



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### ALASKA WALRUS HUNTING REGULATIONS:

Regulations to permit the revival of walrus trophy hunting off the coast of Alaska and promote the native economy by permitting the export of walrus hides by natives have been issued by the Department of the Interior, Assistant Secretary Ross L. Leffler announced May 15.

The regulations were issued under authority granted in legislation passed June 29, 1956, amending an act of 1941 which limited the harvest of the walrus in Alaska. At the time the legislation was being considered in 1956 it was reported that the walrus population has been stable for many years and since the walrus is a polygamous animal, regulated hunting of bulls would not endanger the resource.

Walruses are large marine mammals of subpolar distribution and originally were abundant throughout the Bering Sea region. During the early days of whaling from 1840 to 1890, walruses were hunted ruthlessly. From 12,000 to 15,000 animals were killed annually--far more than the reproductive rate could replace.

The regulations issued by the Department permit walrus hunting and allow the hunter to bring back the head and the hide, but he must donate the meat to the inhabitants of the native village nearest the point of kill for use as food.

The conditions which govern walrus hunting for trophy purposes in 1957 are as follows: The hunting season will extend from May 15 to August 15 and is limited to territorial waters of the Be-

ring Sea, the Chukchi Sea, and the Arctic Ocean north of 59° N. latitude. Walruses may be taken as trophies in this area only by the use of a rifle not smaller than a .30 caliber, and no airplane or helicopter may be used in the taking. An airplane or helicopter, however, may be used to transport a hunter between a settlement or point of outfitting and a native village or other initial point from which a walrus hunt is to start.

A non-native hunter must employ and be accompanied by a native guide when taking a walrus. A payment of a license fee of \$25 is required of non-native residents of the Territory and a fee of \$50 is required if the applicant is not a resident. Natives are exempt from the license requirement.

As in past years, walruses may be taken by natives at any time for food and clothing for themselves and by miners, explorers, or any other persons when in need of food and no other food is available. Under the regulations issued by the Department, it will now be possible to export from Alaska the hides from walruses taken for these purposes.

The hide of a mature walrus, used primarily in industry for buffing wheels to polish silver, is expected to yield from \$100 to \$120 in the light of the average weights of such hides. A firm export market for approximately 200 mature walrus hides each year exists through a commitment made by a firm in Portland, Ore. Assistant Secretary Leffler said the sale and exportation of mature walrus hides should materially enhance the native economy.

The regulations as they appeared in the May 14 Federal Register follow:

## TITLE 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service,  
Department of the Interior

## Subchapter E—Alaska Wildlife Protection

## PART 47—PROTECTION OF WALRUSES

**Basis and purpose.** By an act approved on June 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 372), the prior existing restrictions imposed by the act of August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 632; 48 U. S. C. 248), on the sale and exportation of parts of walruses lawfully taken in the Territory of Alaska by natives for food and clothing for themselves and by miners or explorers or any other person when in need of food were relaxed to the extent that the hides of walruses so taken may be sold and exported under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The amendatory act cited also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe regulations under which walruses may be taken by natives and nonnatives for purposes other than food and clothing.

To implement the Walrus Protection Act, as amended, the following regulations, constituting a new Part 47—Protection of Walruses, are hereby adopted:

## DEFINITIONS

Sec.  
47.1 Meaning of terms.

## FOOD, CLOTHING AND EMERGENCY USES

47.5 General provisions.

## WALRUS HUNTING

47.10 General provisions.

47.11 Open season.

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47.13 Methods and means of taking.

47.14 Guide requirement.

47.15 Utilization, possession and exportation of walruses.

## LICENSES

Sec.  
47.20 General provisions.

47.21 License applications.

47.22 Exemptions.

## SCIENTIFIC PERMITS

47.25 General provisions.

47.26 Permit applications.

47.27 Carrying and exhibiting.

**AUTHORITY:** §§ 47.1 to 47.27 issued under sec. 1, 55 Stat. 632, as amended; 48 U. S. C. 248.

## DEFINITIONS

§ 47.1 *Meaning of terms.* For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean and to include:

(a) *Territory.* Territory of Alaska.

(b) *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(c) *Person.* Individual, association, partnership or corporation.

(d) *Native.* Eskimo, Aleut or other aborigine of one-half or more Eskimo, Aleut or other aboriginal blood.

(e) *Nonnative.* Any person not of one-half or more Eskimo, Aleut, or other aboriginal blood.

(f) *Take.* Pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, trap or wilfully molest or disturb.

(g) *Open season.* The time during which walruses may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

(h) *Export.* Transportation or offering for transportation by any means from the Territory to any place outside the Territory.

## FOOD, CLOTHING AND EMERGENCY USES

§ 47.5 *General provisions.*—(a) *Taking and utilization.* Walruses may be taken at any time and by any means by natives for food and clothing for themselves and by miners or explorers or any other person when in need of food and other food is not available, and the hides or ivory of walruses so taken may be possessed, purchased, sold, bartered, transported within and exported from the Territory, at any time, subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in this section.

(b) *Possession and sale within the Territory.* The hides or ivory of walruses taken in conformity with paragraph (a) of this section may be possessed, purchased, sold, bartered and transported within the Territory by any person at any time.

(c) *Exportation of ivory.* Ivory from walruses taken in conformity with paragraph (a) of this section may be exported only when manufactured or processed in the Territory by carving, drilling, cutting or engraving to such extent as materially to alter its original form and surface.

(d) *Exportation of hides.* Any person at any time may export, without limitation on numbers or sizes of such hides, the hides of walruses taken in conformity with paragraph (a) of this section after first procuring an export permit obtainable without charge upon application to the Administrator, Alaska Wildlife Resources, Juneau, Alaska, or upon application to any game management agent or other officer designated by the said Administrator.

