

LDIR#044
CORRESPON-
DENCE
PROBLEM OF
FISHERIES

the regulations established pursuant hereto shall be liable to a penalty of \$500, for which such vessel may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States of any district within which such vessel may be found."

Sec. 3. Sections 4412 and 4413 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (48 U. S. C. 381) are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY TO THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9410) to authorize and direct the transfer and conveyance of certain property in the Virgin Islands to the government of the Virgin Islands.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Virgin Islands Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the government of the Virgin Islands upon request of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, without cost, the following-described property:

(a) A tract comprising 5 acres, more or less, of parcel No. 3, Estate Upper Bethlehem, Kingshill, Saint Croix, now in use by the government of the Virgin Islands for educational purposes; and

(b) A tract comprising 12.44 acres, more or less, of Bluebeard's Castle Estate, Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, now in use by the government of the Virgin Islands as a catchment area.

Sec. 2. Upon the transfer and conveyance of such property by the Virgin Islands Corporation to the government of the Virgin Islands, the interest-bearing investment of the United States in the Corporation shall be reduced by the appraised value of such tracts.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP ACT OF MARCH 16, 1934

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10679) to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to utilize funds available under section 4 of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451), as amended, and such other funds as may be appropriated, to acquire by lease, purchase, or exchange, small wetland and pothole areas to be designated as "Waterfowl Production Areas." Such small areas shall not be classified as "National Wildlife Refuges," and shall not be subject to the inviolate sanctuary provisions of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING STAMP ACT OF MARCH 16, 1934

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 10803) to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 10803) be recommitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

PROTECTING THE ALASKAN FISHERIES

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 451) requesting the Secretary of the Interior and all departments of Government to protect Alaska-spawned salmon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the salmon fisheries of the Territory of Alaska are a valuable natural resource capable of producing several hundred million pounds of rich protein food annually; and

Whereas this resource provides employment for thousands of United States fishermen and shoreside employees; and

Whereas the resource provides incomes for such fishermen totaling more than \$50 million annually, and provides additional incomes for other employees; and

Whereas the Alaska salmon is spawned in Alaska streams, and returns to those streams at the end of its life cycle for reproduction purposes; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has heretofore recognized the value of said fisheries and the necessity for protecting it, and has enacted laws regulating the taking of salmon by citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, in order to further protect and conserve said fishery resource, the United States Government has entered a treaty with the Governments of Japan and Canada whereby it is understood that citizens of Japan will abstain from taking salmon spawned in Alaskan waters; and

Whereas, notwithstanding such treaty, citizens of Japan have been taking millions of Alaska spawned salmon annually in recent years from international waters where such salmon grow to maturity; and

Whereas citizens of the United States are prohibited from taking such salmon in such international waters; and

Whereas such taking of Alaska salmon by citizens of Japan will destroy the valuable Alaska salmon resource if permitted to continue, and will deprive citizens of the United States of an important protein food resource, employment, and income: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Interior and all departments of Government immediately take such steps as are necessary to protect the salmon fisheries of the Territory of Alaska.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, strike lines marked "1, 2, 3, and 4", and in lieu thereof insert the following:

UNFAITHFUL SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is instructed to urge all departments of Government affected to immediately take such steps as are necessary to protect the salmon fisheries of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to speak out of order, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include an editorial.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it is well that we pause today on the birthday anniversary of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, to honor his memory and, in our recollections, to gain inspiration from the life and the faith of this notable saint.

It is unnecessary to go into detail on the life of St. Patrick, for his life of deep faith is known to all. For, without regard to creed, race, or color, St. Patrick and his memory are esteemed and deeply respected.

Throughout the generations the influence of St. Patrick has been tremendous in the minds of those of Irish blood, and also to countless of millions of those of non-Irish blood.

From the little island of Ireland throughout the centuries have gone her sons and daughters to all corners of the world.

While the population of Ireland is small in relation to that of other countries, the descendants are numerous throughout the world. Their influence is also far reaching; this is particularly so in our own beloved country.

The constructive influence of St. Patrick has grown from generation to generation, and will continue to grow.

His deep faith, his missionary spirit, his wonderful life in the service of God and of mankind have left for all time their indelible imprint upon those of non-Irish blood, as well as those of Irish blood, and upon all persons of religious mind, whether Catholic, Protestant, or Jew.

By pausing today to honor this great man and notable saint, and to reflect upon his life and its meaning and significance, in terms of our own lives, we are better persons for doing so. For St. Patrick's life is an inspiration for all persons to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I insert as part of my remarks the following editorial from the New York Times of Monday, March 17, 1958:

EVERYBODY'S SAINT

One doesn't have to be Irish in order to have an affection for St. Patrick—St. Patrick wasn't Irish, either, not by birth. This doesn't prevent St. Patrick's Day from being the festival of a particular faith and an especial nation, but it does make it possible for those among us who never walked down O'Connell Street or kissed the Blarney Stone or rode in a jaunting car around the Lakes of Killarney to be glad when this saint's day rolls around.

St. Patrick's Day doesn't come in what the calendar says is spring, and that is fair warning. However, there is a kind of spring thought in it. Its green is for Ireland, which is indeed a fair, green land, but it is also be-

[Mr. LAIRD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. McINTOSH].

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] in his tribute to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. During the more than 30 years under his guidance the FBI has achieved a reputation for alertness, fairness, and competence unsurpassed by any other agency of the Federal Government.

Under Mr. Hoover's leadership, the FBI has stood as the Nation's bulwark against lawlessness, immorality, and subversion. The FBI has grown in strength and respect through changes in administration, during depression and prosperity, during war and peace. Mr. Hoover has led his agency in fighting corruption, racketeering, professional criminals, espionage, saboteurs, and subversive groups, Fascist and Communist. Because of his determined support of right and justice, J. Edgar Hoover, in his position of responsibility and trust, has contributed greatly in preserving the moral and ethical standards of our communities and Nation, created respect for our laws, and made it possible for all of us to enjoy greater happiness and freedom.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks at this point in the Record, to pay tribute to Mr. Hoover and to comment on his work for our country and his recent book.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, probably no American knows more about the threat of communism to the United States than J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I highly recommend that every American read Mr. Hoover's book, *Masters of Deceit*, a masterful picturization of what communism is, what its aims are, the real dangers it poses, and what loyal American citizens must know to protect their freedom.

I am in complete agreement with Mr. Hoover's opening statement in his foreword and that is:

Every citizen has a duty to learn more about the menace that threatens his future, his home, his children, the peace of the world.

Mr. Hoover's book details the day-to-day operations of the Communist Party in the United States, the persons involved in this conspiracy against freedom and liberty, and what would happen if the Communists succeeded in overthrowing the Government of the United States.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hoover has more complete knowledge of the Communist threat in this country than anyone else.

This great American has performed another tremendous service for his country in writing this book, giving us a crystal-clear picture of the modus operandi of the American Communist and

a first-class lesson on how we can meet this menace on our home grounds.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with the gentleman from New York in his remarks about the service which J. Edgar Hoover has rendered to the citizens of the United States. He has developed a bureau in our Federal Government which has conducted its very sensitive investigations in a manner that has never brought unfavorable comments.

