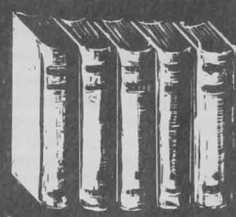




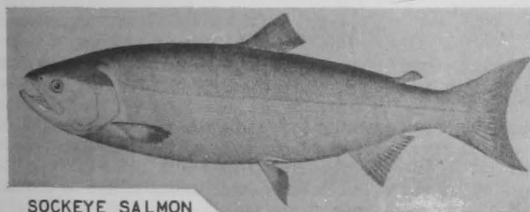
FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

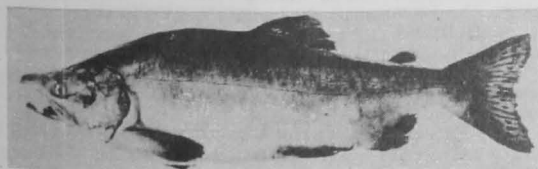
PACIFIC COAST SALMON FISHERY GIVEN MORE PROTECTION BY NEW LEGISLATION:

Salmon fishing with nets is now prohibited to United States nationals on the high seas throughout the North Pacific Ocean area as the result of legislation approved by the President on July 24 and regulations issued by the Department of the Interior on July 25.



SOCKEYE SALMON
ONCORHYNCHUS NERKA

The revision of the North Pacific Fisheries Act and the Interior Department regulations extend protection of salmon on the high seas off British Columbia. They supplement action taken by Canada and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.



PINK SALMON
ONCORHYNCHUS GORBUSCHA

To implement the new Federal legislation, Interior Secretary Seaton issued regulations effective July 27 which prohibit any person or fishing vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to fish or take salmon, except by trolling, in the North Pacific Ocean north of 48° 30' north latitude. This does not apply to fishing for sockeye salmon or pink salmon south of latitude 49° north since control of these species is covered from latitude 49° to 48° by the International Sockeye Salmon Commission.

The North Pacific Fisheries Act, as approved on August 12, 1954, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to control fishing by United States nationals on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean but restricted the authority to the water contiguous to the waters of Alaska.

In 1956, after salmon net fishing on the high seas off the State of Washington met with considerable success, concern for the future of the fishery was expressed by the salmon industry on the Pacific Coast. As a result of meetings held with representatives of the three Pacific Coast States and Canada, laws were passed by the three States to prohibit net fishing for salmon on the high seas. Canada, by order in council, also prohibited such fishing by its nationals.

The revision of the North Pacific Fisheries Act now extends the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior southward to latitude 48 degrees 30 minutes north. This closes the gap between the southern boundary of Alaska and the State of Washington with respect to United States nationals.

* * * * *

CHANGES IN BASIC FISHERY ACT OF ALASKA RECOMMENDED:

The management of the salmon fisheries of Alaska would be strengthened by the enactment of legislation proposed by the Department of the Interior, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross L. Leffler said June 17.

The new bill contains minor amendments to the White Act of June 6, 1924, the basic fishery law for the conservation of the commercial fisheries of Alaska.

Of the four items recommended for change, two would give the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior greater flexibility of control in managing the salmon resource in the Territory, one would increase restrictions to prevent unwarranted damage to the fishery, and the fourth would facilitate the enforcement of the laws and regulations.

The White Act stipulates that in all waters of Alaska in which salmon run "there shall be an escapement of not less than 50

percent thereof." The Service has found this provision to be extremely inflexible. If the runs are large, a 50-percent escapement can be excessive and wasteful; in some cases when the runs are small, the 50-percent escapement can be wholly inadequate. With the repeal of this provision, Service officials could determine adequate escapements based upon biological needs.



The provision requiring a 36-hour closed period extending from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday has also been found to be too inflexible. If revised, the exact time each week when

the 36-hour closure would be effective would be left to regulation by the Service.

