



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE:

The April 3 Federal Register contained the following order which delegates authority to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife (a new position established by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956):

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2509, Amdt. 24]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

MARCH 27, 1957.

Order No. 2509, as amended is further amended as indicated below, to delegate authority to the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife:

1. Section 1 (17 F. R. 6793, 8634) is further amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Under Secretary, Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, Administrative Assistant Secretary.* (a) The Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, and the Administrative Assistant Secretary may severally exercise all of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any matter, except:

- (1) The signing of correspondence addressed to the President;
- (2) The issuance of orders delegating the authority of the Secretary;
- (3) The exercise of powers delegated by the President to the Secretary without any authorization for redelegation;
- (4) The issuance of regulatory documents, which are subject to codification in the Code of Federal Regulations (44 U. S. C., sec. 305; 1 CFR 1.10), other than public land orders; and

(5) The making of appointments under section 710 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., sec. 2160).

(b) Notwithstanding the limitation contained in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) The Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, and the Administrative Assistant Secretary may severally authorize officers or employees of the Department to sign on behalf of the United States contracts the provisions of which have been approved by the Under Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, or the Administrative Assistant Secretary; and

(2) The Administrative Assistant Secretary may, in writing, redelegate or authorize the redelegation of such portions of the authority of the Secretary with respect to matters in the field of administrative management, including matters relating to budget, finance, personnel (except appointments under section 710 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended), management research, property management, and administrative services, as the Administrative Assistant Secretary may deem appropriate.

2. A new section, numbered 4 and reading as follows, is added:

SEC. 4. *Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.* (a) The Assistant Secre-

tary for Fish and Wildlife may exercise all of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to any fish and wildlife matters, except

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

(2) The issuance of orders delegating the authority of the Secretary;

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

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

(5) The making of appointments under section 710 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. App., sec. 2160).

(b) Notwithstanding the limitation contained in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this section the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife may authorize officers or employees of the Department to sign on behalf of the United States contracts or loan agreements the provisions of which have been approved by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.

(Sec. 2, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950, 5 U. S. C., 1332-15, note; Sec. 3, Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 1120)

HATFIELD CHILSON,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ALASKA BARS IMPORTS OF KING SALMON EARLY IN THE YEAR:

No king salmon caught in the waters off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, California, or British Columbia could be landed in Alaska before April 15, according to a March 26 ruling of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Regardless of whether the catch was made in open waters beyond the territorial limits, the ruling bars the import

of king salmon during the closed season in Alaska.

The only exception to the landing regulation is that of king salmon taken from those parts of the inside waters of South eastern Alaska open to fishing before the date.

At the same time, it was also announced that the closed season on troll-caught king salmon in the outside waters was extended to April 15. Originally the season had been scheduled to open March 1

**BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
POSTS TO BE FILLED BY
CAREER PERSONNEL:**

Following the policy determined by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton, the intention to appoint career fisheries employees to the key positions of Director and Assistant Director in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the reorganized United States Fish and Wildlife Service was announced on April 2 by Assistant Secretary Ross L. Leffler.

The name of Donald L. McKernan, Administrator, Alaska Commercial Fisheries, for the post of Director of the new Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has been submitted to the United States Civil Service Commission for its approval, and Andrew W. Anderson, Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, has been designated as Assistant Director. Both are career fisheries employees of the Service.

McKernan transferred to the position of Administrator of Alaska Commercial Fisheries in June 1955, after having



Donald L. McKernan

served for 3½ years as Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations in Honolulu, Hawaii. He also had extensive research and administration experience with the Washington State Department of Fisheries, where he was in charge of research on the shellfish resources of the State.

In 1950, McKernan spent four months in Japan as visiting fisheries expert at the request of the Department of the Army. He is a graduate of the University of Washington, and has completed more than two years of graduate work at that university.

of Administrator of Alaska Commercial Fisheries in June 1955, after having served for 3½ years as Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations in Honolulu, Hawaii. He also had extensive research and administration experience with the Washington State Department of Fisheries, where he was in charge of research on the shellfish resources of the State.