In doing so, he has trained thousands of FBI investigators who have been imbued with such a fine esprit de corps that after they have left the Government service they have continued their associations together with other investigators who have left the service in the form of an association of former FBI agents.

I have had the pleasure of meeting with the group in northern California and it is both surprising and gratifying to see how they continue to help each other in their chosen civilian fields and at the same time take a leading part in their community for better and more effective government.

UNITED STATES ARMY BAND

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was granted permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the leader of the United States Army Band, Maj. Hugh Currie, of Cambridge, Mass. Cambridge at one time was a part of my district, and Major Currie, as leader of the band, is a friend of every man, woman, and child in the United States. I will place in the Appendix an appraisal of this great patriot and band leader and the Army Band.

INTERNATIONAL LAW SHOULD EMBODY PRINCIPLE OF ABSTENTION AND CONSERVATION OF FISHERIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PELLY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced a concurrent resolution that is of utmost importance to the United States fishing industry. This resolution would express the sense of the Congress as being that President Eisenhower, through such agency and by such means as may be appropriate, should take necessary action to insure, to the extent practicable, that the United States Conference on the Law of the Sea should consider, adopt, and implement the principle of abstention and conservation in any revision of the Articles on the Fisheries or in any other appropriate agreement with respect to fishing and fisheries which is concluded at such conference.

Immediate consideration of this concurrent resolution is urgent because the Conference on the Law of the Sea is now in session at Geneva, Switzerland, and

seeking to deal with world fisheries problems. Meanwhile for the past 3 years the United States fishing industry has been holding meetings on recommendations made by the International Law Commission. The industry has proposals for changes in these recommendations in the interest of conservation and to safeguard the industry which should be insisted upon.

The abstention principle which is recommended is the only safeguard against complete destruction of certain Alaska and Pacific Northwest salmon resources. Obviously, treaties are the only solution to fishery problems between neighboring nations, and other nations which concern joint fishery interests.

The importance of the abstention principle is pointed out by House Resolution 451 which recently was reported favorably by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and will soon come before the House. Having introduced a similar resolution, I am in strong support of House Resolution 451 which would request the Secretary of the Interior and all Departments of Government to protect Alaska-spawned salmon. It should be recognized that the greater part of the life cycle of the west coast salmon is spent in the ocean before their final return to their native waters and streams to plant their eggs and then die.

On the basic principle of abstention the United States has a treaty with Canada and Japan which is supposed to protect on the high seas those salmon originating in Alaska. The North Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the assumption that no Alaska-spawned salmon were to be found east of the 175th parallel, implemented our treaty by an agreement whereby the Japanese would take no fish in the high seas east of this line. But subsequently it was found that the Alaska-spawned salmon penetrate west of the 175th parallel in large numbers and certain runs of Alaska red salmon, as a result of Japanese fishing in the North Pacific Ocean are under immediate menace of extinction.

Mr. Speaker, I trust the House will pass House Resolution 451 when it is considered and our proper Government officials would thus be instructed to take steps necessary to protect our Alaska salmon. But let me say in all frankness, that such a resolution does not go nearly far enough. The abstention principle must be adopted as the international means of conservation. Right now the Japanese instead of conforming to abstention are indicating their intention to curtail the size of their fishing fleet. The solution does not lie in an agreed number of boats, but the problem is concerned with the location and where the fish are taken. Our great resource will be destroyed unless our historic rights are protected.

Bear in mind on the high seas the Japanese fish 7 days a week and do not conform to our conservation methods and regulations. Bear in mind, on the other hand, American and Canadian fishermen are prevented entirely from catching any fish by use of nets in the North Pacific Ocean and in those inter-

when the calendar was called. The objections have been withdrawn.

House bill 6182 is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE WOODS HOLE YACHT CLUB, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Calendar No. 1303, House bill 6623, to which objection was made when the calendar was called. The objection has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6623) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States in Massachusetts to the Woods Hole Yacht Club.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROTECTION OF RED SALMON FISHERIES

Mr. TALMADGE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (S. Res. 263) favoring negotiations with the Government of Japan for the protection of the red salmon fisheries.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, first of all I wish to express my appreciation for the prompt action of the Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the resolution. — The reason prompt action was needed in this case is that the Department of the Interior, through its Fish and Wildlife Service, will promulgate certain rules and regulations on this subject in about 2 or 3 weeks. Already some hearings have been held, and within a short time the fishermen who fish for Alaskan salmon will know where they may fish, how much they may fish, and the dates on which they may fish. The rules and regulations are based largely upon the supply of the salmon and on conservation programs and practices which seem to be called for in the light of the yearly situation.

In the meantime, something needs to be done with reference to the whole subject as it relates not only to our relations with Japan, but also with reference to a

treaty we have with Japan and Canada on the subject.

I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues the growing concern of people on the west coast and in Alaska over this situation, which involves mainly the Japanese fishermen intercepting Alaskan and Pacific Coast salmon on the high seas.

Often in the past, I have brought to the attention of the Senate matters which were of grave importance to American fisheries generally—not only the Alaskan salmon fisheries—and in most cases in the past Congress has been quite sympathetic to the needs of the fishermen.

Today, however, we have reached a point where not only action is needed almost immediately, but where our valuable salmon fisheries of Alaska and the Pacific Coast may cease to exist unless an understanding is reached between the United States and Japan for a cessation of salmon fishing on the high seas, or at least the establishment of a no-man's land or a twilight zone affecting which further rules and regulations may be promulgated.

During the past few years, the records reveal, the Japanese fishermen have extended an all-out effort to exploit salmon feeding on the high seas far from their homeland, and have taken a tremendous toll of these fish which were destined to return to streams in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest.

As the Japanese fishermen increased their take of the salmon on the high seas, the catch of our fishermen began to fall off sharply. That is not a coincidence. Last year, the Japanese caught more than 55 million salmon in the Aleutian area, and at the same time United States fishermen failed to meet expenses because their catches were so poor. I might say that that number 55 million salmon is according to the figures released by the Japanese themselves. I do not know how many more there might have been which they could not count, but that figure is according to their own count, which I assume to be a very conservative figure.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] has just asked, quizzically, "55 million?" Yes; 55 million. At the same time, the United States fishermen have failed in most cases to meet their expenses.

As most of my colleagues in the Senate know, I have never shed many crocodile tears for our fishermen, most of whom have been doing a very profitable business as a rule. However, since the Japanese effort has been going on, most of them have failed even to meet the expense of going up to the Behring Sea and other points in Alaska to fish, and the salmon catches have been decreasing year after year, until the year before last the catch was the lowest in all the recorded history of salmon fishing.

What concerns me is that the open-door trade policy in this particular case may be a great factor, and under it Japan can not only catch our fish, but can dispose of them on our markets at handsome profits, without the require-

ment of paying any duty. The present occupant of the chair [Mr. PAYNE] is quite familiar with the plight of our fishermen, who have been seriously hurt. It is not that we are necessarily against a good free-trade policy, but that we are opposed to the inequities that are involved generally in the fishing problem.