(e) *Marking of packages.* No package containing the hides of walruses subject to exportation under this section shall be exported unless it is clearly and conspicuously marked, labeled, or tagged on the outside thereof to show the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the package, and the number of the export permit required by paragraph (d) of this section.

## WALRUS HUNTING

§ 47.10 *General provisions.* During the open season, by the methods and means, and in the areas open to walrus hunting as specified in this part any person may take (without regard to the food and clothing purposes required by § 47.5) one bull walrus per year. Such walrus or parts thereof so taken may not be purchased, sold or bartered but they may be utilized, possessed, or transported within and exported from the Territory, at any time, subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed by the succeeding sections of this part.

§ 47.11 *Open season.* May 15 to August 15 (dates inclusive).

§ 47.12 *Areas open to walrus hunting.* Territorial waters of the Bering Sea, the Chukchi Sea, and the Arctic Ocean North of 59° N. Latitude.

§ 47.13 *Methods and means of taking.* Walruses may be taken for other than food and clothing purposes only by the use of a rifle not smaller than .30 caliber and no airplane or helicopter shall be used in any manner in the taking of walruses: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of an airplane or helicopter as a means of transportation between a settlement or point of outfitting and a native village or other

initial point from which a walrus hunt is to be conducted.

§ 47.14 *Guide requirement.* Any non-native taking a walrus pursuant to § 47.10 must employ as a guide, a native residing in the vicinity of the hunting area and be accompanied by such guide at the time of such taking.

§ 47.15 *Utilization, possession and exportation of walruses.* The meat of any walrus taken by a nonnative pursuant to § 47.10 shall be delivered without charge to natives residing nearest the hunting area for use as food. The remaining parts of any walrus so taken may not be purchased, sold or bartered but such parts may be possessed, transported within and exported from the Territory subject to the conditions and restrictions specified in this section.

(a) *Possession and transportation.* Parts of any walrus taken pursuant to § 47.10 (other than the meat which may be possessed and used only by natives for food) may be possessed and transported within the Territory by any person at any time: *Provided,* That any person possessing or transporting parts of any walrus not legally taken by himself shall furnish upon request of any person authorized to enforce this part a statement relating the manner in which acquired or the name, license number and address of the person from whom such parts were obtained.

(b) *Exportation of parts of walruses.* Any person at any time may export parts (other than the meat) of walruses taken pursuant to § 47.10 after first procuring an export permit obtainable without charge upon application to the Administrator, Alaska Wildlife Resources, Juneau, Alaska, or upon application to any game management agent or other officer designated by the said Administrator.

(c) *Marking of packages.* No package containing any parts of walruses subject to exportation under this section shall be exported unless it is clearly and conspicuously marked, labeled, or tagged on the outside thereof to show the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the package, and the number of the export permit required by paragraph (b) of this section.

## LICENSES

§ 47.20 *General provisions.* Except as permitted by § 47.5, no non-native shall take any walrus unless at the time of such taking he carries on his person a valid license as required by the Walrus Act of August 18, 1941, as amended by the act of June 29, 1956 (48 U. S. C. 248). Each such license shall bear the signature of the licensee written in ink on the face thereof and such license shall be produced for inspection upon request by any game management agent or other authorized person requesting to see it.

§ 47.21 *License applications.* Each application for a license shall be made on a form furnished by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and shall be accompanied by a fee of \$25 if the applicant is a nonnative resident of the Territory (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925, as amended; 48 U. S. C. 207) and a fee of \$50 if the applicant is a nonresident. If the application is made by mail it shall be accompanied by a bank draft or an express or postal money order payable

to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the amount of the license fee.

§ 47.22 *Exemptions.* No license shall be required of a native nor of any person taking a walrus for scientific or educational purposes in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to this part.

#### SCIENTIFIC PERMITS

§ 47.25 *General provisions.* Permits for the taking, possession and exportation of walrus or parts thereof for scientific or educational purposes will be issued by the Secretary upon such terms

and conditions as are consistent with the protection and conservation of the walrus herds.

§ 47.26 *Permit applications.* Applications for permits to take, possess or export walrus or parts thereof for scientific or educational purposes should be addressed to the Administrator, Alaska Wildlife Resources, Juneau, Alaska.

§ 47.27 *Carrying and exhibiting.* Any permit issued pursuant to § 47.25 shall be carried by the permittee when taking walrus and shall be exhibited to any

game management agent or other authorized person requesting to see it.

Since the foregoing regulations relieve existing restrictions applicable to the taking and utilization of walrus and parts thereof, notice and public procedure thereon are not required and they shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U. S. C. 1091, et seq.)

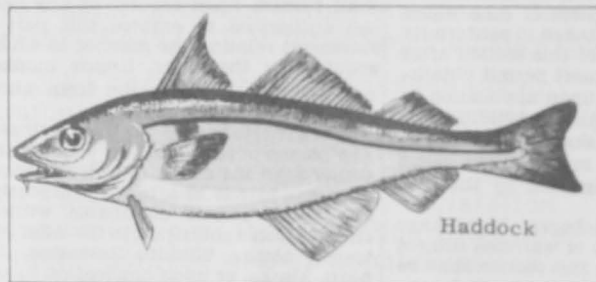
Issued at Washington, D. C., and dated May 10, 1957.

HATFIELD CHILSON,  
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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### PROPOSED NET MESH REGULATIONS FOR NORTHWEST ATLANTIC HADDOCK AND COD FISHERIES:

Notice of proposed changes in net mesh regulations for trawl fishermen operating off the New England coast were carried in the Federal Register of May 30.



The regulations apply to what is officially known as Subarea 5. Interested parties had 30 days in which to comment on the proposed changes.