Anderson, who was born April 25, 1901 in Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada, joined the old Bureau of Fisheries in 1930 as a statistical and marketing agent. He is a graduate of the College of Fisheries of the University of Washington.



Andrew W. Anderson

In 1937 Anderson organized the Fishery Market News Service which, through a nationwide reporting system, keeps the fishing industry informed on production, shipments, sales, storage, and imports of fishery products. In 1943 he was named Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries. He has served as fishery advisor on United States delegations to FAO conferences, as well as at the conference at Baguio which established the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. In June 1952 he was designated Deputy Administrator of the Defense Fisheries Administration in the Department of the Interior. Previously he had been Chief of the Office of Operations in the defense fisheries organization, and was responsible for much of that agency's functional activities.

**SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
COMMISSIONER NAMED:**

The appointment of Robert H. Johnson, Assistant Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service since 1955, to the position of Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, was announced April 2 by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross L. Leffler.

Johnson, before coming to the Service, was prominent in New England conservation circles and from 1948 to 1955 was Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game of the State of Massachusetts. As

Assistant Director of Fish and Wildlife Service, he was in charge of the wildlife program.

In his new post, Johnson will serve as the immediate and personal assistant to Commissioner Arnie J. Suomela in all matters pertaining to fish and wildlife. He will be vitally concerned with problems of both the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in connection with the



Robert H. Johnson

Commissioner's supervision and coordination of those two units which make up the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Active in the old New England Fish and Game Administrators group and its successor, the Northeastern Fish and Game Commissioner's Association, he was also a member of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners and on its executive committee when he joined the Service staff.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

UNITED STATES CANNED IN BRINE TUNA IMPORTS IN 1957 UNDER QUOTA PROVISIO:

Because of final data furnished by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on the United States pack of canned tuna during the calendar year 1956, a revision has been made in the quantity of tuna canned in brine which may be imported during the calendar year 1957 at the 12½-per cent rate of duty. The amount has been reduced from 45,460,000 pounds to 44,528,533 pounds.

The notice announcing the revision as published in the April 2 Federal Register follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 54331]

TUNA FISH

REVISED TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1957

MARCH 27, 1957.

Treasury Decision 54299 sets forth the estimated quantity of tuna fish which may be entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the calendar year 1957 at the rate of 12½ per centum ad valorem under paragraph 718 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified.

On the basis of final data furnished by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on the United States pack of canned tuna during the calendar year 1956, it has been determined that 44,528,533 pounds of tuna may be entered, or withdrawn, for consumption during the calendar year 1957 at the rate of 12½ per centum ad valorem under paragraph 718 (b) of the tariff act, as modified. Quota-class tuna entered, or withdrawn, for consumption during the year in excess of this quantity will be dutiable at the full rate of 25 per centum ad valorem under paragraph 718 (b).

[SEAL]

RALPH KELLY,
Commissioner of Customs.



Small Business Administration

GROUP LOAN TO BOSTON FISHERIES COOPERATIVE:

The details of a group loan to the Boston Fisheries Cooperative, Inc., for the benefit of the member companies in participation with a Boston bank were published in the March 23 Federal Register as follows:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Office of the Administrator

[SBA Group Loan 2]

GROUP LOAN TO BOSTON FISHERIES COOPERATIVE, INC., FOR BENEFIT OF MEMBER COMPANIES IN PARTICIPATION WITH THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Pursuant to section 207 (a) (2) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, the request of The First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts (hereinafter called "Bank"), on an Application dated June 11, 1956, and Boston Fisheries Cooperative, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts (hereinafter called "Borrower"), on an Application dated June 8, 1956, for an immediate participation of 90 percent of a loan in the amount of \$1,000,000 to be made by Bank to Borrower for the benefit

of certain members of the Borrower, was approved by the Administrator on July 18, 1956.

The Administrator has found that the operations of Borrower and its member firms in connection with said loan contribute to the needs of small business. Prior to the making of this finding, the Administrator consulted with the Attorney General and with the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and the Attorney General has concurred in writing in such finding and approval.