The third change would provide a penalty for the possession and disposal of commercial fish taken in violation of the law, and would apply to both seller and buyer. This penalty would be a fine of "not to exceed \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term of not more than 90 days in jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The fourth change recommended would prohibit fishing inside the mouths of salmon streams by means of hand rod, spear, or gaff for commercial purposes. This limitation would not apply to the Karluk, Ugashik, Yukon, and Kuskokwin Rivers. While of no consequence in 1924 when the price paid for fish was low, these methods frequently are employed today with serious damage to the runs in particular streams adjacent to fast-growing centers of population.

* * * * *

THE SECRETARY MAKES CERTAIN DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY CONCERNING FISHERIES:

Because of the change in status of the Fish and Wildlife Service implemented by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, the

Secretary of the Interior has made certain changes regarding delegations of authority concerning fisheries. The changes appeared in the July 19 Federal Register and are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2509, Amdt. 25]

HEADS OF BUREAUS

DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY, GENERAL

JULY 11, 1957.

1. Order No. 2509, as amended, is further amended as hereinafter indicated:

Paragraph (g) of section 50 *Contracts*; *Bureaus* (17 F. R. 6793, 8634; 19 F. R. 433, 7417) is amended to read as follows:

(g) As used in this section, the term "bureau" means The Alaska Railroad, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the Office of Territories, the Southeastern Power Administration and the Southwestern Power Administration.

Section 52 *Leases* (17 F. R. 6793; 19 F. R. 433) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 52. *Leases.* (a) The head of a bureau and the Solicitor may exercise the authority vested in the Secretary pursuant to Regulations of the General Services Administration, Title 2, Real Property Management, to perform all functions with respect to acquisition by lease of space in buildings and land incidental to the use thereof when:

(1) The space is found by the Administration to be special purpose in character under section 1 (d) of Reorganization Plan 18 of 1950.

(2) The space is required for use incidental to, in conjunction with, and in close proximity to, space which has been found by the Administration to be special purpose.

(3) The space is leased for no rental, or for a nominal consideration of \$1.00 per annum.

(4) The space is located in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

(5) The agency has been specifically authorized by the Administration to perform any or all such functions.

(b) The head of a bureau and the Solicitor may, in writing, redelegate or authorize written redelegation of the authority granted in this section. Each redelegation shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) The authority granted under this section shall be exercised in compliance with applicable regulations and statutory requirements and shall be subject to the availability of appropriations.

(d) As used in this section, the term "bureau" means The Alaska Railroad, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the Office of Territories, the Southeastern Power Administration, and the Southwestern Power Administration.

2. Authority with respect to contracts for construction, supplies, or services and authority with respect to the lease of space which was previously vested in the Director of the former Fish and Wildlife Service and which was included in the authority delegated severally on November 3, 1956 (21 F. R. 8513) to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, may be exercised by such officers until 90 days from the date of this amendment to Order No. 2509 unless sooner revoked or superseded

by or pursuant to an action of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Any authority with respect to contracts for construction, supplies, or services and any authority with respect to the lease of space which was continued in force pursuant to the document issued by the Secretary of the Interior on November 3, 1956 (21 F. R. 8513), empowering other officers and employees of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to exercise certain authority, is continued in force until 90 days from the date of this amendment to Order No. 2509 unless sooner revoked or superseded by or pursuant to an action of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Order 2821]

COMMISSIONER AND EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

JULY 11, 1957.

SECTION 1. *Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.* (a) The Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife may exercise all of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any matter relating to fish and wildlife, except

(1) The signing of correspondence addressed to the President;

(2) The exercise of powers delegated by the President to the Secretary without any authorization for redelegation;

(3) The issuance of regulatory documents, which are subject to codification in the Code of Federal Regulations (44 U. S. C., 305; 1 CFR 1.10), and which do

not fall within the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section;

(4) The making of apportionments of funds in connection with Federal aid in fish or wildlife restoration;

(5) The appointment or removal of Commissioners as provided in the Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 739; 48 U. S. C. 208);

(6) The taking of actions required by sections 3 and 4 of the Whaling Treaty Act of August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 421, 422; 16 U. S. C., 916a, 916b) to be taken by the Secretary of the Interior;

(7) The appointment of the advisory committee of the American fisheries industry, provided for in section 2 (c) of the act of July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376; 15 U. S. C. 713c-3 (c));

(8) The exercise of the authority contained in the act of June 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 1213; 15 U. S. C. 522) relating to monopolization and restraint of trade by associations of persons engaged in the fishery industry;

(9) The submission of reports to the President or the Congress;

(10) The designation of a representative of the Department referred to in section 8 (a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1119);

(11) The submission of reports to the United States Tariff Commission under section 9 (b) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 supra;

(12) The approval of fisheries loan authorizations in excess of \$50,000.