Under existing regulations haddock fishermen must use nets with mesh no smaller than 4½ inches, but fishermen seeking other species who incidentally

The proposed amendments to the existing regulations (which first entered into force in 1953) deal with three subjects: (1) the species of fish involved; (2) the gear to be regulated; and (3) exemptions from the regulations. Each of the proposed amendments is discussed below in relation to the pertinent section of the existing regulations (Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 155).

I. Species of Fish Involved: The regulations now in force govern only the taking of haddock in the regulatory area described in §155.1 (a). It is proposed to amend the regulations so as to make them applicable to fishing for both haddock and cod. Under the regulations now in force (§155.2) before a person may take haddock in the regulatory area or possess on board a vessel haddock taken in the regulatory area in quantities in excess of 5,000 pounds or 10 percent of all the fish on board the vessel, a person must obtain a registration certificate from the Fish and Wildlife Service. Under the proposed new regulation a person would be required to obtain such a registration certificate before taking cod or haddock in the regulatory area,

catch some haddock have in the past been exempt from the net regulations up to 5,000 pounds or 10 percent of the total catch per trip. Under the proposed regulations this exemption would be continued but the fishermen would have the alternative of operating under a new exemption which would allow them to take haddock not exceeding 10 percent of all trawl-caught fish taken during any one year.

It is also proposed to require cod fishermen to use nets with mesh no smaller than 4½-inches. The same exemption rules will apply to those who take cod incidentally with other catches.

These proposed changes have been recommended by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The net mesh regulations are for conservation purposes to permit the escape of small haddock and cod for possible capture later when they are of a more profitable size.

or possess either cod or haddock taken in the regulatory area in the specified quantities. The regulatory area would not be changed. The procedure for obtaining registration certificates would not be changed.

II. Gear to be Regulated: (a) Mesh sizes: Under the regulations now in force, if a haddock registration certificate has been issued for a vessel, and the certificate is in force the fisherman may not possess on board the vessel a trawl net or nets, parts of nets or netting having a mesh size less than 4.5 inches as determined in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) or §155.3. Under the new regulation, if a registration certificate has been issued for a vessel and the certificate is in force, the fisherman would not be permitted to possess on board the vessel a trawl net or nets, parts of nets or netting made of manila twine having a mesh size less than 4.5 inches as determined under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of §155.3 or a trawl net or nets, parts of nets or netting made of material other than manila twine, unless the net or nets, parts of netting has a selectivity equivalent to that of a 4.5-inch manila trawl net.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has tested the behavior in use of cod ends constructed of the cotton twine most commonly used, as well as cod ends constructed of several types of nylon. Through these tests it has been possible to determine with sufficient accuracy the dry-before-use mesh size for cod ends made of 120-thread cotton and for two types of nylon which have a selectivity equivalent to the selectivity of 4.5-inch manila cod ends. These dry-before-use mesh sizes are contained in the table in paragraph (d) of §155.3 and the Service, following previous practice, will certify cod ends of these types which have the specified dry-before-use mesh size. Section 155.3 (g) provides that cod ends constructed of twines other than manila and which do not qualify for certification under §155.3 (d) shall be considered to have a selectivity equivalent to that of 4.5-inch manila if they are not less than 4.5 inches wet after use when measured in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of §155.3.

The proposed changes relating to fishing gear will not affect persons who continue to use cod ends made of manila twine and any such person may continue to follow the procedure prescribed in the regulations now in force. The proposed changes would affect only those persons who would use cod ends made of twine other than manila. If a person desired to use cod ends of 120-thread cotton or No. 1,000 braided nylon cargo netting, single strand, 43 yards per pound, or No. 400-550 braided nylon parachute cord, single strand, he could have them certified when dry before use under §155.3 (d) if they met the prescribed standards of measurement, i. e., 4.250 inches, 4.875 inches, and 4.750 inches, respectively. If a person did not wish to have them certified, or if they did not meet the prescribed standards of measurement, cod ends made of the materials mentioned could still be used if they were 4.5 inches or larger wet after use when measured in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of §155.3. Certification would not be provided for cod ends made of twines other than those specified in the table in §155.3 (d). A person could use twines other than manila and not listed in §155.3 as this section would be revised provided that they were not less than 4.5 inches wet after use when measured in accordance with §155.3 (b) and (c).

(b) Chafing gear: Under the present regulations, chafing gear may be attached to the underside only of the cod end alone to reduce and prevent damage thereto. Under the new regulations, any person would be permitted to attach a single piece of netting to the upper side of the cod end provided that it met the conditions regarding mesh size, length, and method of fastening specified in §155.3 (h).

**III. Exemptions:** (a) The trip exemption. Under the regulations now in force (§155.5 (a)) a person is not required to register his vessel for haddock fishing or to use the so-called large mesh if, in the course of fishing for fish other than haddock, he at no time takes or possesses on board the vessel quantities of haddock in excess of 5,000 pounds or 10 percent of all the fish on board, whichever is the greater. This exemption has become known as the "trip exemption." Under the new regulations which involve both cod and haddock, this exemption would be continued. Thus, under the new regulations a person would not be required to register a vessel or to use the so-called large mesh if,

in the course of fishing for fish other than cod or haddock, he at no time took or possessed on board the vessel quantities of haddock in excess of 5,000 pounds or 10 percent of all the fish on board, whichever is the greater, and quantities of cod in excess of 5,000 pounds or 10 percent of all the fish on board, whichever is the greater. A person might have on board 10,000 pounds of haddock and cod combined, but not more than 5,000 pounds of either species. Twenty percent of the fish on board may be cod and haddock combined, but no more than half of the 20 percent may be haddock, nor more than half cod.