Our tuna fleet on the West Coast is dead. I read in a fish trade paper only the other day that of the immense tuna fleet which is quartered at San Pedro, only three ships put to sea during the past month. The remainder of that fleet is lying idle at the docks. Because of the imports of tuna from Japan, duty free, frozen or fresh, the price of tuna is down to \$270 a ton. No American fisherman can even afford to pay a part of his expenses by selling tuna at such a price.

The facts are not exactly the same with reference to salmon. There is a duty on canned salmon. None of us has any objection to that, although it is subject to some adjustment. Much of the canned salmon is canned in Japan under conditions which the American housewife would not particularly relish. If there were a food and drug act in effect in Japan comparable to the act under which canneries in the United States must work, none of the Japanese canned salmon would ever get on the American market. It becomes a vicious circle when so much of the salmon that spawn on the North American Continent are caught on the high seas and taken back to Japan, canned there, and then shipped to the United States, to the detriment of our fishing industry, whether it be the canning or other aspects of the industry.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, charged with managing fisheries in Alaska, recently informed our fishermen that they will be forced to close down our Bristol Bay fisheries this year if the Japanese fishermen continue their efforts to intercept Alaska salmon as they did during the past season. All our efforts to build up and conserve these valuable salmon runs over the years will be lost.

We were informed that through our participation in the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty with Canada and Japan the security of these fisheries would be established, and that through extensive research programs all parties to the convention would be able to balance the fisheries so that Asian fishermen would not be harvesting North American salmon, and fishermen from the United States and Canada would not fish for Asian salmon.

I sponsored the original treaty and the supplemental legislation which implemented the treaty when it was first made. It was our hope that the treaty would establish a line where the salmon could be separated; that the Asian salmon would go to the shores of Siberia and to the northern Japanese rivers, and similar Asian locations; and that the North American salmon, as they moved, would come back to their spawning grounds on this continent. Based upon some research, the line which was selected was the 175th parallel. It was believed that possibly all the salmon on the east side of the 175th parallel would be

oil is ours," aimed at United States oil companies operating in Brazil.

Canal treaty revisions made by the Eisenhower administration in 1955 have brought numerous financial and economic benefits to Panama. The yearly payment was raised from \$450,000 to \$1,930,000. We returned to Panama \$25 million worth of real estate in Colon and Panama City. Panamanian citizens working in the Canal Zone are now required to trade in Panamanian stores instead of the zone commissaries. But the newspaper *La Nacion* still calls it "the fraudulent treaty."

A columnist in the same paper says January 25, the anniversary of the signing of the document, "should be declared a day of national mourning."

Many of the newspapers do not even acknowledge the legality of the Panama Canal Company, the United States Government agency that operates the waterway. An editorial page column in *La Estrella*, the most important newspaper in the country, calls on the Government of Panama not to deal with the company on the grounds that "it is not a juridical body."

The Panama Government officially is behind this campaign. The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Ernesto Casillero, has called for a 50-50 sharing of the canal revenue. Not the profits, mind you. The present annuity already amounts to more than half the annual net profits. He wants half the gross revenue, and no sharing of the expenses of operation.

The campaign is being stepped up to enlist the sympathy and support of other Latin-American countries. The University of Panama is staging an international seminar of hemisphere economists to consider the scope of the treaty.

Some newspapers go so far as to suggest that Panama should reestablish diplomatic and trade relations with Moscow. Says one columnist: "If Panama should resume diplomatic and trade ties with Russia, we would get sputniks, tractors and machinery. Along with every machine would come a Russian technician, and every technician would be a Communist."

In short, "If the Yankees won't turn the canal over to us, let's go Communist."

PANAMANIAN JINGOISTS IGNORE FACTS OF HISTORY

Mr. Speaker, the extreme lamentations in the various outcrys from the isthmus cannot remain unchallenged. All the world should know that Panama emerged as a sovereign nation under the protection of the United States, and that under this sponsorship it has grown and prospered, as was clearly foreseen by the founding fathers of that republic.

In the field of international relations it has been signally honored. Its statesmen have been members of important international commissions. Its flag now flies on hundreds of merchant vessels in various waters of the world.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Speaker, it is high time to ask if the reckless demagogues and jingoists of Panama are going to cast down the ladder whereby their country rose to independence and eminence, or will the better judgment of its more thoughtful citizens, who are mindful of historic facts, prevail?

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include certain material.)

BRISTOL BAY, ALASKA

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the Delegate from Alaska

[Mr. BARTLETT] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, the residents of Bristol Bay, Alaska, are victims of a grim tragedy. The people of this strategic area depend upon salmon for food, for income, for the foundation of their wholesome, resourceful, self-reliant way of life. During the past 10 years, they have seen the quantity and value of the red salmon yield decline approximately 50 percent. Three times, the President of the United States has declared Bristol Bay a disaster area.

Bristol Bay today is a sombre scene of disillusionment and frustration. Its residents, with characteristic respect for law and foresighted concern for the future, have dutifully observed governmental restrictions designed to promote the cause of conservation. Aware that the great salmon resource of Alaska was developed by the conservation practices of their fathers, and grateful to their forebears for this marvelous legacy, the people of Bristol Bay have willingly sacrificed so that future generations of producers and consumers might enjoy the benefits of Alaska red salmon. The decline of the red salmon yield is not a consequence of indifference to conservation on the part of the people of Alaska. Those who depend directly upon red salmon for their very way of life struggle valiantly to retain a heritage received from their forebears. All credit to them for doing so.

Unfortunately, the effects of the reduced salmon yield are evident not only in the saddened faces of the people of Bristol Bay. The stomachs of little children reveal the consequences of the decline. Reports of malnutrition have reached me from doctors in Alaska, who emphasize the health problem that exists among the fishing people of Alaska who struggle gallantly but sometimes unsuccessfully against the horror of starvation.

Mr. Speaker, a principal cause of the decline of the red salmon yield is no mystery. Modern science has afforded proof that Japanese capture of Alaska-spawned salmon on the high seas of the North Pacific is a basic factor in the creation of this critical situation. In its report accompanying House Resolution 451, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries said this:

In the last few years, takings of salmon by Japanese fishermen in the North Pacific have risen from 2½ million fish per year to 60 million, a large number of which are believed to be of American origin, the taking of which will seriously affect future Alaskan salmon runs. United States fishermen are prohibited from catching salmon on the high seas.

The scientific evidence to support these views is available to those charged with affording protection to the American fisheries on an international level.

We know that the Japanese fish on the west side of the provisional line, 175th meridian west longitude, under terms of the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty of 1952. They operate in season, 7 days a week. They use gill nets. They boast of having harvested during a 10-day period in June 1957 over 5 million red, or Sockeye, salmon.

We know that at 180° where Japanese boats operate about every 5 salmon are of Alaska origin. East of 180°, but still within the area wherein Japanese fishermen harvest, 9 out of 10 salmon are of Alaska origin.