(b) The authority granted in paragraph (a) of this section includes authority to take any action which, as provided in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, may be taken by an authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior or an officer or employee of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, such as the issuance of orders or regulations which

(1) Extend or reopen, pursuant to Part 6, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, the hunting seasons on migratory game birds to compensate for emergency closures to prevent forest fires;

(2) Prescribe a temporary closure of the open seasons on any species of big game animals, pursuant to Part 46, Code of Federal Regulations, in any area in Alaska where necessary;

(3) Prescribe, pursuant to Subchapter C, Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations, the terms and conditions to govern hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational activities on wildlife conservation areas;

(4) Pursuant to Part 102, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, shorten, lengthen, or reopen for limited periods, and impose further restrictions on the means, methods and areas of fishing and on the catch of fish otherwise permitted to be taken for commercial purposes in Alaska.

(c) The authority granted in paragraph (a) of this section shall not be construed as including authority in any matter covered by a delegation from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, expressly, or as the head of a bureau, such as authority with respect to defense functions relating to fishery commodities or products, authority with respect to personnel management, authority to designate certifying officers, etc. Authority in such

matters is delegated to the Commissioner by other documents.

(d) The Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife may, in writing, redelegate or authorize written redelegation of the authority granted in paragraph (a) of this section, except that authority to approve fisheries loan authorizations may be re-delegated only to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

SEC. 2. Other officers or employees of the Service. Each officer or employee of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is empowered to continue to exercise authority vested in such person or position by the document issued by the Secretary of the Interior on November 3, 1956 (21 F. R. 8513) for 90 days from the date of this order, unless such authority is sooner revoked or superseded by or pursuant to an action of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.

SEC. 3. Revocation. The following orders and amendments thereof are revoked, but this action shall not be construed as affecting the provisions of section 2 of this order.

1798, 2240, 2409, 2532, 2570, 2584, 2711, 2817 (21 F. R. 8032).

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Order 2822]

DEFENSE FUNCTIONS DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY

JULY 11, 1957.

SECTION 1. Delegation of authority. Except as provided in section 3 of this order and in redelegations, which the Secretary may make or has continued, to agencies outside of the Department of the Interior, all functions and powers which are or may be vested in the Secretary of the Interior by delegations or redelegations issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, or issued pursuant to any other law by virtue of authority delegated to him under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, may be performed and exercised:

(a) In so far as these functions and powers relate to domestic exploration for metals and minerals, by the Administrator of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration;

(b) In so far as these functions and powers relate to solid fuels and the distribution of petroleum coke, and to metals and minerals, other than domestic exploration for metals and minerals, by the Director of the Office of Minerals Mobilization;

(c) In so far as these functions and powers relate to fishery commodities or products, by the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife; and

(d) In so far as these functions and powers relate to petroleum or gas, other than the distribution of petroleum coke, by the Director of the Office of Oil and Gas.

SEC. 2. Electric power. The defense functions of the Secretary relating to electric power fall within the assignment of the Assistant Secretary—Water and Power Development, who is one of the Secretarial officers already empowered by section 1 of Order No. 2509, as

amended (17 F. R. 6793, 8634; 22 F. R. 2218) to exercise the authority of the Secretary with respect to various matters relating to defense, including electric power.

SEC. 3. Limitations. (a) Section 1 of this order does not authorize any officer mentioned in that section to:

(1) Perform any function or exercise any power which cannot be redelegated by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of any delegation of authority to the Secretary;

(2) Redelegate any power or function to any person other than an officer or employee of the bureau or office which he heads;

(3) Appoint or employ any person under section 710 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; or

(4) Issue orders or directives relating to petroleum, gas, or solid fuels.