(b) The annual exemption. The new regulations would provide for a new exemption, one that has been generally referred to as the "ten-percent annual exemption." Under this provision, a person would not be required to register his vessel for haddock or cod fishing, or to use the so-called large mesh, if, in any period of 12 months, while fishing for species other than haddock or cod, he did not take haddock or cod in quantities in excess of 10 percent each of all the trawl-caught fish taken during the same 12 months, even though in any trip, the haddock or the cod taken might exceed 10 percent of all the fish caught during that trip. The haddock and cod combined could total 20 percent of all the trawl-caught fish taken in any 12-month period, but not more than half of the 20 percent could be haddock, not more than half could be cod.

In order to take advantage of this exemption, a person would apply to the Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Boston, Mass. Forms for making application would be provided. With the completed application form a person would submit a certified correct listing by weight, species, and month in which caught, of all the fish caught by the vessel for which the exemption is desired during the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of application. An exemption certificate would then be issued which would be valid for a period of 12 months. During that period, the operator would be required to submit to the Regional Director, after each trip, a certified correct statement listing separately by species and weight, the total quantities of all fish sold or delivered. If during the 12-month period for which the exemption certificate was issued, the vessel were used to take more than the allowable quantities of cod and haddock, the operator would not be eligible to receive a renewal of the certificate when it expired.

If an exemption certificate were issued for a vessel, and the fisherman desired to change operations and fish primarily for haddock or cod in the regulatory area, the fisherman might do so but he would be required first to obtain a haddock-cod registration certificate and comply with the terms of the certificate and §155.3 of the regulations, including the requirement that he use large-mesh fishing gear. Haddock or cod taken under the registration certificate would not be counted in computing the ratio of haddock or cod to trawl-caught fish taken during the 12-month period covered by the annual exemption feature.

The regulations as they appeared in the May 30 Federal Register follow:

## Fish and Wildlife Service

## [ 50 CFR Part 155 ]

## NORTHWEST ATLANTIC COMMERCIAL FISHERIES; HADDOCK AND COD PROVISIONS

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

At its Fifth Annual Meeting held in Ottawa, Canada, June 6-11, 1955, the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, a body created pursuant to Article II of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington, D. C., under date of February 8, 1949, adopted a proposal amending a proposal previously adopted by the Commission in which it had been recommended that the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of haddock in Sub-area 5 of the Convention Area with a trawl net having a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches.

Under the terms of the proposal adopted at its Fifth Annual Meeting the Commission's earlier proposal was so amended as to recommend that all Contracting Governments prohibit the taking of cod, as well as haddock, in Sub-area 5 of the Convention Area with a trawl net having a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches. In the amended proposal the restrictions on the mesh size of a net are stated in terms of a trawl net construction of manila twine, with the provision that when trawl nets other than manila are used they shall have a selectivity equivalent to that of a four and one-half inch manila trawl net. The amended proposal also modified the Commission's previously adopted recommendation that all Contracting Governments restrict the nature and extent of the protective covering (chafing gear) which might be used to reduce and prevent damage to trawl nets used in taking haddock and cod.

At all times since the initial adoption by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries at its meeting held in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada, June 30-July 9, 1952, of a proposal recommending a mesh size restriction for the taking of haddock in Sub-area 5, the Commission's proposals have limited the exemptions to the restriction to persons taking haddock for the purposes of scientific investigation or to persons having in possession on board a vessel haddock in amounts less than five thousand pounds or ten percent by weight of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is larger. At its Sixth Annual Meeting held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, June 11-15, 1956, the Commission so amended the proposal adopted at its Fifth Annual Meeting as to provide for an alternative to the "five thousand pound-ten percent" exemption per fishing trip applicable to the taking of haddock and cod in Sub-area 5. Under the alternative provided by the Commission's amended proposal all Contracting Governments may also exempt from the mesh size restriction any person who does not catch, in any period of twelve months, haddock or cod in quantities in excess of ten percent for each species of all the trawl-caught fish taken by such persons during such period of twelve months.

Acceptance of the proposal adopted at the Commission's Fifth Annual Meeting, as amended by the Commission at its Sixth Annual Meeting, was completed by the Governments of the United States and Canada on November 26, 1956. Accordingly, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, the proposal as adopted and amended entered into force with respect to all Contracting Governments on March 26, 1957.

In accordance with section 4 (a) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950, amendments to existing regulations which are proposed to implement the Commission's proposals, as described above, were submitted to the Advisory Committee to the United States Commissioners on the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries on March 5, 1957, at which time the proposed revised regulations received the approval, in principle, of the Advisory Committee.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237), that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to adopt the regulations set forth in tentative form below to replace Part 155—Haddock Provisions. The proposed regulations, to become effective on or about August 1, 1957, are to be issued under the authority contained in section 7 (a) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1067, 1069; 16 U. S. C. 986), and tentatively are as follows:

- Sec.  
155.1 Meaning of terms.  
155.2 Registration certificates.  
155.3 Restrictions on fishing gear.  
155.4 Temporary suspension of registration certificates.  
155.5 Certain persons and vessels exempted.

AUTHORITY: §§ 155.1 to 155.5 issued under sec. 7, 64 Stat. 1067, 1069; 16 U. S. C. 986.

§ 155.1 *Meaning of terms.* When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section.

(a) *Regulatory area.* The words "regulatory area" mean that portion of the Convention area, including all waters except territorial waters, bounded by a line beginning at the terminus of the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada in Grand Manan Channel at a point in 44°46'35.34" north latitude, 66°54'11.23" west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 43°50' north latitude; thence due west to the Meridian of 67°40' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 42°20' north latitude; thence due east to a point in 66° west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point in 42° north latitude; 65°40' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 39° north latitude; thence due west to the Meridian of 71°40' west longitude; thence due north to a point three miles off the coast of the State of Rhode Island; thence along the coasts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine at a distance of three miles to the point of beginning.

(b) *Haddock.* The word "haddock" denotes any fish of the species *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*.