This knowledge of the ways of America-spawned salmon has been achieved through careful study of parasites, scale rings, fin bones, and blood counts. Analysis of these factors has distinguished the American salmon from his Asian cousin. Scientific tagging operations have proved that America-spawned salmon travel west of the provisional line which the Treaty of 1952 tentatively established as the hypothetical limit of their salt-water journey. The line of 175th meridian west longitude is not sacred. It has no properties of magic. The protocol to the treaty of 1952 provided that it was established as provisional, and subject to confirmation or readjustment. The basic principle of the treaty was an agreement by Canada and Japan "to abstain from fishing" for salmon "originating in the rivers of the United States of America." In return, the United States agreed "to continue to carry out necessary conservation measures." I believe that readjustment of the provisional line is long overdue, and that failure of Japan to agree to readjustment is a short sighted unwillingness to promote the objective of the treaty—the conservation of fishery resources for future generations. Indeed, the preamble to the treaty states that it is in the "common interest of mankind" to insure the maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean.

As spring is upon us, the days lengthen and the sun warms the earth and the spirit of man. But this year, Mr. Speaker, I see in the warmth of spring a cold shadow that threatens the way of life of over 7,000 Alaskans and perhaps countless other Americans. It is the shadow cast by the boats of Japanese fishermen, who even now prepare to enter the North Pacific for another frolic among Alaska-spawned salmon. But this may well be the last season when our Japanese neighbors will be able to exploit a resource developed by virtue of the industry and sacrifice of American citizens, for scientists have asserted that another season's activity by the Japanese in harvesting the American-spawned sockeye may cause the extinction of the resource. Donald L. McKernan, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, said only recently:

Japan's high seas fishing policy threatens to exterminate the rich Bristol Bay salmon stocks of Alaska. * * * It is obvious from scientific evidence that a major part of this year's salmon run to Bristol Bay was intercepted by a foreign power on the high seas.

Cannot the commonsense, good will, and enlightened self-interest of Japan be invoked to prevent the destruction of Alaska sockeye salmon? Is a season's catch of Alaska salmon on the high seas worth the extinction forever of a great legacy? Would not Japan, and all the world, benefit by immediate action to save the Alaska salmon?

RECEIVED
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resolution.

the result of that
JAPANESE FISHING ON HIGH SEAS

The House, in approving a resolution this week calling for action of the Secretary of the Interior to urge all federal departments concerned "to immediately take such steps as are necessary to protect the salmon fisheries of the Territory of Alaska" expressed its concern over the taking by the Japanese in the North Pacific of American-spawned red salmon.

In supporting the resolution, Delegate Bartlett stated, "Very little is known about the life of salmon from the time they leave the streams in which they were born until they return to fresh water again to spawn and die. When the North Pacific Treaty was ratified by the other body in 1952, it was assumed that the line marked by the 175th parallel west, east of which the Japanese were not permitted to fish for salmon, would be fully protective of fish of American origin. The treaty provided for research and for moving that line farther west if it were discovered that Japanese fishing was based in substantial part upon fish which otherwise would return to the Alaska coast. The start of the research program was regrettably delayed. Even now it is far from completed. But evidence which cannot be questioned was developed last summer proving that Japanese are indeed taking salmon of Alaska origin, and in great numbers. To make a bad situation worse, immature fish are being caught."

The State Department notified the Congress that the department "has approached the Japanese Government on the subject of Japanese fishing in certain areas of the North Pacific Ocean." Delegate Bartlett stated that negotiations with the Japanese must be carried out before the 1958 fishing starts. "The fishery simply will not stand repetition of that which occurred in 1957," he declared.

Earlier this month the Senate passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to negotiate immediately with the Japanese government for the prevention of further depletion of salmon of North American origin.

ALASKA STATEHOOD

Congressman Pelly, Republican of Washington, stated this week that he will go before the Rules Committee when hearings start on March 27 on the Alaska statehood bill

March 7, 1958

WASHINGTON NEWS-LETTER

By Mary Lee Council

Secretary to E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, Delegate in
Congress from Alaska

JAPANESE FISHING IN NORTH PACIFIC

RECEIVED
MARI 1 1958
ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JUNEAU, ALASKA

The Senate this week, through passage of a resolution, called upon the Secretary of State to negotiate immediately with the Japanese government for the prevention of further depletion of salmon of North American origin.

A few days prior to the Senate action, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee expressed its concern over the taking of salmon of American origin by the Japanese on the high seas in reporting a House resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to urge all government departments concerned to take immediate steps to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Information that the State Department has taken at least preliminary steps was revealed through the release of a letter addressed to Chairman Bonner of the House committee by Assistant Secretary Macomber. "As to the international aspects of the Alaska salmon problem," Mr. Macomber wrote, "the Department of State has approached the Japanese Government on the subject of Japanese salmon fishing in certain areas of the North Pacific Ocean and the effect of that fishing on the Bristol Bay runs of red salmon. The Department understands that the Japanese Government recognizes the problems involved and the Department expects that measures will be taken to assure the continued productivity of the affected salmon resources of North American origin."

By a treaty concluded in 1952 among the United States, Japan and Canada, the Japanese agreed to abstain from fishing stocks of salmon in the North Pacific east of a line tentatively established at 175 degrees west longitude. The agreement included investigations on the origin of salmon and if such a study revealed that fish were of American stock adjustments could then be made including a possible change in any lines.

"Now after four years," Senator Magnuson declared when the Senate was considering the Senate resolution, "we find ourselves in a sad situation in which no one can claim that a North American fisherman has captured a single salmon of Asian origin, but the

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ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JUNEAU, ALASKA

February 14, 1958

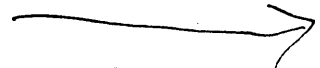
WASHINGTON NEWS-LETTER

By Mary Lee Council

Secretary to E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, Delegate in Congress from Alaska

FISHERY REGULATIONS

change to keep food way to keep posted on



A recommendation that no substantial relaxation in Southeastern Alaska fishing regulations in 1958 be approved was taken to Interior Department officials by Delegate Bartlett in a meeting held this week.

Delegate Bartlett presented his views to Ross L. Leffler, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; Donald L. McKernan, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; and Ralph C. Baker, Chief of the Division of Resources Management, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Speaking directly against the proposal of the Service to increase the effectiveness of Southeastern traps this year, and to permit power equipment on seiners, Delegate Bartlett said he believed he represented the thinking of most resident fishermen in expressing a fear that the taking of more fish after a succession of poor seasons might be ruinous to the pink salmon fishery.

The Fish and Wildlife Service officials reiterated a belief expressed when the proposed regulations were first announced that 1958 will be a big year in the pink fishery and that the increased take of salmon which will occur will be justified by an abundance of fish. They also stated that if their predictions are wrong, they are prepared to move to restrict fishing by reducing the number of fishing days per week.

"My feeling now is that despite the presentations made by fishermen at hearings in Alaska, and elsewhere, followed up by my recommendations this week, the Service will go ahead with its plans," said Delegate Bartlett. "This is a guess. I do not know for sure. But all indications point that way."

Delegate Bartlett was told the Service is predicting a small pink run in 1959 and has warned the industry and fishermen that fishing will be drastically curtailed that year.

MONEY ALLOCATIONS TO ALASKA

JAPAN'S
High Seas
Salmon Fishing

WHAT ARE
THE
PLAIN FACTS

?