Borrower and the member firms, namely:

- O'Hara Bros.
- Bay Fish Co.
- Baker, Boies & Watson Co.
- Bart Tribuna Co., Inc.
- Blue Sea Fish Co.
- Boston Fish Co.
- Cassius Hunt Co.
- Columbia Seafoods, Inc.
- Coral Sea Fisheries Inc.
- Diamond Fisheries, Inc.
- Eastern Seafood Co.
- F. E. Harding Co.
- Hub Sea Food Corp.
- John Mantia & Sons Co., Inc.
- L. B. Goodspeed Inc.
- New England Fillet Co., Inc.

- No. Atlantik Fish Co., Inc.
- Shamrock Fisheries, Inc.
- Super Snooty Seafood, Inc.
- Warren Fitch Co., Inc.

are hereby granted immunity from prosecution under the Federal Antitrust Laws and the Federal Trade Commission Act, insofar as they may apply to the activities of the said Borrower and the said member firms conducted pursuant to the said loan.

Dated: March 12, 1957.

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Administrator.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1957, p. 87.



Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session)

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees or passed by the Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session) and signed by the President that directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section when introduced and, if passed, when signed by the President; but also shown from month to month are the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some bills.



ALASKA STATEHOOD: H. R. 50 (Bartlett) and other House bills on this subject. Hearings were held by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, March 11-29. An amendment to the bill would leave management of the Territory's fish and wildlife affairs with the U. S. Department of the Interior for five years after statehood. See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 62, for other bills on this subject.

ANTIDUMPING ACT OF 1921 AMENDMENT: S. 1860 (Byrd and Martin) introduced in the Senate on April 12, a bill to amend certain provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921, to provide greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement thereof; to the Committee on Finance. This bill is a companion Senate bill to six or more other bills introduced in the House during this Session. See Commercial Fisheries Review March 1957, p. 59, and April 1957, p. 65, for other bills on this subject.

CHEMICAL ADDITIVES IN FOOD: H. R. 6747 (Harris) introduced in the House on April 9, a bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of chemical additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also: introduced in the Senate on April 16, S. 1895 (Hill and Smith of New Jersey), similar to H. R. 6747; to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 63, for other bills on this subject.

DEPRESSED AREAS AID: H. R. 7029 (Fenton) and H. R. 7046 (Saylor) introduced in the House on April 18, bills to establish a program of financial and technical assistance designed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically depressed areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Similar in purpose to S. 1433 (Martin and others) introduced February 28, also H. R. 5459 (Carrigg) and H. R. 5500 (Van Zandt) introduced on same day in the House. See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1957, p. 59, under title Aid For Depressed Areas for these bills.

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TO BE EVALUATED IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS: H. R. 7465 (Smith of Mississippi) introduced in the House on May 13, a bill to make the evaluation of recreational benefits and fish and wildlife conservation, resulting from any flood control, navigation, or reclamation project an integral part of project planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill provides that the evaluation of fish and wildlife benefits shall be based on standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and upon investigations made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the state fish and game agencies.

FISHERY PRODUCTS SURPLUSES FOR EXPORT: S. 1830 (Magnuson and Jackson) introduced in the Senate on April 9, a bill to provide that certain surplus fishery products may be exported under the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The bill provides for amendment to section 106 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", and the term 'surplus agricultural commodity' shall also be deemed to include herring oil and other fish oil, and any other fishery product, produced in Alaska or elsewhere in the United States, which the Secretary of the Interior certifies to the Secretary of Agriculture as having been determined by him to be reasonably expected to be in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover and anticipated exports for dollars."

FISH HATCHERIES: H. R. 6807 (Withrow) introduced in the Senate April 10, a bill to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Also: S. 1784 (Young) introduced in the Senate April 4, a bill to provide for the establishment of a hatchery in the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 64, for additional bills on fish hatcheries.

