartdal
Olav Lund

FOR PORTUGAL: Manuel Carlos Quintão Meyrelles
Alfredo de Magalhaes Ramalho
José Augusto Correia de Barros
Américo Angelo de Almeida Cap. frag.

FOR SPAIN: Germán Baraibar J. Ruiz Morales
Alvaro Guitián Pedro de Espada

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:

A.T.A. Dobson
A. J. Aglen

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

W. M. Chapman	Milton C. James
William E. S. Flory	Patrick McHugh
Hilary J. Deason	Harold C. Moore
Frederick L. Zimmermann	Thomas A. Fulham
Wayne D. Heydecker	Edward Castleman

Observers:

FOR THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

D. B. Finn

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE SEA:

A.T.A. Dobson
A. J. Agien

CLARKE L. WILLARD

Secretary General

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR THE

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

The Governments whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed hereto, sharing a substantial interest in the conservation of the fishery resources of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, have resolved to conclude a convention for the investigation, protection and conservation of the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, in order to make possible the maintenance of a maximum sustained catch from those fisheries and to that end have, through their duly authorized representatives, agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The area to which this Convention applies, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention area", shall be all waters, except territorial waters, bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Rhode Island in 71°40' west longitude; thence due south to 39°00' north latitude; thence due east to 42°00' west longitude; thence due north to 59°00' north latitude; thence due west to 44°00' west longitude; thence due north to the coast of Greenland; thence along the west coast of Greenland to 78°10' north latitude; thence southward to a point in 75°00' north latitude and 73°30' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line to a point in 69°00' north latitude and 59°00' west longitude; thence due south to 61°00' north latitude; thence due west to 64°30' west longitude; thence due south to the coast of Labrador; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Labrador to the southern terminus of its boundary with Quebec; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Quebec, and in an easterly and southerly direction along the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Island to Cabot Strait; thence along the coasts of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to the point of beginning.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to affect adversely (prejudice) the claims of any Contracting Government in regard to the limits of territorial waters or to the jurisdiction of a coastal state over fisheries.

3. The Convention area shall be divided into five sub-areas, the boundaries of which shall be those defined in the Annex to this Convention, subject to such alterations as may be made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article VI.

ARTICLE II

1. The Contracting Governments shall establish and maintain a Commission for the purposes of this Convention. The Commission shall be known as the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, hereinafter referred to as "the Commission".

2. Each of the Contracting Governments may appoint not more than three Commissioners and one or more experts or advisers to assist its Commissioner or Commissioners.

3. The Commission shall elect from its members a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, each of whom shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible for re-election but not to a succeeding term. The Chairman and Vice Chairman must be Commissioners from different Contracting Governments.

4. The seat of the Commission shall be in North America at a place to be chosen by the Commission.

5. The Commission shall hold a regular annual meeting at its seat or at such place in North America as may be agreed upon by the Commission.

6. Any other meeting of the Commission may be called by the Chairman at such time and place as he may determine, upon the request of the Commissioner of a Contracting Government and subject to the concurrence of the Commissioners of two other Contracting Governments, including the Commissioner of a Government in North America.

7. Each Contracting Government shall have one vote which may be cast by any Commissioner from that Government. Decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the votes of all the Contracting Governments.

8. The Commission shall adopt, and amend as occasion may require, financial regulations and rules and by-laws for the conduct of its meetings and for the exercise of its functions and duties.

ARTICLE III

1. The Commission shall appoint an Executive Secretary according to such procedure and on such terms as it may determine.

2. The staff of the Commission shall be appointed by the Executive Secretary in accordance with such rules and procedures as may be determined and authorized by the Commission.

3. The Executive Secretary shall, subject to the general supervision of the Commission, have full power and authority over the staff and shall perform such other functions as the Commission shall prescribe.

ARTICLE IV

1. The Contracting Governments shall establish and maintain a Panel for each of the sub-areas provided for by Article I, in order to carry out the objectives of this Convention. Each Contracting Government participating in any Panel shall be represented on such Panel by its Commissioner or Commissioners, who may be assisted by experts or advisers. Each Panel shall elect from its members a Chairman who shall serve for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election but not to a succeeding term.

2. After this Convention has been in force for two years, but not before that time, Panel representation shall be reviewed annually by the Commission, which shall have the power, subject to consultation with the Panel concerned, to determine representation on each Panel on the basis of current substantial exploitation in the sub-area concerned of fishes of the cod group (*Gadiformes*), of flatfishes (*Pleuronectiformes*), and of rosefish (genus *Sebastes*), except that each Contracting Government with coastline adjacent to a sub-area shall have the right of representation on the Panel for the sub-area.