Andover Daily Times
March 27, 1958

Alaska

Claim Russia Is Hampering Negotiations

By A. ROBERT SMITH

Times Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The State Department is having considerably more difficulty in solving the problem of Japanese fishing of Alaskan salmon on the high seas than Congress had in telling the diplomats what to do about it.

At the impetus of the senators from Oregon and Washington, the Senate has passed a resolution which declared that "unless emergency action (to stop the Japanese) is taken, the red salmon cycle will be impaired and weakened to the point from which full recovery may never be possible."

The House is expected to follow suit quickly, thus satisfying the complaints of fishing interests from Alaska and the Northwest who want "action" to prevent the Bristol Bay salmon from being rendered extinct. The resolution calls on Secretary Dulles to "immediately initiate negotiations" to get the Japanese to abide by the purposes of the 1952 treaty "in time for the 1958 season . . . to prevent destruction of salmon stocks of North American origin."

Under that treaty, Japan agreed not to fish closer to North America than the 175th meridian, which is 800 to 1000 miles west of Alaska. But unknown at the time, salmon from Bristol Bay go well past that line—and the Japanese have been catching an increasingly large number of them with fleets of catcher boats. The

"Independent in All Things . . . Neutral in None"



Daily News - Miner

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● Misleading the U.S. Senate

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, acknowledged leader of the southern Democrats in Congress, had some help last week in what is certain to be — in the long run — the losing battle to prevent Alaska from becoming a state of the Union.

The senator made a speech on the floor of the United States Senate to insert in the record an anti-statehood editorial by William Prescott Allen which was run as a paid advertisement in a Washington newspaper.

"This editorial," said the august senator, "deals with the question of statehood for Alaska in more realistic fashion than almost any other material I have ever seen on the subject."

Senator Russell was speaking of an editorial from the Daily Alaska Empire at Juneau which said, in part, "To grant statehood to Alaska at this time we would find that the Leftist extreme element in Alaska and Hawaii would undoubtedly run a race in case of war to see which area would voluntarily join the Communist block first, and being next door to Russia, Alaska might go first."

This, Senator Russell says, is realistic. He went on, in his brief speech about the Allen editorial, "It confirms the position I have taken, that the economy of Alaska is not such at this time as to support a state, and that the Congress, instead of voting statehood for Alaska under present conditions, should interest itself in bettering conditions there, particularly in the field of agriculture, so that the people of that territory may be able to purchase their food supplies at a reasonable cost."

That would be a laudable intention on the part of the senator. The fact that he has done nothing

Cordova Times
2-19-58

Sees Injury To Outsiders From Agency

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Pelly (R-Wash) says he will vote against any bill to grant statehood to Alaska which fails to safeguard rights of non-resident fishermen.

"I want to serve notice here and now," he said yesterday, "that my vote is not going to be cast for statehood at the price of sacrificing the rights of American citizens in my congressional district to equal opportunity in Alaska along with those who live there."

"Only the action of the federal court in deciding against territorial tax discrimination in the past has prevented the local Alaska interests from destroying their competition and invalidating rights long established," he said.

He then referred to Senate Bill 30 passed by the 1957 Territorial Legislature creating the Alaska Fish and Game Commission, which he said "is under the permanent and mandatory control of Alaska commercial fishing interests."

Under this agency, which would take over fisheries control after statehood, Pelly said "you can be sure the way is finally open so that by regulation and various devices at long last non-resident fishermen will be excluded from Alaska."

In Alaska, Territorial Tax Commissioner Robert Stevenson was quoted by the Cordova Times as saying that abolishment of taxes on fishing gear was under consideration, along with an increase in non-resident commercial fishing licenses "from \$10 to \$25."

Stevenson's comments, the paper said in its March 13 edition, were made before the Cordova Chamber of Commerce a week ago yesterday. Stevenson had just completed a week of sessions with the Governor's Ad-

Committee on Taxes, at

SEATON APPROVES 1958 FISHING REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Seaton has approved the 1958 Alaska commercial fishing regulations. The department said they reflect the first relaxation of substantial curtailments instituted in 1954 in an effort to halt a decline of the salmon fishery.

The regulations make no substantial changes in the commercial regulations concerning Cook Inlet and Chignik.

Seaton said yesterday he approved the regulations on the basis of forecasts that pink salmon runs in Southeastern Alaska should be considerably better this year than in 1956, the previous comparable period.

The secretary added he had directed Donald L. McKernan, director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, to maintain a close watch on the fish runs.

"If this prediction of a better run of pink salmon does not materialize, immediate steps will be taken to assure proper conservation, Seaton said.

Ross Leffler, assistant secretary for fish and wildlife, said if necessary the bureau will exercise authority contained in the new regulations providing for immediate reduction in the use of fish traps and other gear or further restrictions to conserve the fish runs.

McKernan had reported to Seaton: "Pink salmon have a two-year cycle, and since our data indicate that the 1958 runs should be a great deal better than the parent year

of 1956, some relaxation is warranted."

The departments announcement listed as highlights in the regulations:

1. Use of drum seines and power blocks on purse seine boats in southeastern Alaska will be permitted after having been restricted since 1954.
2. A maximum of 246 of the 406 available fish trap sites of all of Alaska may be used. This compares with 247 trap sites used in 1956.
3. The pink salmon fishery in Prince William Sound will be controlled by a gear timetable in which the closing date automatically adjusted according to the number of units of gear fish.
4. The closing date for the pink salmon fishery on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula is tentatively set for August 5, but may be advanced if expected runs do not materialize. The fall season will open August 18.
5. Use of gill-net boats in the Unimak district will be prohibited as an additional protection of red salmon, as the runs there are known to be destined for Bristol Bay. Runs of red salmon in Bristol Bay are expected to be smaller than in 1957 and greater protection will be given this year.
6. An amendment to control the size of hooks that may be used in personal-use fishing is signed to reduce the size of salmon fishing grounds.

*File - Apr 4, 1958
Arch. Daily News*

Anchorage Daily Times

Robert B. Atwood, Editor and Publisher

Bernard J. Kosinski, Managing Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday

By the Anchorage Times Publishing Co., 820 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska

Page 8

EDITORIAL PAGE

Wednesday, July 23, 1958

This 'Doctor' Rebuffs His Own Patient

IT'S A PUZZLEMENT when an officer of a national organization behaves like Charles H. Callison, conservation director of the National Wildlife Federation.

Callison is a professional conservationist of some national prominence. His influence among other conservationists is great. Anyone interested in the problems of conservation of resources would expect him to take an active interest and to offer sound advice.

It was natural that Petersburg fishermen should turn to Callison for advice on the dwindling salmon runs of southeastern Alaska. They offered to pay his transportation if he would come to Alaska and observe conditions on the fishing grounds.

How did the great champion of conservation respond? By blowing his top and sending an impudent reply, bristling with innuendo and outright insult. He said the invitation "smells like a vicuna coat" and asked if the fishermen "ever try to buy off public officials in this manner."

This rebuff was handed to a group of independent conservation-minded Americans who were willing to spend their own money to bring one of the nation's leading conservationists to study the problem of fish. They did nothing to warrant such insulting treatment.

