



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES LIST REVISED: The Secretary of Commerce on January 16 issued a revised List of Essential Activities for use in connection with the revised list of critical occupations released May 7, 1951, by the Department of Labor. No activities were removed from the Commerce list, but several additions were made which in no way affect the fisheries and allied industries. Commercial fishing and food processing are still included in the list.

These lists are prepared for use by the Department of Defense for considering requests for delaying calls to active duty of reservists and the National Guard. They are also made available to local draft boards of the Selective Service System as information to assist them in making determinations on requests for deferment of registrants. These agencies have the responsibility for making determinations on requests for military deferments.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1951, PP. 78-9.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FRESH AND FROZEN TUNA IMPORT DATA REVISED: The manner in which tuna imports are described and declared on import entries filed with Collectors of Customs may sometimes result in the United States import statistics not providing the most effective information from the viewpoint of economic analysis, states a February news release from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

It has recently been found that a situation of this general type has existed with respect to imports of fresh or frozen tuna (Schedule A Commodity Number 0058 000) from Costa Rica and Canal Zone. The situation does not apparently apply to other countries. Some transactions reported as imports of tuna from Costa Rica and the Canal Zone actually represent tuna caught by United States-flag fishing vessels and are, therefore, "Products of American Fisheries" which should be excluded from the import statistics. It should be noted that fresh or frozen tuna of foreign origin is not dutiable. In some cases the importer has not claimed free entry of tuna which are Products of American Fisheries under the provisions applying to such products, but has described them on import entries merely as tuna free under the tariff paragraph applying to foreign tuna (Tariff Paragraph 1756), due to the fact that certain supporting papers must be filed to prove their origin as Products of American Fisheries.

Table 1 shows the fresh and frozen tuna imports January-November 1951 as originally reported.

Since some transactions reported as imports from Costa Rica and the Canal Zone actually represent tuna caught by United States-flag fishing vessels and are, therefore, "Products of American Fisheries" which should be excluded from the import statistics, the Bureau of the Census has been rechecking the 1951 fresh and frozen tuna imports. A check of imports for September 1951 showed that imports from Costa Rica and the Canal Zone during that month were overstated by approximately 60 percent. The Bureau then checked and revised the fresh and frozen tuna import data for the other months of 1951.

The results of the verification of these transactions for January-November 1951 are shown in table 2. It will be noted from these figures that imports from Costa Rica and Canal Zone for January-November 1951 were overstated by approximately 50 percent and the total imports from all countries were overstated by approximately 10 percent. Because of the work involved and because total imports of fresh and frozen tuna were smaller in 1950 and prior years than in 1951, an investigation will not be made of the figures for years prior to 1951.

Arrangements can be made to have the flag of the "catching vessel" shown on future import entries covering arrivals of all fish which may be imported from foreign countries free of duty. This flag information will then make it possible to differentiate between imports from foreign countries and "Products of American Fisheries" so that the transactions may be correctly reflected in the statistics.

Table 1 - United States Imports of Fresh and Frozen Tuna for Consumption, Jan.-Nov. 1951, As Originally Reported (Schedule A Commodity No. 0058 000)

Country of Origin	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$
Canada	68,248	9,958
Mexico	2,650	307
Nicaragua	230,000	34,500
Costa Rica	3,294,329	408,425
Canal Zone	9,314,000	1,243,670
Bahamas	345	28
Ecuador	719,844	81,825
Peru	19,911,078	1,749,731
Chile	164,657	19,878
United Kingdom ...	136,000	9,300
Japan	35,590,991	5,186,016
Total	69,432,142	8,743,638

Table 2 - Fresh and Frozen Tuna Imports from Costa Rica and Canal Zone, January-November 1951 (As Originally Reported and as Revised)

Country	As Originally Reported		As Revised (Foreign Flag-True Imports)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	(\$)	lbs.	(\$)
Costa Rica.....	3,294,329	408,425	1,614,661	200,920
Canal Zone.....	9,314,000	1,243,670	3,900,000	573,450
Total all countries.	69,432,142	8,743,142	62,338,474	7,865,417

Table 3 - United States Imports of Fresh and Frozen Tuna for Consumption, 1950 and 1951

Country of Origin	1951 ^{1/}	1950 ^{2/}
	lbs.	lbs.
Japan.....	35,727,729	25,369,025
Peru.....	20,237,879	13,256,234
Costa Rica.....	1,614,661	9,621,159
Canal Zone.....	3,900,000	5,904,000
Ecuador.....	896,807	973,298
Canada.....	68,248	891,312
Norway.....	-	328,417
Mexico.....	2,650	49,691
Other countries.....	531,002	318,460
Total....	62,978,976	56,711,596

1/REVISED. TUNA CAUGHT BY UNITED STATES-FLAG FISHING VESSELS AND REPRESENTING PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES ARE EXCLUDED.