3. Each Panel may adopt, and amend as occasion may require, rules of procedure and by-laws for the conduct of its meetings and for the exercise of its functions and duties.

4. Each Government participating in a Panel shall have one vote, which shall be cast by a Commissioner representing that Government. Decisions of the Panel shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the votes of all the Governments participating in that Panel.

5. Commissioners of Contracting Governments not participating in a particular Panel shall have the right to attend the meetings of such Panel as observers, and may be accompanied by experts and advisers.

6. The Panels shall, in the exercise of their functions and duties, use the services of the Executive Secretary and the Staff of the Commission.

ARTICLE V

1. Each Contracting Government may set up an Advisory Committee composed of persons, including fishermen, vessel owners and others, well informed concerning the problems of the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. With the assent of the Contracting Government concerned, a representative or representatives of an Advisory Committee may attend as observers all non-executive meetings of the Commission or of any Panel in which their Government participates.

2. The Commissioners of each Contracting Government may hold public hearings within the territories they represent.

ARTICLE VI

1. The Commission shall be responsible in the field of scientific investigation for obtaining and collating the information necessary for maintaining those stocks of fish which support international fisheries in the Convention area and the Commission may, through or in collaboration with agencies of the Contracting Governments or other public or private agencies and organizations or, when necessary, independently:

(a) make such investigations as it finds necessary into the abundance, life history and ecology of any species of aquatic life in any part of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean;

(b) collect and analyze statistical information relating to the current conditions and trends of the fishery resources of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean;

(c) study and appraise information concerning the methods for maintaining and increasing stocks of fish in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean;

(d) hold or arrange such hearings as may be useful or essential in connection with the development of complete factual information necessary to carry out the provisions of this Convention;

(e) conduct fishing operations in the Convention area at any time for purposes of scientific investigation;

(f) publish and otherwise disseminate reports of its findings and statistical, scientific and other information relating to the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean as well as such other reports as fall within the scope of this Convention.

2. Upon the unanimous recommendation of each Panel affected, the Commission may alter the boundaries of the sub-areas set-out in the Annex. Any such alteration shall forthwith be reported to the Depository Government which shall inform the Contracting Governments, and the sub-areas defined in the Annex shall be altered accordingly.

3. The Contracting Governments shall furnish to the Commission, at such time and in such form as may be required by the Commission, the statistical information referred to in paragraph 1(b) of this Article.

ARTICLE VII

1. Each Panel established under Article IV shall be responsible for keeping under review the fisheries of its sub-area and the scientific and other information relating thereto.

2. Each Panel, upon the basis of scientific investigations, may make recommendations to the Commission for joint action by the Contracting Governments on the matters specified in paragraph 1 of Article VIII.

3. Each Panel may recommend to the Commission studies and investigations within the scope of this Convention which are deemed necessary in the development of factual information relating to its particular sub-area.

4. Any Panel may make recommendations to the Commission for the alteration of the boundaries of the sub-areas defined in the Annex.

5. Each Panel shall investigate and report to the Commission upon any matter referred to it by the Commission.

6. A Panel shall not incur any expenditure except in accordance with directions given by the Commission.

ARTICLE VI

1. The Commission may, on the recommendations of one or more Panels, and on the basis of scientific investigations, transmit to the Depository Government proposals, for joint action by the Contracting Governments, designed to keep the stocks of those species of fish which support international fisheries in the Convention area at a level permitting the maximum sustained yield by the application, with respect to such species of fish, of one or more of the following measures:

(a) establishing open and closed seasons;

(b) closing to fishing such portions of a sub-area as the Panel concerned finds to be a spawning area or to be populated by small or immature fish;

(c) establishing size limits for any species;

(d) prescribing the fishing gear and appliances the use of which is prohibited;

(e) prescribing an over-all catch limit for any species of fish.

2. Each recommendation shall be studied by the Commission and thereafter the Commission shall either

(a) transmit the recommendation as a proposal to the Depository Government with such modifications or suggestions as the Commission may consider desirable, or

(b) refer the recommendation back to the Panel with comments for its reconsideration.

3. The Panel may, after reconsidering the recommendation returned to it by the Commission, reaffirm that recommendation, with or without modification.

4. If, after a recommendation is reaffirmed, the Commission is unable to adopt the recommendation as a proposal, it shall send a copy of the recommendation to the Depository Government with a report of the Commission's decision. The Depository Government shall transmit copies of the recommendation and of the Commission's report to the Contracting Governments.