(c) *Haddock fishing.* The words "haddock fishing" mean and include (1) the catching, taking or fishing for or the attempted catching, taking or fishing for fish of the species *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*; and (2) the outfitting and departure of a vessel for or the return of a vessel from haddock fishing.

(d) *Cod.* The word "cod" denotes any fish of the species *Gadus callarias*.

(e) *Cod fishing.* The words "cod fishing" mean and include (1) the catching, taking or fishing for or the attempted catching, taking or fishing for fish of the species *Gadus callarias*; and (2) the outfitting and departure of a vessel for or the return of a vessel from cod fishing.

(f) *Fishing vessel.* The words "fishing vessel" denote every kind, type or description of watercraft or vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States used in or outfitted for catching or processing fish or transporting fish from fishing grounds.

(g) *Trawl net.* The words "trawl net" mean any large bag net dragged in the sea by a vessel or vessels for the purpose of taking fish.

(h) *Cod end.* The words "cod end" mean the bag-like extension attached to the after end of the belly of the trawl net and used to retain the catch.

§ 155.2 *Registration certificates.* (a) Unless permitted to do so by § 155.5, after the -- day of -----, 1957, no person shall engage in haddock fishing or cod fishing within the regulatory area, nor shall any person possess, transport or deliver by means of any fishing vessel haddock or cod taken within such area except under a registration certificate issued and in force in conformity with the provisions of this part.

(b) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel may obtain without charge a registration certificate by furnishing, on a form to be supplied by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, information specifying the names and addresses of the owner and operator of the vessel, the name, official number and home port of the vessel, and the period for which the registration certificate is desired. The form shall be submitted, in duplicate, to the Regional Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Boston, Massachusetts, who shall grant the registration certificate for the duration specified by the applicant in the form but in no event to extend beyond the end of the calendar year during which the registration certificate is issued. New registration certificates shall similarly be issued to replace expired, lost or mutilated certificates. An application for replacement of an expiring registration certificate shall be made in like manner as the original application not later than ten days prior to the expiration date of the expiring certificate.

(c) The registration certificate so issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall be carried on board the vessel for which it is issued at all times and such certificate, the vessel, its gear and equipment shall at all times be subject to inspection for the purposes of this part by officers authorized to enforce the provisions of this part.

§ 155.3 *Restrictions on fishing gear.* (a) No person shall possess at any time on board a vessel for which a registration

certificate is in force, or use or attempt to use from such vessel, a trawl net or nets, parts of nets or netting of manila twine having a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches as defined in this section, nor a trawl net or nets, parts of nets or netting of material other than manila twine unless it shall have a selectivity equivalent to that of a four and one-half inch manila trawl net.

(b) As used in this section, the term "mesh size of less than four and one-half inches" shall mean: (1) With respect to any part of the net except the cod end, the average size of any twenty consecutive meshes in any row located at least ten meshes from the side lacings measured when wet after use; and (2) with respect to the cod end, the average size of any row of meshes running the length of the cod end located at least ten meshes from the side lacings, measured when wet after use, or, at the option of the user, a cod end which has been approved, in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, by an authorized employee of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as having a mesh size when dry before use equivalent to not less than four and one-half inches when wet after use.

(c) All measurements of meshes when wet after use shall be made by the insertion into such meshes under pressure of not less than ten nor more than fifteen pounds of a flat wedge-shaped gauge having a taper of two inches in eight inches and a thickness of three thirty-seconds of an inch.

(d) For the purpose of approving a dry cod end before use, as contemplated by paragraph (b) of this section, the average mesh size of such cod end shall be determined by measuring the length of any single row of meshes running the length of the cod end, parallel to the long axis of the cod end and located at least ten meshes from the side lacings, when stretched under a tension of two hundred pounds, and dividing the length by the number of meshes in such row: *Provided*, That not more than ten percent of the meshes in such row shall be more than one-half inch smaller when measured between knot centers than the average of the row. A cod end so measured which is constructed of one of the twines and is of not less than the average mesh size specified in the table below for such twine may be approved for haddock fishing or cod fishing by any authorized employee of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service by the attachment to such cod end of an appropriate seal.

Twine:	Average mesh size
4-ply 45-yard manila, double strand.	5.625 inches (5 5/8")
4-ply 50-yard manila, double strand.	5.625 inches (5 5/8")
4-ply 75-yard manila, double strand.	5.625 inches (5 5/8")
4-ply 80-yard manila, double strand.	5.500 inches (5 1/2")
120-thread cotton	4.250 inches (4 1/4")
No. 1000 braided nylon cargo netting, single strand (43 yd. per lb.)	4.875 inches (4 7/8")
No. 400-550 braided nylon parachute cord, single strand.	4.750 inches (4 3/4")

(e) The alteration, defacement or reuse of any seal affixed to a cod end in accordance with this section is prohibited.

(f) The repair, alteration or other modification of a cod end to which a seal has been affixed in accordance with this section shall invalidate such seal and such cod end shall not thereafter be deemed to be approved for haddock fishing or cod fishing. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall preclude the continued use at the option of the user of a cod end having an invalidated seal affixed thereto if such cod end after repair, alteration or other modification does not have a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches as defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(g) For the purposes of this section, a cod end constructed of twine other than manila and not subject to approval and certification when measured dry before use as provided in paragraph (d) of this section shall be deemed to have a selectivity equivalent to that of a four and one-half inch manila trawl net if such cod end has a mesh size of not less than four and one-half inches when measured wet after use in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(h) The use in haddock fishing or cod fishing within the regulatory area of any device or method which will obstruct the meshes of the trawl net or which otherwise will have the effect of diminishing the size of said meshes is prohibited:

*Provided*, That (1) a protective covering of canvas, netting, or other material may be attached to the underside of the cod end only of the net to reduce and prevent damage and (2) a rectangular piece of netting may be attached to the upper side of the cod end only of the net to reduce and prevent damage so long as the netting attached to the upper side of the cod end conforms to the following conditions:

(i) Such netting shall not have a mesh size less than that specified in this section. For the purposes of this paragraph, the required four and one-half inch mesh size when measured wet after use shall be deemed to be the average of the measurements of twenty consecutive meshes in a series across the netting, such measurements to be made with a like gauge inserted into the meshes as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Such netting may be fastened to the cod end of the trawl net only along the forward and lateral edges of the netting and at no other place in the netting.