2/TUNA IMPORTS FROM COSTA RICA AND THE CANAL ZONE INCLUDE A SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY OF TUNA CAUGHT BY UNITED STATES-FLAG FISHING VESSELS WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED IF PROPERLY REPORTED.

It is not known whether the situation which has existed in the case of fresh and frozen tuna has also existed with respect to other fish which are not dutiable (fresh or frozen sea herring, smelts and certain shellfish). If the flag information shown on future entries indicates that fish other than fresh and frozen tuna caught by American flag vessels are being entered under the tariff paragraphs applying to fish of foreign origin, the 1951 import statistics on these other fish will also be investigated.

Table 3 gives the corrected and revised data for imports of fresh and frozen tuna for 1951 as compared with the unrevised data for imports during 1950.



Economic Stabilization Agency

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

INTERIM FOOD MARGIN SURVEY: Survey forms went out to a representative cross-section of the entire wholesale and retail food distribution trade to start the OPS nationwide interim survey of margins and earnings under the OPS grocery ceiling price regulations, according to a December 18 news release.

Receivers of the forms have been requested to fill them out and return them to OPS national headquarters in Washington in the shortest possible time. Data gathered through the forms will permit the agency to determine more accurately whether any adjustments are needed in the markup percentages in the regulations.

The interim survey will give OPS an immediate idea of the earnings position of the food distribution industry and of the nature and scope of the relief, if any, which is justified by the data submitted. It is pointed out that if any adjustment is granted on the basis of findings from this survey it will be temporary, pending completion of a more thorough survey which is to be made jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and OPS. This survey is scheduled to begin shortly after the first of the year.

For details see: Press release OPS-CFR-1111, issued Dec. 18, 1951.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF PRICE ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OR FROM THE REGIONAL OPS OFFICE IN YOUR AREA.

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

RULING ON HEALTH AND WELFARE CONTRIBUTIONS: The Wage Stabilization Board ruled on February 1, 1952, that in certain circumstances employers and employees may place their health and welfare contributions in a temporary escrow fund pending Board action on the schedule of benefits to be financed by the contributions.

General Wage Regulation 19 and Resolution 78, adopted by the WSB last month, deal with health and welfare plans on the basis of the benefits rather than on a cost basis.

The Regulation and Resolution establish certain criteria under which health and welfare plans can be put into effect automatically 30 days after the plan is reported to the Board on a prescribed form, unless the filing party is notified to the contrary.

If the terms of the proposed plan or of the modification of an old plan vary from the definitions of Regulation 19 or contain any of the features listed in the Resolution 78, such plans will be submitted to a newly-established, tripartite health and welfare committee for action.

Some employers and employees agree, however, on a fixed contribution to a fund for health and welfare benefits—so many cents per hour, a certain percentage of payroll, etc.—and leave the benefits to be financed from the fund to be worked out later.

Under Regulation 19 and Resolution 78, the WSB cannot act on a welfare plan geared to costs and must wait until the parties submit the schedule of benefits.

The action of the Board authorizes the parties to start making their contributions to the health and welfare fund immediately and place the money in a temporary escrow fund until the benefits have been spelled out and reported to the WSB for action.

If the benefits ultimately approved by the Board can be financed at a cost less than the contributions agreed on by the parties, the excess shall be returned to the contributing employers and employees.

If no report is filed with the Board pursuant to Regulation 19 within six months of the effective date of each contribution or July 1, 1952, whichever is later, the entire temporary escrow fund shall be returned to the contributing employers and employees in proportion to their contribution.



Department of the Interior

DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

CONTROLLED MATERIALS AVAILABLE FOR FISH PLANT CONSTRUCTION: In mid-January the Defense Fisheries Administration received from the Defense Production Administration an allocation of 712 tons of steel and small quantities of other controlled materials for use in the construction of fish plants during the second quarter of 1952. Requests already received for the materials are now being processed.

Firms requiring more than 25 tons of carbon steel, including not more than 2½ tons of alloy steel, no stainless steel, 2,000 pounds of copper products, and 1,000 pounds of aluminum for the construction of fish plants during the second quarter of 1952 were requested early in January to submit requests for the materials to the Defense Fisheries Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. on NPA form CMP-4C. If less than the quantities of controlled materials indicated above were required, the builder or contractor did not have to submit the CMP-4C form, as he is authorized to self-certify the purchase orders in accordance with the provisions of CMP-Regulation 6.