MR. CALLISON was one of the professional conservationists in Washington who helped the salmon packers to prevent transfer of the fisheries to Alaska immediately under statehood.

This was a most peculiar development. The conservationists placed themselves in strong support of the worst exploiters ever to operate in Alaska. They were misled into using their influence to perpetuate a regulatory system under which the salmon runs have been depleted seriously.

By opposing transfer of the fisheries to Alaska they were opposing a program which would place first emphasis on the conservation of fish instead of

stead of being concerned only with the condition of packers. It is high time that the conservation agencies took an interest in this resource instead of the exploiters who are well on the road toward wrecking it.

MR. CALLISON'S accusation of a "buy off" was absurd.

If the fishermen's offer to purchase his airline ticket is wrong, how does Mr. Callison explain the many and handsome monetary gifts to conservation agencies from individuals and corporations?

And how does Mr. Callison explain the constant exhortation for gifts on the grounds that they are deductible when income taxes are calculated?

How can he explain the existence of the Wildlife Management Institute which has no members and no visible means of support? How can he justify manufacturers of arms and ammunition making donations to support and encourage conservation groups?

If the donation of an airline ticket is wicked, a large part of the total financial support of the conservation movement is equally wicked.

The fishermen in Petersburg, and elsewhere in Alaska, are just as sincere and serious in their conservation efforts as is Mr. Callison or any other conservationist.

What is the difference between the sportsman who wants to perpetuate wildlife so that he can have the enjoyment of hunting, and the commercial fisherman who wants to perpetuate fish so that he can continue to make a living by catching them?

We can see no difference.

Mr. Callison is double-crossing the conservation movement when he champions the packers instead of the fish. He and his coterie of associates in the field of professional conservation at Washington have been misled.

The only possible explanation for the unwarranted impudence and insults from Mr. Callison is the speculation that he knows he is wrong and the Petersburg fishermen hit him where

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Page 6

EDITORIAL PAGE

Tuesday, August 19, 1958

1958 Is Last Year For Fish Traps

FISH TRAPS, the main hate of many Alaskans, are going to be abolished by accident.

A law enacted in 1955 for no particular reason, is going to do what Alaskans have tried to do without success for more than a decade.

The law makes it illegal to build, operate or maintain a fish trap on land or tidelands acquired by Alaska. It had little significance when passed because the territory had no land or tidelands to which it could be applied.

The law takes on significance when Alaska becomes a state. Under the terms of Congress, the state will become the owner of the tidelands. Congress also specified that all the laws of the territory will remain the laws of the state until they are changed by the State Legislature.

In these circumstances, fish traps will become illegal immediately and automatically when Alaska becomes a state. Anyone violating the law will be subject to a fine of \$1,000 or six months in prison, or both.

THIS KIND OF ACCIDENT is fortunate as far as Alaskans are concerned.

Fish traps are blamed for the depletion of the salmon runs. They are so efficient in their fishing operations that they are deadly. A salmon has little chance. The trap decimates the fish population.

This fact has been recognized everywhere else on the Pacific Coast except for Alaska. Washington, Oregon and British Columbia abolished them by law many years ago.

Alaska is the only place where traps are permitted. This wanton and reckless disregard for the needs of conservation is one of the shortcomings of the federal administration.

Under the territorial system of government, the trap owners have been able to preserve their profitable traps through their lobby in Washington.

a deaf ear to the pleas of Alaskans to abolish the traps. The big moneyed interest, with great political power and prestige, have had their way.

THE FISH INTERESTS thought they had Alaskans licked in the fish trap battle. They won an amendment to the statehood bill which continues federal control of the fisheries after statehood. This was only a delaying action, but it was the best they could do at the moment.

The ingenuity of Alaskans has won over the great legal brains and political intrigue of the fish boys.

The 1955 law was passed by Alaskans only as a gesture to show their disapproval of traps. The territory had no land but traps were forbidden on any land or tideland "hereafter acquired."

This action bolstered other actions against traps. In a referendum Alaskans voted almost 10 to 1 against them. The federal government ignored this wish of the people. Alaskans wrote into their state constitution a blanket ban on traps. This provision will not become effective until state control of the fisheries is attained.

Regardless of control of the fisheries, Alaskans are going to abolish traps under that innocuous 1955 law. All the money in Seattle cannot stop it. All the political power the big boys can marshal cannot stop it.

This is the last year for fish traps. This is the last year the Alaska fishermen will be limited in their earnings while the cannery operators take their raw fish from traps.

More than that, this may be the last year the fish interests are the big power in Alaska's political affairs.

Under statehood, Alaskans will have the authority to run their own affairs without being pushed around by the salmon packers.

The packers have held Alaskans in their traps for more than half a cen-

Anchorage Daily Times

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Clarence R. Hafling, Business Manager Bernard J. Kosinski, Managing Editor
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Page 4

EDITORIAL PAGE

Thursday, March 20, 1958

Editor On The Loose—

No Easy End Seen For Fishing Gripes

(Anchorage Times editor and publisher Robert B. Atwood and Mrs. Atwood were members of a party of editors from across the nation which recently toured the world, meeting and talking with heads of states en route. The tour was arranged by the U.S. Society of Editors and Commentators. This editorial is one of a series written by Mr. Atwood while on tour.)

TOKYO, Japan — No easy solution of Alaska's gripes about Japanese fishing operations is in sight here.

From the Alaska point of view the problems are simple to solve. But when they are tossed into a hopper full of world problems, the simplicity is lost and a solution is difficult to find.

Alaskans want the Japanese to quit catching Alaska-spawned salmon. There is evidence that the Japanese fishermen are picking up these salmon before they have a chance to get back to the spawning streams. This leaves the Alaskans with less fish to catch.

Alaskans also complain that the Japanese invade the American markets with their fishery products, especially canned salmon and crab, and undersell the same Alaska products. The Japanese operations are conducted at less cost, making it possible for the product to be sold at a lower price.

American market in certain fields. Besides fish, they have raised havoc in the American textile industry. In the past year they have initiated self-imposed quotas on textiles, plywood and other items in an effort to prevent disruptions in the American economy.

Japanese textile manufacturers have been raising hob with Americans by pirating their most popular designs and placing them on the American markets at low prices. Today the Japanese have established design registration centers at which American manufacturers are invited to register their designs so that the Japanese government can help prevent export of pirated designs.

The present session of the Diet (Parliament) is enacting a law that makes it a crime to export from Japan any textiles with designs that have been stolen from abroad.

