

that if said State of Minnesota shall at any time cease to use such lot for such purpose or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such lot, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 154.]

AN ACT

For the protection of the northern Pacific halibut fishery.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Northern Pacific  
Halibut Act.

SHORT TITLE

Short title. SECTION 1. That this Act may be cited as the Northern Pacific Halibut Act.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms defined.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act "close season" shall mean the period from the 1st day of November in any year to the 15th day of February in the next following year, both days inclusive, unless this period or any part thereof shall be opened to fishing by regulation of the International Fisheries Commission, as empowered by the provisions of the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed on behalf of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, May 9, 1930, or any other close season hereafter established by the International Fisheries Commission in accordance with the provisions of that convention; "territorial waters of the United States" shall mean the waters contiguous to the western coast of the United States and the waters contiguous to the southern and western coasts of Alaska; "territorial waters of Canada" shall mean the waters contiguous to the western coast of Canada; and "convention waters" shall mean the territorial waters of the United States, the territorial waters of Canada, and the high seas, including Bering Sea, extending westerly from the limits of the territorial waters of the United States and of Canada.

Post, p. 1783.

FISHING UNLAWFUL; WHEN

Fishing, etc., for,  
during closed season,  
unlawful.

In prohibited waters.

Unintentional catch-  
ing.  
Not a violation if  
used for food.

Or delivered to fish-  
ery official.

Sale; use of proceeds.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, or catch, or attempt to catch, any halibut (*Hippoglossus*) at any time in any of the territorial waters of the United States closed to fishing under the provisions of the above-mentioned convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance thereof, or under the provisions of this Act, or for any national or inhabitant of the United States to fish for, or catch, or attempt to catch, any halibut at any time in any of the convention waters so closed to fishing, or to violate any regulations established pursuant to the authority of the convention. The unintentional catching of halibut, when legally fishing for other species of fish, shall not constitute a violation of this Act if such halibut shall be used for food by the crew of the vessel catching the same, or be landed and immediately delivered to any official duly authorized by the Secretary of Commerce of the United States to accept delivery, or delivered to the proper authorities of the Dominion of Canada. The halibut delivered to any official of the United States pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds therefrom, exclusive of necessary expenses in connection therewith, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

## UNLAWFUL PORT USE; DEPARTURES

SEC. 4. No person, firm, or corporation shall use any port of or place in the United States to furnish, prepare, or outfit any vessel, boat, or other craft intended to be used in violation of the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery or in violation of this Act, nor shall any person permit, or cause to be permitted, any vessel, boat, or other craft intended to be used in violation of the said convention or of this Act to depart from any port of or place in the United States.

Unlawful use of port to outfit, etc., vessel.

## UNLAWFUL PORT ENTRY; POSSESSION

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any vessel, boat, or other craft having on board any halibut caught contrary to any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act to enter any port or place in the United States, or for any vessel, boat, or other craft to enter any such port or place while upon or in the prosecution of any voyage during which the vessel, boat, or other craft fished or was used in fishing for halibut in convention waters closed to fishing. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to have in his possession in any port of or place in the United States or in any territorial water of the United States any halibut unlawfully caught under the provisions of the said convention or of this Act. It shall also be unlawful for any person to land in any port of or place in the United States halibut caught in convention waters during any period closed to fishing.

Entry of vessel with catch contrary to Act, unlawful.

Possessing unlawful catch.

Landing, etc.

## PENALTY

SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Punishment for violation.

## PATROLS; SEARCHES

SEC. 7. The President shall cause a patrol of naval or other public vessels designated by him to be maintained in such places and waters as to him shall seem expedient for enforcing the said convention and this Act, and any officer of any vessel engaged in such service, and any other officers designated by the President, may stop, board, and search any vessel, boat, or other craft in the territorial waters of the United States and any vessel, boat, or other craft of the United States on the high seas when suspected of having violated or being about to violate any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act.

Patrol of vessels for enforcement.

Searches.

## CANADIAN VESSELS AND NATIONALS

SEC. 8. Every national or inhabitant and every vessel, boat, or other craft of Canada found violating the said convention or this Act shall be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of Canada at the nearest point to the place of seizure or elsewhere as the officials of the United States seizing the same and the authorized officials of Canada may agree upon, and the witnesses and proof necessary to the prosecution of said persons and vessels of Canada shall be furnished with reasonable promptitude to the authorities of Canada having jurisdiction thereof.

Canadian vessels and nationals.

Delivery to Canadian authorities, if violating this Act.

## SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

Seizure, forfeiture, etc., of vessels employed in violation.

*Ante*, p. 143.

SEC. 9. Every vessel, boat, or craft, employed in any manner in violating any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act shall be seized by any collector, surveyor, inspector, officer of a revenue cutter, or person specified in section 7 hereof, and except as provided in section 8 hereof, every such vessel, boat, or craft, including its tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and stores, shall be forfeited to the United States by proper proceedings in the district court of the United States, including the United States District Courts of Alaska, in the judicial district in which the violation is alleged to have occurred; or in the United States district court in the nearest judicial district within the United States, if the violation is alleged to have occurred outside the territorial waters of the United States.

## FISHERIES COMMISSION EXEMPTION

Fisheries Commission exempt when in scientific investigation.

SEC. 10. None of the inhibitions contained in this Act shall apply to the International Fisheries Commission when engaged in any scientific investigation.

## DURATION OF ACT

Duration.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect immediately and shall continue in force until the termination of the convention signed by the United States and the Dominion of Canada, on May 9, 1930, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 155.]

## AN ACT

To accept the grant by the State of Montana of concurrent police jurisdiction over the rights of way of the Blackfeet Highway, and over the rights of way of its connections with the Glacier National Park road system on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the State of Montana.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 8914.]  
[Public, No. 114.]

Rights of way, Blackfeet Highway, Mont. Acceptance of grant by Montana of concurrent jurisdiction over, and connections with Glacier National Park.

Applicability of Federal laws, etc.

Notice to Governor.

Administrative control.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Montana, approved February 27, 1929, granting to the United States concurrent police jurisdiction over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in the rights of way of the Blackfeet Highway, including the highway itself throughout its length between Glacier Park Station and the Canadian boundary line, and including also the rights of way of the highways on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation connecting the Blackfeet Highway with the Glacier National Park road system, including the highways themselves, are hereby accepted, and the laws and regulations of the United States relating to and while in force within the Glacier National Park, so far as applicable, are hereby extended over and within the territory of said rights of way and highways.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the Governor of the State of Montana of the passage and approval of this Act, and so far as the interests of the United States shall require, the said Secretary shall exercise administrative control and jurisdiction over said rights of way and highways through the National Park Service.