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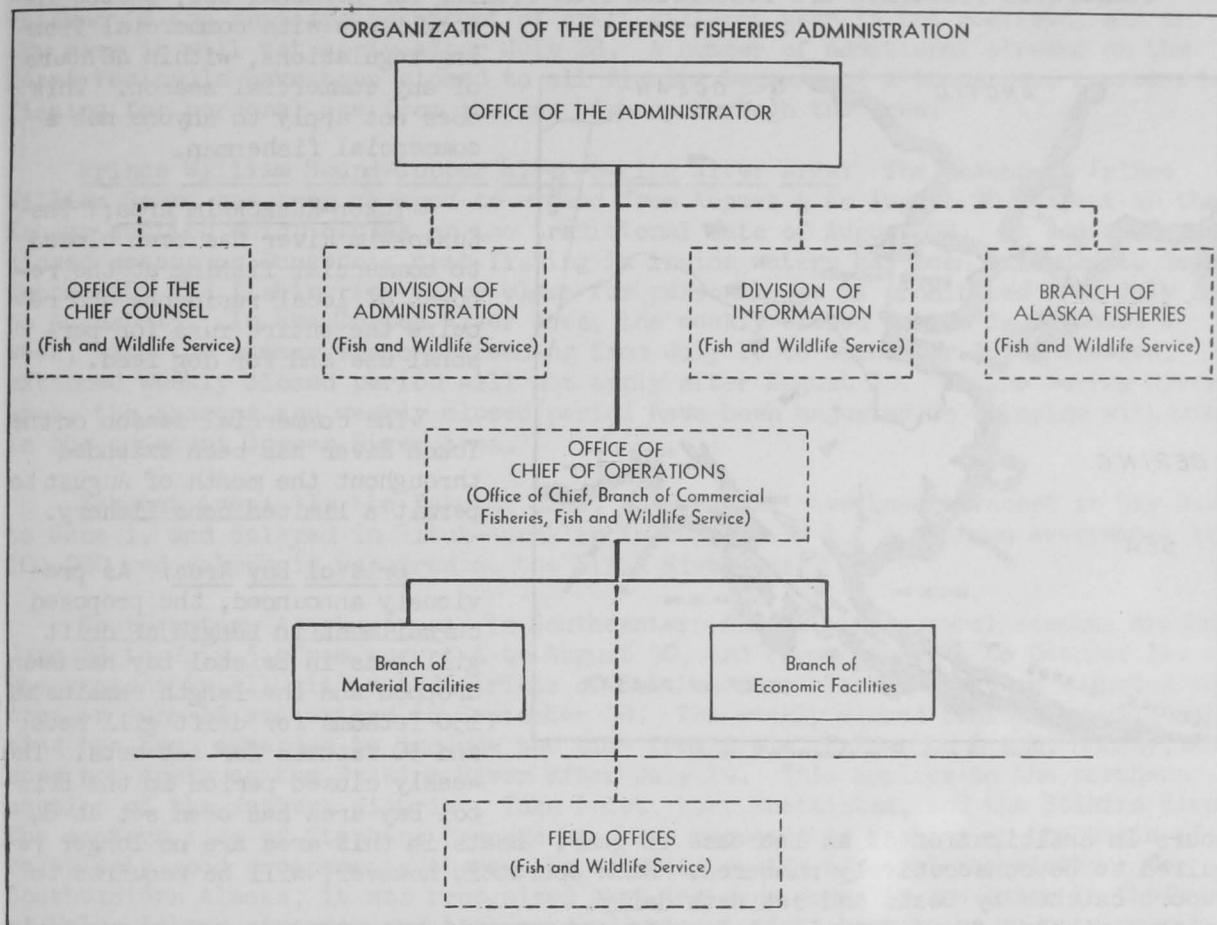
REORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED: The discontinuance of the field offices of the Defense Fisheries Administration, in the interest of economy, and the transfer of the functions of these offices to the seven Market News Service Offices of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, were announced late in October. To effect further economies and to promote greater flexibility in the operation of the Defense Fisheries Administration, there has been a further reorganization.

The present reorganization abolishes the Office of the Program Director, and establishes a new Office of Chief of Operations, which is identical with the Office of the Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries. Thus, A. W. Anderson, as Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, will also operate as Chief of the Office of Operations in the defense fisheries organization. The Branch of Material Facilities (E. A. Power, Chief) and the Branch of Economic Facilities (R. A. Kahn, Chief) of the Defense Fisheries Administration are transferred to operate under Anderson in his new capacity. In addition to the economics effected, this reorganization will facilitate a close working arrangement with the Market News Service Offices and will permit more flexibility in handling the defense workload by having operational supervision under the Chief of a Branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service which is concerned with industrial problems.