5. The Commission may, after consultation with all the Panels, transmit proposals to the Depository Government within the scope of paragraph 1 of this Article affecting the Convention area as a whole.

6. The Depository Government shall transmit any proposal received by it to the Contracting Governments for their consideration and may make such suggestions as will facilitate acceptance of the proposal.

7. The Contracting Governments shall notify the Depository Government of their acceptance of the proposal, and the Depository Government shall notify the Contracting Governments of each acceptance communicated to it, including the date of receipt thereof.

8. The proposal shall become effective for all Contracting Governments four months after the date on which notifications of acceptance shall have been received by the Depository Government from all the Contracting Governments participating in the Panel or Panels for the sub-area or sub-areas to which the proposal applies.

9. At any time after the expiration of one year from the date on which a proposal becomes effective, any Panel Government for the sub-area to which the proposal applies may give to the Depository Government notice of the termination of its acceptance of the proposal and, if that notice is not withdrawn, the proposal shall cease to be effective for that Panel Government at the end of one year from the date of receipt of the notice by the Depository Government. At any time after a proposal has ceased to be effective for a Panel Government under this paragraph, the proposal shall cease to be effective for any other Contracting Government upon the date a notice of withdrawal by such Government is received by the Depository Government. The Depository Government shall notify all Contracting Governments of every notice under this paragraph immediately upon the receipt thereof.

ARTICLE IX

The Commission may invite the attention of any or all Contracting Governments to any matters which relate to the objectives and purposes of this Convention.

ARTICLE X

1. The Commission shall seek to establish and maintain working arrangements with other public international organizations which have related objectives, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, to ensure effective collaboration and coordination with respect to their work and, in the case of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the avoidance of duplication of scientific investigations.

2. The Commission shall consider, at the expiration of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, whether or not it should recommend to the Contracting Governments that the Commission be brought within the framework of a specialized agency of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI

1. Each Contracting Government shall pay the expenses of the Commissioners, experts and advisers appointed by it.

2. The Commission shall prepare an annual administrative budget of the proposed necessary administrative expenditures of the Commission and an annual special projects budget of proposed expenditures on special studies and investigations to be undertaken by or on behalf of the Commission pursuant to Article VI, or by or on behalf of any Panel pursuant to Article VII.

3. The Commission shall calculate the payments due from each Contracting Government under the annual administrative budget according to the following formula:

(a) from the administrative budget there shall be deducted a sum of 500 United States dollars for each Contracting Government,

(b) the remainder shall be divided into such number of equal shares as corresponds to the total number of Panel memberships;

(c) the payment due from any Contracting Government shall be the equivalent of 500 United States dollars plus the number of shares equal to the number of Panels in which that Government participates.

4. The Commission shall notify each Contracting Government the sum due from that Government as calculated under paragraph 3 of this Article and as soon as possible thereafter each Contracting Government shall pay to the Commission the sum so notified.

5. The annual special projects budget shall be allocated to the Contracting Governments according to a scale to be determined by agreement among the Contracting Governments, and the sums so allocated to any Contracting Government shall be paid to the Commission by that Government.

6. Contributions shall be payable in the currency of the country in which the seat of the Commission is located, except that the Commission may accept payment in the currencies in which it may be anticipated that expenditures of the Commission will be made from time to time, up to an amount established each year by the Commission in connection with the preparation of the annual budgets.

7. At its first meeting the Commission shall approve an administrative budget for the balance of the first financial year in which the Commission functions and shall transmit to the Contracting Governments copies of that budget together with notices of their respective allocations.

8. In subsequent financial years, the Commission shall submit to each Contracting Government drafts of the annual budgets together with a schedule of allocations, not less than six weeks before the annual meeting of the Commission at which the budgets are to be considered.

ARTICLE XII

The Contracting Governments agree to take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this Convention and to implement any proposals which become effective under paragraph 8 of Article VIII. Each Contracting Government shall transmit to the Commission a statement of the action taken by it for these purposes.

ARTICLE XIII

The Contracting Governments agree to invite the attention of any Government not a party to this Convention to any matter relating to the fishing activities in the Convention area of the nationals or vessels of that Government which appear to affect adversely the operations of the Commission or the carrying out of the objectives of this Convention.

ARTICLE XIV

The Annex, as attached to this Convention and as modified from time to time, forms an integral part of this Convention.

ARTICLE XV

1. This Convention shall be ratified by the signatory Governments and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America referred to in this Convention as the "Depositary Government".