This is not as simple a matter as it looks. A Japanese businessman asked what the local manufacturers are supposed to do when an American businessman presents them with an American textile design and says, "If you can imitate this design I will buy 1,000,000 bolts of it." If the Japanese manufacturer turns down the offer, the American will go to Hong Kong and have it produced at a price that can undersell

Original

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

FISHERMEN'S FUND

- - -

Annual Report - December 31, 1957

- - -

1. Financial Statement

2. Statistical Resume

Table I - Number of Claims Filed

" II - Expenditure by Type of Service

" III - Expenditure by Nature of Injury

" IV - Expenditure by Location of Injury

" V - Expenditure by Location of Fishing Grounds

" VI - Expenditure by Type of Gear

" VII - Expenditure by Care and Treatment

" VIII - Expenditure by Residence of Residence
of Fisherman

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
229 Alaska Office Building
Juneau, Alaska

TO: Members of the Senate Finance and the House Ways & Means Committees
of the 1957 Legislature

FROM: C. L. Anderson, Director, Alaska Department of Fisheries

SUBJECT: 1957-1959 Budget Request

In the proposed budget which is being presented to you, the overall Departmental request has been broken down into ten programs or divisions. Some of these have, in turn, been subdivided into two or more sub-programs or projects. Justification for each of the programs and projects is attached.

However, by way of introduction it might not be amiss to call to your attention a few pertinent facts about Alaska's No. 1 industry. From the inception of the industry the production of fishery products increased steadily to a peak in 1936 when the total for all fishery products was 932,343,000 lbs. But since that time, there has, except for a few minor fluctuations, been a steady decline. The 1955 production was only 315,322,898 lbs., approximately 34% of the 1936 catch. This decline has occurred in spite of the fact that certain species, such as halibut, sablefish and various shellfish, have shown a decided upward trend in landings.

This decline has been caused largely by the tremendous drop in the production of salmon: 1936 - 726,853,000 lbs. and 1955 - 203,674,983 lbs. This is a drop of 72%. Secondly, the 1936 herring catch of 172,829,000 lbs. had dwindled to 64,216,435 lbs. by 1955. In 1936 the whaling industry accounted for 8,814,000 lbs. Today we have no whaling industry. However, in this case economic reasons were probably responsible, rather than lack of whales.

Fortunately for Alaska the valuation of the catch has not shown this same decline. Because of the rising spiral of inflation the reverse has happened. Whereas, the 932,343,000 lbs. of 1936 were valued at \$50,073,302; the 1955 catch of 315,322,898 lbs. was marketed for \$69,676,854. If this resource had been properly managed, think what this value might have been today.

As for our sport fishery, you undoubtedly realize its great inherent value to the Territory, both for residents and tourists. But, sadly enough, a great decline in our sport fish, such as trout and grayling, has also manifested itself in most, if not all, the readily accessible waters near our larger centers of populations. In Southeastern Alaska the king and silver (coho) salmon are rapidly becoming favorites with the angler. Around Juneau and Ketchikan, with their great salmon derbies, the value of these species as a sport fish must be considerable. These must be properly managed if the Territory is to reap the greatest possible benefit.

So far as salmon productivity is concerned, Alaska is still in its primeval state. The advances of civilization have been negligible up to the present. The states of California, Oregon and Washington can rightfully blame much of their salmon depletion upon the encroachments of man, such as hydroelectric, irrigation and navigation projects, deforestation, pollution, soil conservation and reclamation schemes, and a host of lesser ones. For all practical purposes Alaska is

The Alaska Sportsmen's Council respectfully requests the consideration of the following proposals by the commercial fishing interests and other interested groups, and by the public, preparatory to presentation of such proposals to the first session of the State Legislature. We earnestly solicit the consultation, advice and cooperation of the commercial interests:

R E S O L U T I O N

For the purpose of providing for the best conservation and management of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska in the long range public interest, and to secure the transfer of such resources to the State of Alaska at the earliest feasible time, the Alaska Sportsmen's Council favors the Commission form of fish and game administration and believes that any such Commission should be established according to the following general principles:

1. Members of the commission should be appointed by the Governor from, and to represent, the State at large, and not on the basis of geographic districts or regions. Such appointments shall be confirmed by the Legislature in accordance with the Constitution.
2. The Commission should be bi-partisan, with the requirement by law that not more than half the members shall be members of the same political party, and should be named for overlapping or staggered terms of six years.
3. The law should specify that the Governor shall make appointments to the Commission on the basis of general knowledge of, and interest in, fish and wildlife resources and the management thereof, and not on the basis of special interest, occupation, or business connection.
4. The Commission shall be a policy-making and regulatory body, with administrative responsibilities assigned and reserved to a chief department administrator and his staff. Department personnel below the level of the Chief Administrator should be career service employees subject to State Merit System laws and regulations.
5. Members of the Commission should be unsalaried, but should be provided per diem and travel-expense reimbursement while engaged in official duties.

the consideration of its member

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
2110 P Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

BULLETIN

ONLY IMMEDIATE PUBLIC PROTEST WILL PREVENT THE SEPARATION AND DIVISION OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

THE NATION'S INVALUABLE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES ARE CAUGHT BETWEEN A POLITICAL PINNACLES MOVEMENT.

BILLS SCHEDULED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION IN THE CONGRESS, ONE OF WHICH HAS ALREADY PASSED THE SENATE, WOULD SPLIT FISHERIES FROM WILDLIFE.

DESPITE ADMINISTRATION'S ADVERSE REPORT ON ABOVE SENATE BILL, THE PRESIDENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT "A BUREAU OF FISHERIES" WOULD BE CREATED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER.

FOLLOWING PRESS RELEASE OUTLINES SERIOUSNESS OF THESE VOTE-SEEKING MOVES.

WIRES AND LETTERS PROTESTING SEPARATION SHOULD BE DISPATCHED IMMEDIATELY TO THE PRESIDENT, TO FRED A. SEATON, THE NEW SECRETARY OF INTERIOR, AND TO YOUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Joint statement by the undersigned national conservation organizations:

It has become clear that the politicians of both parties are willing to barter off the nation's fish and wildlife resources in an effort to win key Senate seats in Washington, California and other coastal states.

They obviously are willing to destroy the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an integrated conservation agency in an effort to appease disgruntled segments of the commercial fishing industry that are having hard times.

The Senate already has passed a bill (S. 3275) sponsored by Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington and Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California after brief discussion on the floor that was featured mainly by misstatements of fact about what the legislation actually would do. This bill would set up a semi-independent Fisheries Commission within the Department of the Interior and transfer to it all fisheries functions of the present Fish and Wildlife Service. Clearly the purpose is to secure an agency that would be dominated by commercial interests which find conservation restrictions distasteful. Similar bills have been introduced in the House.

The Eisenhower administration has encountered with a plan to set up a separate Bureau of Fisheries by executive order. A press release from the White House said the reorganization would take place July 1.

The White House announcement came after the Department of Interior had issued an adverse report on the Magnuson bill. It is also inconsistent with the recent report of the President's own Cabinet Committee on Water Policy, which recommended that the administration of related natural resources should be consolidated and more closely coordinated, not separated more widely by bureaucratic walls.

The national conservation organizations represented here are unalterably opposed to splitting up the Fish and Wildlife Service. We are opposed to it because it would cripple the Service as a conservation agency and because it would not solve the problems besetting the commercial fishing industry.

The different forms of wildlife, including fish, are inescapably related in nature and dependent for habitat on the same basic resources of land and water. Freshwater fisheries and game management are now integrated in a single department in every state except Pennsylvania. Some of the coastal states still maintain a separate agency for marine fisheries, but even there the trend is toward integration under a single department.