(b) Existing arrangements for Department representation on interagency and interdepartmental committees and boards dealing with defense functions are hereby confirmed, but the function of specifying the arrangements for such representation as may be necessary is reserved to the Secretary.

(c) The function of establishing policies pertaining to defense matters involving two or more defense areas is reserved to the Secretary.

SEC. 4. Access roads. (a) The Director of the Office of Minerals Mobilization is directed to exercise the function of certifying access roads in connection with the production of metallurgical coal to the Secretary of Commerce under section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended (23 U. S. C., sec. 106) and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 791), pursuant to the Presidential memorandum of March 3, 1952.

(b) The Administrator of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration is similarly directed to exercise the function of certifying access roads in connection with the exploration for strategic and critical metals and minerals and related development.

SEC. 5. Effect on prior actions. (a) Interior Defense Delegation 1 (19 F. R. 9357) to the Administrator of General Services respecting metals and minerals is continued in force. Defense Solid Fuels Administration Delegation 1 (16 F. R. 4590) to the Secretary of Commerce respecting the distribution of coal chemicals produced as byproducts of coke made from coal is continued in force. Petroleum Administration for Defense Delegation 1 (16 F. R. 3389) to the Business and Defense Services Administration [N. P. A.], Department of Commerce, respecting certain products of petroleum and gas origin is continued in force. Defense Minerals Exploration Administration Order 1, as amended, and redelegations made by the Administrator of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration are continued in force. This order shall not be deemed to affect the Voluntary Agreement Relating to Foreign Petroleum Supply, dated May 1, 1953 (18 F. R. 4262), as amended April 15, 1954 (19 F. R. 2278).

(b) This order supersedes Order No. 2781 (20 F. R. 316). (Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.,

sec. 2153); Sec. 168 of the Internal Revenue Code; E. O. 10480, as amended (18 F. R. 4939, 6201, 19 F. R. 7249); Defense Mobilization Order I-7, as amended (18 F. R. 5366, 19 F. R. 7348); Defense Mobilization Order I-13 (19 F. R. 7348); Defense Mobilization Order VII-5, as amended (18 F. R. 6408, 19 F. R. 7349);

Defense Transport Administration Delegation No. 6, as amended, and continued by Organization Order DTA 1, as amended (16 F. R. 4149, 19 F. R. 1071, 20 F. R. 4550); NPA Delegation No. 9, continued by Business and Defense Services Administration Regulation No. 1 (17 F. R. 1908, 18 F. R. 6337); Department of Ag-

riculture, Defense Food Delegation No. 2, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 2369); Federal Civil Defense Administration Delegation 3 (20 F. R. 5957); Federal Civil Defense Administration Delegation 4 (20 F. R. 8733)

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.



Department of State

TERRITORIAL WATERS AND LAW OF THE SEA TOUCHED UPON IN AN ADDRESS BY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE:

Territorial waters and law of the sea, subjects of considerable concern to United States fishery interests, were touched upon in an address by Under Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. The address was delivered at the annual dinner of the American Bar Association at New York City on July 15, 1957. The parts of the address referring to these subjects follow:

"... The law can be made in different ways. The law of the sea has in a measure been strengthened through the experience and action of governments and international organizations in dealing with the Suez Crisis and its aftermath. It may be further developed if at some future date the question of right of transit through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba should become the subject of consideration by the International Court of Justice.

"The law of the sea will be still further strengthened and clarified, I feel sure, by the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea to be held in Europe next year. In this case there will be deliberate and direct efforts to codify and write law by representatives of the various members of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

"I might recall in passing that the United States has a particular interest in the question of the breadth of the territorial sea, which will be considered at the Conference. We hold that international law does not require states to recognize a breadth of territorial sea beyond three miles, for it is our belief that the freedom of the seas, in its widest implications, is the principle fairest to all nations, large and small. . . ."