FISHING VESSEL RIGHTS ON THE HIGH SEAS: H. R. 5526 (Bonner) introduced March 4, also H. R. 5886 (Tollefson), H. R. 5888 (Wilson), H. R. 5943 (Magnuson) introduced March 12 to 13. These bills would amend the Act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 863) relating to the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in the territorial waters of foreign countries. Hearings were held before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H. R. 5526 starting April 17. The bill was unreported as of May 15. See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1957, p. 59, and April 1957, p. 66, for the above bills.

IMPORT QUOTAS: H. R. 6806 (Van Zandt) and H. R. 6812 (Dorn) introduced in the House on April 10, a bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, and for other purposes; also: H. R. 7072 (Saylor) introduced in the House April 29, H. R. 7527 (Lane) introduced in the House on May 14, and H. R. 7400 (Patterson) introduced in the House on May 9; all referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar in purposes to 15 or more other bills previously introduced, except for methods of establishing the import quotas. See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 64, March 1957, p. 59, and April 1957, p. 66, for other bills on this subject.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OF FOREIGN FISHERY PRODUCTS URGED BY ALASKA: The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska has forwarded to Congress a memorial requesting that immediate and appropriate steps be taken to restrict the importation of foreign-caught and processed fish, and that more stringent international regulations of pelagic fishing be promulgated; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION: Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic, signed at Washington June 25, 1956. Passed the Senate on May 13 by unanimous vote. Provides for permission for the Commission, established by that Convention, to hold its annual meetings outside of North America, if the parties so desire. Sent to President on May 13.

SCHOOL LUNCH ACT TO BE EXTENDED: H. R. 6980 (Elliot) introduced in the House on April 17, a bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to permit junior colleges to participate therein; to the Committee on Education and Labor. Similar to H. R. 3248 (Rhodes) introduced on January 17 (Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 65).

SMALL BUSINESS ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 7543 (Yates) introduced in the House on May 14, a

bill to amend the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Similar or related to numerous other bills previously introduced for the aid of small business. See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957 pp. 66 and 67, and April 1957, p. 66, for similar bills.

SMALL BUSINESS INTERNAL REVENUE AMENDMENT: H. R. 7056 (Widnal) introduced in the House on April 18, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to assist small business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1957, p. 66, for similar bill.

SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF: H. R. 6889 (Harvey) introduced in the House on April 15, a bill to provide a minimum initial program of tax relief for small business and for persons engaged in small business; Also: H. R. 7136 (Laird) introduced in the House May 2; both bills referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1957, p. 67, for additional bills on the subject.

SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERY ACT: H. R. 6769 (Magnuson) introduced in the House on April 9, a bill to amend the Sockeye Salmon Fishery Act of 1947; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1957, p. 67, for other bills on this subject. Also: S. 1806 (Magnuson and Jackson) introduced in Senate on April 4 was reported favorably, with amendments, on May 8 (S. Rept. No. 302), by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senate Report No. 302, Enabling Act to Provide for the Implementation of the Pink Salmon Treaty Between United States and Canada, signed at Ottawa, Canada, December 28, 1956 (May 13, 1957, 85th. Congress, 1st Session) to accompany S. 1806 12 pp., printed. The bill provides for an amendment to the Act making possible the preservation and management of the pink salmon under the coordinated program established for the sockeye salmon between the United States and Canada for the Fraser River system and Puget Sound Area, and provides for funds for United States participation. Presents the testimony of government and private agencies regarding the bill.

SOIL BANK ACT OF 1956 AMENDMENT: H. R. 6714 (Jones) introduced in the House April 8, a bill to amend the Soil Bank Act of March 28, 1956, in order to provide for greater utilization of the technical services and facilities of the State game and fish agencies in the administration of the conservation reserve and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. This bill provides for an amendment to the Soil Bank Act which instructs the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to conservation aspects under this title to consult with soil conservation districts, State foresters, State game fish agencies, land grant colleges, and other appropriate agencies of State governments, and with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in the formulation of programs at the State and county levels.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: H. R. 6871 providing funds for International Fisheries Commissions passed the House on April 17 and was

sent to the Senate. The bill provides for the following amounts for fiscal year 1958:

	1957 Appropriations	1958 Budget Request	1958 House Bill
International Pacific Halibut Comm.	\$ 97,170	109,000	109,000
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	173,550	181,050	181,050
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Comm.	352,725	362,500	362,500
International Commission for the North-west Atlantic Fisheries	3,885	5,030	5,030
International Whaling Commission	420	420	420
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	12,837	15,650	15,650
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	615,000	969,100	915,100
Expenses of U. S. Commissioners	10,000	11,250	11,250
Total	1,265,587	1,654,000	1,600,000

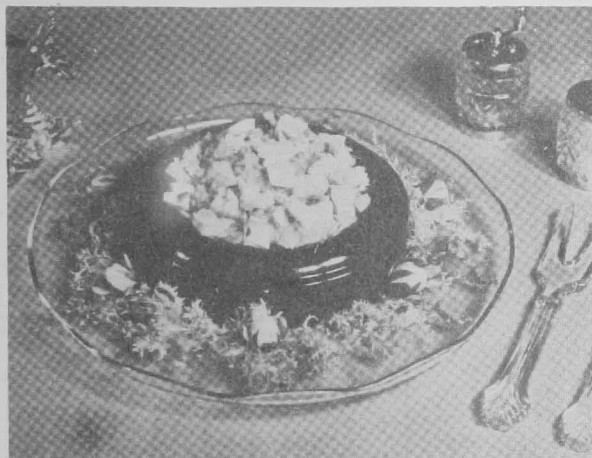
TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT: H. R. 7521 (Dixon) introduced in the House on May 14, a bill to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 with respect to escape clause procedure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, April 1957, p. 67, for S. 1796 (Watkins). Both H. R. 7521 and S. 1796 provide that the findings of the Tariff Commission in escape clause investigations shall be final unless disapproved by a constitutional majority of either house of Congress within 60 days. The bills would eliminate the President from the escape clause procedure.



HALIBUT IS PLENTIFUL

Halibut is now plentiful because early in May the halibut season opened in the cold waters of the North Pacific Ocean, off the coasts of Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska.

Halibut, taken commercially, range in size from 5 to more than 80 pounds, with a very few as large as 400 pounds. The 5- to 10-pound sizes are referred to as "chicken halibut;" those from 10 to 60 pounds, "mediums;" those from 60 to 80 pounds, "large;" and those over 80 pounds, as "whales."



Halibut Salad Ring.

Halibut is a firm and flavorful fish with white, translucent meat. It may be prepared very successfully by any of the basic cooking methods such as frying, baking, broiling, and steaming.

Even though most of the halibut comes from the Pacific Northwest, halibut is available in all parts of the United States, mainly as frozen steaks. Chunks and fillets of halibut are other forms in which it may be purchased.

Frozen steaks or fillets may be cooked without thawing if additional cooking time is allowed.

Home economists of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service suggest that you take advantage of the abundance of halibut steaks and fillets on the market and serve "Halibut Salad Ring" to your family this summer.

HALIBUT SALAD RING

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2 CUPS FLAKED HALIBUT | 1/2 CUP SLIVERED TOASTED ALMONDS |
| 1 CAN (1 LB. 4 OZ.) CRUSHED PINEAPPLE | 1/2 CUP MAYONNAISE OR SALAD DRESSING |
| 2 PACKAGES LIME-FLAVORED GELATIN | 1/2 TEASPOON LEMON JUICE |
| 1 1/2 CUPS BOILING WATER | 1/4 TEASPOON SALT |
| 2 CUPS PINEAPPLE JUICE AND WATER | SALAD GREENS |
| 1 TEASPOON SALT | RED RADISHES |
| 1/4 CUP LEMON JUICE | |

Drain pineapple and save liquid. Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add pineapple juice and water, lemon juice, and salt. Place in a 1-quart ring mold; chill until firm. Combine almonds, mayonnaise, lemon juice, salt, pineapple, and fish. Chill. Unmold gelatin on salad greens and fill center with fish mixture. Garnish with radishes. Serves 6.