Certain vitally-important programs of the Fish and Wildlife Service would be disrupted and crippled by separation. One is the work of the Office of River Basin Studies, which weighs the effect of federal impoundments and devises plans to offset fish and wildlife losses. You can't separate fish and wildlife here.

Another is the Branch of Federal Aid, under which funds for sport fishing projects and game restoration are administered to and with the states by a single Fish and Wildlife Service office.

Furthermore, such a reorganization would have a profound adverse effect upon a major segment of a \$10 billion recreational industry which supplies the growing needs of 40,000,000 American sportsmen. Rapid growth of leisure time is placing increasing emphasis on fish and wildlife resources for recreational purposes. The mounting tensions of modern living are closely involved in the near epidemic spread of psychotic and psychosomatic ills besetting our society. Most outdoor participating sport which provides the needed relaxation is closely dependent upon the fish and wildlife resources.

Both the pending legislation and the Administra-

TO THE ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING AT KODIAK,
ALASKA ON OCTOBER 20, 1958
RESOLUTION BY SOME MEMBERS OF

KODIAK OUTDOORSMEN

FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 37 KODIAK, ALASKA

WHEREAS, these members represent Kodiak Outdoorsmen, aggroup vitally interested in conservation and wise management and utilization of Alaska's valuable natural resources and particularly, its wildlife and fisheries to the benefit of all Alaskans and the economy of the new State of Alaska; and

These resources will not be turned over to the new State of Alaska until proper management of same is indicated by enactment of administrative legislation satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior;

WHEREAS, the organization of the present Territorial Alaska Fish and Game Commission is not considered satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the reorganization of the Alaska Fish and Game Commission be effected by appropriate legislation establishing: Two divisions of equal rank, to be called:

1. Wildlife and Sport Fish
2. Commercial Fisheries

The commissioners for each division to be four, to be qualified and selected wherever possible from separate geographical areas of Alaska. Each division to have a chief selected on the merit basis and the two divisions to have an overall director selected on the same basis. The chiefs to attend the meetings of their division commissioners in a non-voting capacity; the director also attending in voting capacity. In combined meetings of both divisions the chiefs present and non-voting, the director present as a voting member:

The commissioners for each division to be designated as follows:

1. Wildlife and Sports Fish
 - a. Hunter
 - b. Guide
 - c. Sport Fisherman
 - d. Trapper
2. Commercial Fisheries
 - a. Purse Seine or Drift Gear Fisherman
 - b. Troller or trawler Fisherman
 - c. Stationary Gear Fisherman
 - d. Processor

Respectfully submitted for your consideration by the following:

Clyde Hatfield
H. A. McJury

THE CONSERVATION PLEDGE

I give my pledge as an American to save and to faithfully defend from waste the natural resources of my country, its soil and minerals, its forest, waters, and wildlife.

Albert E. Barton
Kim Clark
Fred J. Marshall

PROTECTION OF ALASKAN RED SALMON FISHERIES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Res. 263]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, whose attention was directed by Senators Magnuson, Jackson, and Morse to the depletion of Alaskan salmon resources resulting from intensified Japanese fisheries activity in the North Pacific, reports an original resolution, Senate Resolution 263, to the Senate and recommends that it do pass.

BACKGROUND OF THE RESOLUTION

Early in the present session of Congress, Senators Magnuson, Jackson, and Morse brought to the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations a serious situation existing in the North Pacific fisheries area because of the effects of intensified Japanese fishing activity upon red-salmon stocks of North American origin. In a 10-year period from 1947 to 1957, the red-salmon fisheries yield of the Alaskan area had fallen from 1,887,500 cases valued at \$44,133,000 to 983,000 cases with a value of \$24,651,000.

Information furnished to the committee indicates that this alarming destruction of one of the Nation's important economic resources was attributable almost entirely to the activities of Japanese fishing fleets, and that if this fishing is continued at the same level even the remaining diminished stocks of commercial red salmon would be jeopardized. Conditions have been such that frequently, under United States conservation practices, American fishermen have been restricted to one 24-hour period of red-salmon fishing in the course of a week. American conservation laws, moreover, limit such fishing to United States territorial waters; whereas Japanese fisheries activities are carried out on the high seas.

THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION OF 1952

By treaty concluded on May 9, 1952, between the United States, Canada and Japan (in force June 12, 1953; TIAS 2786), the Japanese

Calendar No. 1310

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 263

[Report No. 1291]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution; which was ordered to be placed on the calendar

RESOLUTION

Whereas the salmon fisheries of the Territory of Alaska are vital to the economic welfare of the Nation as well as to the Territory; and

Whereas the salmon fisheries constitute a valuable natural resource that provides millions of pounds of food and employment for thousands of persons annually; and

Whereas the 1947 red salmon pack was one million eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred cases valued at \$44,133,000; and

Whereas the average red salmon pack for the past ten years has been only nine hundred and eighty-three thousand cases; and

Whereas the wholesale value of the 1957 red salmon pack was only \$24,651,000; and

Whereas in 1952 Japan concluded a treaty with Canada and the United States whereby Japan agreed to abstain from taking salmon spawned in Alaskan waters; and

IMPORTANT

Make checks and other remittances in favor of the State Treasurer and mail same direct to Department of Fisheries, 4015 20th Avenue West, Seattle 99, Wash., or General Administration Bldg., Olympia, Wash.

(Write clearly and distinctly. Be sure to fill in all blank spaces.)

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

Remittances must be by Bank Draft, Express or Postal Money Order, or Check. PAYABLE TO STATE TREASURER.

No. (Leave this space blank)

CASH MONEY ORDER CHECK table with dollar signs

Renewal of (Last year's license No.)

District Puget Sound, Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Willapa Harbor, Wash., 19

1958

Application for Licenses To Take Food Fish and Shellfish

TO DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:

I hereby make application, under the provisions of the law licensing appliances, for taking food fish or shellfish, for one license, the same to be operated in District. If trollgear check whether operated by trolling poles and gurdies or hand pole gear. Check species to be taken with this gear: Salmon Herring Smelt Bottom fish Others. Enclosed is \$ for license fee.

THIS INFORMATION IS REQUIRED FROM APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES.

Name or number of boat Beam Length Net tonnage H. P.

Name of owner Address

Name (Please print) (First name) (Middle name or initial) (Last name)

Place born

Obtained naturalization papers: (Date) (Place) (Not applicable if born in the United States or any possession thereof.)

A corporation duly authorized to do business in the State of Washington

I hereby certify that:

I am a citizen or a bona fide resident of the United States, sixteen years of age or over, and have been have not been for one hundred eighty days next preceding this application a bona fide resident of the State of Washington and I further certify that I am in every way qualified to receive the above-applied-for license.

(NOTE: A bona fide resident is one who has been certified by the U. S. Immigration Service for permanent residency and proof of certification must be shown.) (See Sec. 75.28.020, Ch. 12, Laws of 1955)

(Signed)

Personal license No.

Home address (Street) (City)

Boat license No.

Mailing address (Street) (City)

ALL LICENSES EXPIRE ON DECEMBER 31ST FOLLOWING DATE OF ISSUANCE

License fees on other side



Handwritten mark or signature at the bottom right.