White House

U. S. COMMISSIONER APPOINTED FOR INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION:

Arnie J. Suomela, Commissioner of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, was appointed by the President as a United States Commissioner on the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, May 10, 1957. Suomela took his oath of office on May 14, 1957.



Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions, hearings, and other chamber actions by the House and the Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition, are covered.



ALASKA STATEHOOD: The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in executive session on July 30 ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 49, providing statehood for Alaska.

ALASKA TIDAL WATERS: H. R. 6760, a bill to grant to the Territory of Alaska title to certain lands beneath tidal waters (excluding title to fisheries resources) and for other purposes; with amendment--was reported to the House by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on July 31 (H. Rept. No. 950). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Similar to S. 2536 introduced July 12.

House Report No. 950, Granting to the Territory of Alaska Title to Certain Lands Beneath Tidal Waters (July 31, 1957, 85th Congress 1st Ses-

sion) to accompany H. R. 6760, 5 pp., printed. This report explains the proposed legislation.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH ON RICE LANDS: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce ordered favorably reported (S. Rept. 780) on July 25 with amendment S. 1552 to establish a program of research for development of commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage.

Senate Report No. 780, Fish Farming (August 1, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany S. 1552, 9 pp., printed. The purpose of the bill, cost estimates, committee action, and departmental reports are presented.

Senate on August 5 passed with amendment and cleared for the House S. 1552.

FISHING VESSEL RIGHTS ON THE HIGH SEAS: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce ordered favorably reported on July 25 with amendment S. 1483, relating to the rights of vessels of U. S. on the high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries. As reported by the Committee, the bill would make it mandatory for the Secretary of State to take action and also require him to report annually to Congress on the status of such claims.

FUR-SEAL CONVENTION: Executive V, 85th Congress, 1st session, was reported on July 29 by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations--an interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, signed at Washington on February 9, 1957, in behalf of Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R., and U. S.; without reservation (Ex. Rept. No. 10).

Executive Rept. No. 10, Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals (July 29, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany Executive J, 85th Congress, First Session, 6 pp., printed. The Committee on Foreign Relations, after having considered Executive J, recommended that the Senate ratify it. The report explains the purpose and background of the convention, and summarizes the provisions. It also indicates the implementing legislation required, the estimated cost to the United States (\$10,000 a year), and the committee action and recommendation.

HAWAII STATEHOOD: The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in executive ses-

sion on July 30 ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 50, providing statehood for Hawaii.

LOAN FUND FOR FISHERIES: H. R. 9019 (Bates), introduced August 1, a bill to authorize the provision of additional capital for the fisheries loan fund established by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA: The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported on July 26, Executive M, 85th Congress, 1st. session--an amendment to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, together with a proposal for amendment originated with the Government of the United Kingdom and contained in a memorandum, dated at London in May 1955--without reservation (Ex. Rept. No. 9).

SMALL BUSINESS ACT AMENDMENT: S. 2504, to extend the Small Business Administration for 1 year and authorize an additional \$75 million for business loans, was passed by the Senate on August 2 with an amendment by Senator Thye, making the act effective as of close of July 31, 1957.

By a voice vote on August 2 the House passed and cleared for the President S. 2504.

S. 2504, was signed by the President August 3, 1957 (P. L. 85-120).

Senate Report No. 597, Extension of Small Business Administration (July 9, 1957, 85th Congress 1st Session), to accompany S. 2504, 6 pp., printed. This report contains a summary of SBA programs, and discusses committee action, purposes of the bill, and changes in existing law.

WATER POLLUTION: H. R. 8932 (Pillion), introduced on July 29, a bill to amend the definition "interstate waters" in the Federal Pollution Control Act to include the Great Lakes, their interconnecting waterways, and the St. Lawrence River; to the Committee on Public Works.

WHALING CONVENTION: The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported on July 26, Executive E, 85th Congress, 1st session--the Protocol to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, which protocol was signed at Washington under date of November 19, 1956, for the U. S. and 16 other governments--without reservation (Ex. Rept. No. 8).