2. This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by four signatory Governments, and shall enter into force with respect to each Government which subsequently ratifies on the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

3. Any Government which has not signed this Convention may adhere thereto by a notification in writing to the Depositary Government. Adherences received by the Depositary Government prior to the date of entry into force of this Convention shall become effective on the date this Convention enters into force. Adherences received by the Depositary Government after the date of entry into force of this Convention shall become effective on the date of receipt by the Depositary Government.

4. The Depositary Government shall inform all signatory Governments and all adhering Governments of all ratifications deposited and adherences received.

5. The Depositary Government shall inform all Governments concerned of the date this Convention enters into force.

ARTICLE XVI

1. At any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, any Contracting Government may withdraw from the Convention on December thirty-first of any year by giving notice on or before the preceding June thirtieth to the Depositary Government which shall communicate copies of such notice to the other Contracting Governments.

2. Any other Contracting Government may thereupon withdraw from this Convention on the same December thirty-first by giving notice to the Depositary Government within one month of the receipt of a copy of a notice of withdrawal given pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE XVII

1. The original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which Government shall communicate certified copies thereof to all the signatory Governments and all the adhering Governments.

2. The Depositary Government shall register this Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall bear the date on which it is opened for signature and shall remain open for signature for a period of fourteen days thereafter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, having deposited their respective full powers, have signed this Convention.

DONE in Washington this eighth day of February 1949 in the English language.

FOR CANADA: STEWART BATES

FOR DENMARK: B. DINESEN

FOR FRANCE: M. TERRIN (With a reservation excluding paragraph 2 of Article I)

FOR ICELAND: THOR THORS

FOR ITALY: ALBERTO TARCHIANI

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN RESPECT OF NEWFOUNDLAND:

R. GUSHUE
W. TEMPLEMAN

FOR NORWAY: KLAUS SUHNNANAA
GUNNAR ROLLEPSEN
OLAV LUND

FOR PORTUGAL: MANUEL CARLOS QUINTAO MEYRELLES
ALFREDO DE MAGALHAES RAMALHO
JOSE AUGUSTO CORREIA DE BARROS
AMERICO ANGELO TAVARES DE ALMEIDA, CAP FRAG.

FOR SPAIN: GERMAN BARAIBAR (Reserving paragraph 2 of Article I)

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:

A.T.A. DOBSON
A. J. ADLEN

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

W. M. CHAPMAN
WILLIAM E.S. FLORY
HILARY J. DEASON
FREDERICK L. ZIMMERMANN

ANNEX

1. The sub-areas provided for by Article I of this Convention shall be as follows:

Sub-area 1 - That portion of the Convention area which lies to the north and east of a rhumb line from a point in 75°00' north latitude and 73°30' west longitude to a point in 69°00' north latitude and 59°00' west longitude; east of 59°00' west longitude; and to the north and east of a rhumb line from a point in 61°00' north latitude and 59°00' west longitude to a point in 52°15' north latitude and 42°00' west longitude.

Sub-area 2 - That portion of the Convention area lying to the south and west of sub-area 1 defined above and to the north of the parallel of 52°15' north latitude.

Sub-area 3 - That portion of the Convention area lying south of the parallel of 52°15' north latitude; and to the east of a line extending due north from Cape Bauld on the north coast of Newfoundland to 52°15' north latitude; to the north of the parallel of 39°00' north latitude; and to the east and north of a rhumb line extending in a northwesterly direction which passes through a point in 43°30' north latitude, 55°00' west longitude in the direction of a point in 47°50' north latitude, 60°00' west longitude, until it intersects a straight line connecting Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, with Cape North on Cape Breton Island; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to Cape Ray.

Sub-area 4 - That portion of the Convention area lying to the west of sub-area 3 defined above, and to the east of a line described as follows: Beginning at the terminus of the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada in Grand Manan Channel, at a point in 44°45' 35.34" north latitude, 66°54' 11.23" west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 43°50' north latitude; thence due west to the meridian of 67°40' west longitude; thence due

south to the parallel of 42°20' north latitude; thence due east to a point in 66°00' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point in 42°00' north latitude, 65°40' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 39°00' north latitude.

Sub-area 5 - That portion of the Convention area lying west of the western boundary of sub-area 4 defined above.