(iii) Such netting shall not exceed sixteen meshes in length counted parallel to the long axis of the cod end and the width of the netting shall be at least one and one-half times the width of the area of the cod end which is covered; such widths to be measured at right angles to the long axis of the cod end.

§ 155.4 *Temporary suspension of registration certificates.* (a) The owner or operator of any fishing vessel which is proposed to be used in haddock fishing or cod fishing beyond the limits of the regulatory area or is proposed to be used in fishing within such area for species of fish other than haddock or cod, may obtain a temporary suspension of the registration certificate issued for such vessel for the specified period during which such nonregulated fishing is to be conducted.

(b) Temporary suspension of registration certificates shall be granted upon

oral or written request, specifying the period of suspension desired, by an authorized officer of the State of Maine or of the State of Massachusetts or by an authorized officer of any one of the following agencies: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Coast Guard, Bureau of Customs, Post Office Department. Such officer shall make appropriate endorsement on the certificate evidencing the duration of its suspension.

§ 155.5 *Certain persons and vessels exempted.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing contained in §§ 155.2 to 155.4 shall apply to:

(a) Any person or vessel authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to engage in haddock fishing or cod fishing for scientific purposes.

(b) Any vessel documented as a common carrier by the Government of the United States and engaged exclusively in the carriage of freight and passengers.

(c) Any person who in the course of taking fish other than haddock or cod, takes and possesses a quantity of haddock or cod not exceeding five thousand pounds for each, or ten percent by weight for each, of all fish on board the vessel from which the fishing is conducted, whichever is the greater.

(d) Any person who does not take, in any period of twelve months, haddock or cod in quantities in excess of ten percent by weight for each of said species, of all the trawl-caught fish taken by such person in such period of twelve months. Any person desiring to avail himself of the exemption provided in this paragraph shall first obtain a certificate of exemption and shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel proposed to be operated under the exemption authorized in paragraph (d) of this section may obtain without charge a certificate of exemption by furnishing, on a form to be supplied by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, information specifying the name and address of the owner and operator of the vessel and the name, official number, and the home port of the vessel. Each such application must be accompanied by a written statement, certified by the applicant to be correct, listing by weight, species, and catch by month, the total quantities of all fish taken, by means of the vessel to be exempted, during a period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of application. The application form and the certified statement shall be submitted, in duplicate, to the Regional Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Boston, Massachusetts, who shall grant a certificate of exemption valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue and authorizing the use during such period of the vessel for which issued in the taking of haddock or cod within the regulatory area without regard to the registration requirements and restrictions on fishing gear imposed, respectively, by §§ 155.2 and 155.3, so long as the vessel and its fishing gear are not used to take haddock or cod in quantities in excess of ten percent by weight for each species of all the trawl-caught fish taken by means of such vessel during the 12-month period covered by the certificate. Duplicate certificates of exemption shall be issued to replace lost or mutilated certificates. An application for renewal of an expiring

certificate of exemption shall be made in like manner as the original application not later than 15 days prior to the expiration date of the expiring certificate, but no renewal shall be granted if it is determined by said Regional Director that the vessel for which a renewal is sought was used to take quantities of haddock or cod in excess of the allowable percentages during the 12-month period covered by the expiring certificate of exemption.

(2) The certificate of exemption so issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall at all times be carried on board the vessel for which it is issued, and such certificate, the vessel, its gear and equipment, and records pertaining to the catches of fish made by means of such vessel shall at all times be subject to inspection by any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this part.

(3) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel for which a certificate of exemption is in force shall furnish on a form supplied by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, immediately following the de-

livery or sale of a catch of fish made by means of such vessel, a report, certified to be correct by the owner or operator, listing separately by species and weight the total quantities of all fish so sold or delivered. Such reports shall be delivered or mailed, in duplicate, to the said Regional Director.

(4) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel for which a certificate of exemption is in force, who proposes to use such vessel in fishing primarily for haddock or cod during any period of time within the 12-month period covered by the certificate, may obtain a temporary suspension of such certificate in like manner as provided in § 155.4 and may make application to engage in fishing for haddock or cod under a registration certificate as provided in § 155.2. Any haddock or cod taken by means of a vessel for which a registration certificate is in force and by means of haddock fishing or cod fishing conducted in conformity with the restrictions on fishing gear prescribed by § 155.3 shall be excluded from the total of all trawl-caught fish taken during the

applicable 12-month period when computing the ratio of haddock or cod to the trawl-caught fish taken during such period. For the purposes of computing the quantities of haddock or cod so to be excluded, the owner or operator of a fishing vessel covered by a suspended certificate of exemption and taking haddock or cod while operating under a registration certificate shall submit catch reports in like manner as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

Prior to the final adoption of the proposed regulations set forth above, consideration will be given to any data, views or arguments relating thereto which are submitted in writing to the Commissioner, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C., within the period of thirty days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: May 24, 1957.

ROSS LEFFLER,  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.



## Department of State

### NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY UNITED STATES:

The Protocol amending the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries of February 8, 1949, and promulgated at Washington on June 25, 1956, was ratified by the United States on May 22, 1957, the U. S. Department of State announced on June 17, 1957.

\* \* \* \* \*

### INTERNATIONAL WHALING CONVENTION RATIFIED BY JAPAN:

The Protocol amending the International Whaling Convention of 1946, promulgated at Washington on November 19, 1956, was ratified by Japan on May 24, 1956, the U. S. Department of State announced on June 17, 1957.



## Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session)

Listed below and on the following pages are public bills and resolutions that directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries. Public

bills and resolutions are shown when introduced; from month to month the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on the bills shown are published; and if passed, they are shown when signed by the President.



**ALASKA STATEHOOD:** H. R. 7999 (O'Brien, New York) and H. R. 8027 (Saylor) introduced in the House on June 10, identical bills to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 50 (Bartlett) was approved by the House Subcommittee on Territories on May 28, but due to the many amendments a "clean bill," H. R. 7999, was introduced. The new bill was reported (H. Rept. 624) favorably by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on June 25. H. R. 7999 replaces the following bills: H. R. 50 (Bartlett); H. R. 340 (Mack); H. R. 849 (O'Brien); H. R. 628 (Engle); H. R. 1242 (Saylor); and H. R. 1243 (Saylor).

A similar Senate bill, S. 49 (Murray and others), was reported to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs on July 1.

H. R. 7999 contains the following provisions pertaining to fisheries: (1) Transfers and conveys to Alaska certain Federal property used for the conservation and protection of fish and wildlife; (2) further provides that the new State shall receive from the Federal Government 70 percent of the net proceeds derived from the sale of fur-seal and sea-otter skins. (See Commercial Fisheries

Review, February 1957, p. 62, May 1957, p. 71, and June 1957, p. 69 for further information.)

House Report No. 624, providing for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union (June 25, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany H. R. 7999, 93 pp., printed, summarizes in detail the historical background, economic problems, pertaining to Alaska, and primary resources and readiness for statehood. Also gives details on the hearings held and reports since the first Alaska statehood bill was introduced in 1916 (64th Congress). The minority report is also given.

ALASKA FISHERY RESOURCES CONSERVATION: S. 2349 (Magnuson), introduced in the Senate on June 20, a bill to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill revises the White Act and proposes four separate items relating to the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska: (1) repeal of the subsection that requires an escapement of 50 percent of the salmon runs in streams where weirs are operated and substituting flexible rule, (2) the statutory provision that requires a weekly closed period of 36 hours would be changed to allow the Secretary of the Interior to establish weekly closed periods consistent with the need of conservation of the fishery and the public interest, (3) would make the possession of illegally-caught fish a violation of the law, and (4) amends the present law to prohibit the taking of salmon within 500 yards of the mouth of a salmon stream by means of hand rod, spear, or gaff for commercial purposes. Also H. R. 8459 (Bonner) introduced in the House on June 28 and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; the bill is similar to S. 2349.

CHEMICAL ADDITIVES IN FOOD: H. R. 8112 (Miller of Nebraska) introduced in the House on June 13, a bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of food additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar in purpose to six other House bills and one Senate bill previously introduced. H. Res. 273 (Teller) introduced on June 5, a resolution to provide for a House Committee to study subject, referred to House Rules Committee. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 63, May 1957 p. 71, and June 1957, p. 69 for other bills.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TO BE EVALUATED IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS: H. R. 8119 (Selden) introduced in the House on June 13, a bill to make 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. Also H. R. 8293 (Elliot) introduced on June 21. Both bills referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1957, p. 71 for other bill in this subject.)

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REORGANIZATION: Reorganization of Fish and Wildlife Service, Hearing before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Progress of Fish and

Wildlife Reorganization, Pursuant to Public Law 1024, 84th Congress, 2d Session, 40 pp., printed, February 13, 1957.

HAWAII STATEHOOD: S. 50 (Murray) ordered favorably reported by the Sub-Committee on July 1, 1957, to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 64.)

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: H. R. 5189 (Kirwin), a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (including the Fish and Wildlife Service) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. Favorably reported (S. Rept. 476) with amendments June 20 by the Senate Committee on appropriations and passed the Senate with amendments on June 24. The total funds recommended for the Fish and Wildlife Service for fiscal year 1958 is \$25,354,900. This amount was \$1,322,900 more than the amount recommended by the bill as passed by the House. Most of the increase in the Senate version was for the Office of the Commissioner. Funds for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries were cut by the Senate from the \$6,700,000 provided by the House Bill, to \$6,598,510. This represents an increase of \$117,510 in funds for general administrative expenses and a decrease of \$219,000 in funds for management and investigation of resources. The \$583,000 requested for education and training grants, under the Fishery Education Act of 1956 (Public Law 1027, 84th Congress), was disallowed. The sum of \$350,000 was allotted for this purpose in the House-passed bill (passed February 26, H. Rept. 145).

The Senate also firmly recommended that separate administration functions be set up for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The Conference Report (H. Rept. No. 653) was approved by House on June 28 and by the Senate on July 1 and sent to the President for signature. The House accepted all amendments proposed by Senate with the exception of the language to be used in recommendations for the administrative set-up of the two Bureaus.

All amendments to H. R. 5189 proposed by the Senate were adopted in the final conferences Report except for a change under the heading "Reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service" (authorized in the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, Public Law 1024 of the 84th Congress). The bill as finally passed recommends separate administrative services be set up for the two Bureaus. The details as to how this is to be accomplished is left up to the Secretary of the Interior with the proviso that when the plans for separate administrative set-ups are finalized they be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for approval. On the sum of \$583,000 for "Education and Training Grants" authorized by Public Law 1027 of the 84th Congress, which was disallowed by the conferees, the opinion of both Houses of Congress (House Report No. 653) was that more time is required to allow the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to develop more complete plans for this project.

The bill was signed by the President on July 1, 1957 (Public Law 85-77). (See Commercial Fish-



ies Review, March 1957, pp. 59-60 for additional information.)