2. For a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, Panel representation for each sub-area shall be as follows:

- (a) Sub-area 1 - Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom;
- (b) Sub-area 2 - Denmark, France, Italy, Newfoundland;

(c) Sub-area 3 - Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Newfoundland, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom;

(d) Sub-area 4 - Canada, France, Italy, Newfoundland, Portugal, Spain, United States;

(e) Sub-area 5 - Canada, United States;

it being understood that during the period between the signing of this Convention and the date of its entry into force, any signatory or adhering Government may, by notification to the Depository Government, withdraw from the list of members of a Panel for any sub-area or be added to the list of members of the Panel for any sub-area on which it is not named. The Depository Government shall inform all the other Governments concerned of all such notifications received and the memberships of the Panels shall be altered accordingly.

* * *



Eighty-first Congress

FEBRUARY 1949

PUBLIC BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEES:

Listed below are all the public bills and joint resolutions introduced and referred to committees by the Eighty-First Congress during February 1949 which affect in any way the fisheries and fishing and allied industries. The bills are listed in the order in which they were introduced:

House of Representatives:

- H. R. 2118 (Andresen) - A bill to provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.
- H. R. 2337 (Rogers of Mass.) - A bill to provide for an examination and survey of the rivers of the New England States to further the program for the generation of electric energy in such States; to the Committee on Public Works.
- H. R. 2363 (Thompson) - Report of Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) to the Gulf Coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.
- H. R. 2501 (Bland) - A bill authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of the shad, Alosa sapidissima, of the Atlantic Coast with respect to the biology, propagation, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic Coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for arresting the decline of this valuable food fish and for increasing the abundance and promoting the wisest utilization thereof; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 2502 (Bland) - A bill appropriating to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service the sum of \$75,000 for a continuing study of shad, Alosa sapidissima, of the Atlantic Coast, with respect to the biology, propagation, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic Coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for

arresting the decline of this valuable food fish and for increasing the abundance and promoting the wisest utilization thereof; to the Committee on Appropriations.

- H. R. 2623 (Walsh) - A bill to promote the orderly and fair marketing of essential foods in commerce; to prevent confusion, fraud, and deception in commerce; and to prohibit practices which burden, obstruct, or affect commerce, the free flow of goods in commerce, or the production of goods for commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.
- H. R. 2648 (Hagen) - A bill to establish the Fish and Wildlife Advisory Board; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 2740 (Preston) - A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Millen, Ga.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 2954 (Willis) - A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf Coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 2956 (Willis) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 3046 (Kilburn) - A bill to authorize the expansion of facilities at the Cape Vincent, N. Y., fish-cultural station; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The following bills were introduced during January 1949 and not previously reported under this section:

- H. R. 1211 (Doughton) - A bill to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- H. R. 2033 (Lesinski) - A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Senate:

- S. 856 (Magnuson) - A bill to provide for an adequate and balanced flow of fish and fish products in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.
- S. 1075 (Johnson of Colorado) - A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S. 1094 (O'Connor) - A bill authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of the shad, Alosa sapidissima, of the Atlantic Coast with respect to the biology, propagation, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic Coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for arresting the

decline of this valuable food fish and for increasing the abundance and promoting the wisest utilization thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S. Res. 64 (Magnuson) - To authorize study and investigation of fishing resources of the U. S.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The following bill was introduced during January 1949 and not previously under this section:

- S. 248 (Thomas of Utah, Pepper, Chavez, Green, Magnuson, McGrath, Murray, Myers, Taylor, and Wagner) - A bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.



THE FISH LIVER OIL INDUSTRY

Cod liver oils were in use as general medicinals as early as 1840. The cod liver oils from the English, Norwegian, and Newfoundland fisheries were, for years, the chief sources of supply. Pharmaceutical houses, interested in the procurement of better quality oils, gradually improved the conditions for selection and care of the livers and the technique of processing and refining. Early in the twentieth century, chemists established the fact that the beneficial factors in fish liver oils were the vitamins A and D.

Then, in 1929, it was reported that the oil from the livers of Atlantic halibut had a higher vitamin A and D content than cod liver oil. Within two years, pharmaceutical companies were purchasing livers in the Pacific Coast halibut fishery. Shortly thereafter they began to buy tuna livers also. As a result of the stimulated interest in sources of supply, sablefish, lingcod, and rockfish livers were next found to be of value. Subsequently, grayfish livers, and halibut and sablefish viscera were processed for vitamin oils.

In 1937, livers from the soupfin shark were first processed in California. After a preliminary period, in which the types of gear most suitable for the capture of the soupfin shark were being worked out, this fishery assumed more and more importance. The combination of high vitamin A content and high oil content peculiar to the soupfin liver was particularly valuable as war conditions over the world began to interfere with the normal movement of fish liver oils from foreign sources.