Senate Report No. 476, Department of the Interior and related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1958 (June 20, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany H. R. 5189, 39 pp., printed. Summarizes the bill and amendments made to House version of the bill (H. Rept. No. 145).

House Conference Report No. 653, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1958 (June 27, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany H. R. 5189, 8 pp., printed. Summarizes the results of the Conference between the House and Senate.

Public Law 85-77, 85th Congress, H. R. 5189, July 1, 1957: An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes. The appropriations as they apply to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service are as follows:

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

###### Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer, \$12,000,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the sport fishery and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

###### Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$5,877,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated herein for the continuation of the construction of the Devils Kitchen Dam on the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, shall be transferred to the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

###### General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$166,190.

##### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

###### Management and Investigations of Resources

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$5,781,000; and, in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 12½ per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, for management and investigations of the commercial fishery resources of Alaska, including construction.

###### Construction

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

###### General Administrative Expenses

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$117,510.

###### Fisheries Loan Fund

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$313,000 of the fisheries loan fund shall be available for expenses of administering such fund.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

#### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$913,200.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed six aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

#### INSECTICIDES STUDY OF EFFECT ON FISH AND WILDLIFE: S. 2447 (Magnuson) introduced

in the Senate on July 2, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying and to provide basic data on the various chemical controls so that forests, croplands, and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar to H. R. 783 (Metcalf) introduced in the House on January 3. See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 64 for other bill on this subject.

LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS: H. R. 6287 (S. Rept. No. 636) passed by the Senate on June 25. An amendment by the Senate proposes that the Office of Education be allotted the sum of \$228,000 for vocational education in the fishery trades.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES ACT OF 1954: H. R. 8035 (Bonner) introduced in the House on June 10, a bill to amend the North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to S. 2212 (Magnuson) and H. R. 7974 (Tollefson).

S. 2212, with amendments; was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (S. Rept. 439) on June 14 and passed the Senate on June 26.

H. R. 7974 (Tollefson) favorably reported (H. Rept. 704) by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on July 2. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1957, p. 69 for additional information on this bill.)

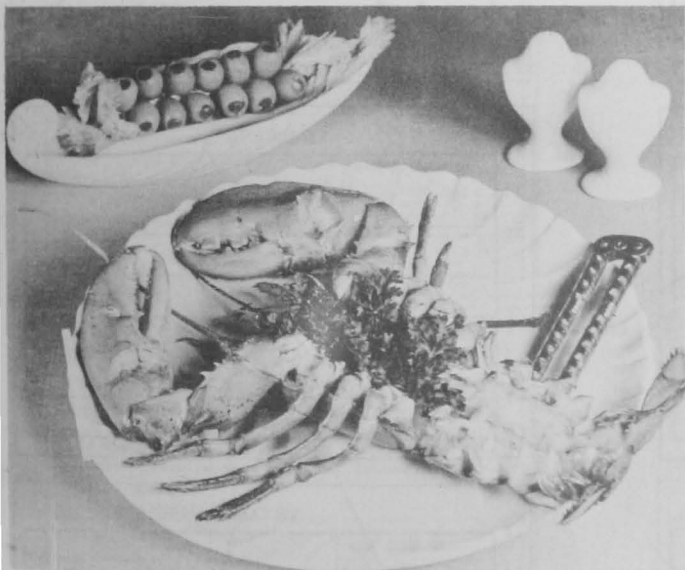
SMALL BUSINESS ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 7963 (Spence) a bill to amend the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended; reported (H. Rept. No. 555) without amendment on June 13 by the Committee on Banking and Currency and referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Passed the House on June 25. This bill rewrites the Small Business Act and provides for making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency to increase the authorization for loans to small business, and reduces the interest rate on loans. Adopted an amendment fixing the period of time within which the administrator is to establish a new definition of small business. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, pp. 66-67, April 1957, p. 66, May 1957, p. 72, and June 1957, pp. 69-70.)

SOCKEYE SALMON FISHERY ACT: H. R. 6587 (Tollefson) a bill to amend the Sockeye Salmon Fishery Act of 1947; with amendment (H. Rept. No. 557) reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union on June 13. S. 1806 (Magnuson) previously passed by the Senate on May 22 was substituted for H. R. 6587 and passed the House on July 1, enrolled and sent to the President for signing on July 2. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1957, p. 67, May 1957, p. 72, and June 1957, p. 70 for additional information.)

### BOILED LOBSTER FOR BARBECUES

As a new angle to backyard barbecues in the summertime, the Fish and Wildlife Service suggests a New England outdoor barbecue featuring boiled lobsters.



BOILED LOBSTERS

Practically everyone enjoys the tender delicately-flavored meat of the northern lobster--"the king of shellfish"--which supplies high-quality proteins, vitamins, and minerals.

Live lobsters, which are dark-bluish green in color, should be purchased by the housewife. They generally weigh from 1 to 3 pounds and are graded in four sizes: chickens, quarters, large, and jumbos. The chicken lobster, weighing about one pound, is the most economical and widely used.

Lobsters must be alive up to the time of cooking. During cooking the color of the shell changes rapidly to "lobster red."

The home economists of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries suggest that you serve baked potatoes and buttered peas along with the boiled lobsters. These can be cooked on the barbecue grill by wrapping them separately in Aluminum foil.

#### BOILED LOBSTERS

2 LIVE LOBSTERS (1 POUND EACH)  
3 QUARTS BOILING WATER

3 TABLESPOONS SALT  
MELTED BUTTER

Plunge lobsters headfirst into boiling salted water. Cover and return to boiling point. Simmer for 20 minutes. Drain. Place lobster on its back. With a sharp knife cut in half lengthwise. Remove the stomach, which is just back of the head, and the intestinal vein, which runs from the stomach to the tip of the tail. Do not discard the green liver and coral roe; they are delicious. Crack claws. Serve with butter. Serves 2.