Fred F. Johnson, who has been Program Director of the Defense Fisheries Administration, is being designated Executive Officer in the Office of the Administrator of the Defense Fisheries Administration.

Maurice Rattray, formerly Deputy Administrator in the classified service, has

at his own request been transferred to the status of Expert on a part-time basis with the working title of Assistant to the Administrator.



NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOV. 1951, P. 57

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ALASKA FISHING REGULATIONS FOR 1952 ISSUED: New regulations for the protection of the commercial fisheries of Alaska during the 1952 fishing season were signed on February 11, the Secretary of the Interior announced on February 13.

In announcing the changes, the Secretary stated that the proposal made at the hearings to require an opening in trap leads resulted in such conflicting testimony that the matter has been dropped pending further investigation by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the coming season.

Changes of principal interest include a two-day fishing season per week in Cook Inlet; a later season extending from August 4 to August 30 in Prince William Sound; a limited early season for reds and chums in Southeastern Alaska from June 23 to July 5; and a prohibition against personal-use fishing by commercial fishermen during the season.

Highlights of the numerous changes are as follows:

The prohibition against fishing within 500 yards of any dam, fish ladder, etc., has been reduced to 300 feet and now applies to all artificial obstructions in streams.

A new section prohibiting the taking of salmon by snagging in waters not open to commercial fishing has been added this year in response to popular demand.

Commercial fishermen are restricted from fishing for personal use, except in compliance with commercial fishing regulations, within 48 hours of any commercial season. This does not apply to anyone not a commercial fisherman.



ALASKA (SEE OTHER CUT FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA)

hours in anticipation of an increase in gear. Boats in this area are no longer required to be consecutively numbered. Each operator, however, will be required to report catches by boats and set nets daily. Persons fishing for personal use in 1952 will not be required to notify the Service of their intention to do so as was the case last year.

Alaska Peninsula Area: In the Alaska Peninsula area, outer Canoe Bay has been opened to fishing during that part of the regular season prior to July 18, and a fall season has been established in Izembek Bay from August 20 to September 5.

Chignik-Kodiak Area: In the Chignik and Kodiak areas, the opening date is June 16, and fishing in both areas is prohibited with drift gill nets. In the Alitak district of the Kodiak Island area, a minimum escapement of 250,000 red salmon is required, as measured at the Fish and Wildlife Service weirs.

Cook Inlet Area: In the Cook Inlet area, the season has been extended to August 12 in all sections to permit fishing for pinks. The weekly closed period has been extended to 120 hours to offset the tremendous influx of gear anticipated in the drift gill-net

Yukon-Kuskokwim Area: The Kuskokwim River has been closed to commercial fishing at the request of local residents who require the entire runs for personal use and for dog feed.

The commercial season on the Yukon River has been extended throughout the month of August to permit a limited coho fishery.

Bristol Bay Area: As previously announced, the proposed curtailment in length of drift gill nets in Bristol Bay has been dropped and the length remains at 150 fathoms for drift gill nets and 50 fathoms for set nets. The weekly closed period in the Bristol Bay area has been set at 84



SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

fishery. This is in lieu of further curtailment of gear. In addition, tenders taking fish out of the area will be required to report the number of fish on board before leaving, so that the Fish and Wildlife Service can maintain up-to-the-minute statistics on the catches. The drastically extended weekly closed period will be relaxed if the anticipated amount of drift gill-net gear is not realized, and in any case it will not apply after July 28. A number of additional streams on the Kenai Peninsula have been closed to all fishing because of a tremendous increase in fishing for personal use from the new highway through the area.

Prince William Sound-Copper River-Bering River Area: The season in Prince William Sound has been changed to extend from August 4 to August 30, except in the Eshamy section which closes on the traditional date of August 22. In addition, the closed season on Dungeness crab fishing in inside waters has been extended to September 10, and fishing for razor clams for personal use is prohibited from July 1 to August 15. In the Copper River area, the weekly closed period is 84 hours a week, with the summer season extending from July 10 to September 18, inclusive. The extended weekly closed period will not apply after August 10. In the Bering River area, the seasons and weekly closed period have been adjusted to coincide with those in the adjacent Copper River area.

Yakutat Area: In the Yakutat area, the seasons have been advanced in Dry Bay to June 1, and delayed in Situk-Ahrnklin Inlet to July 1. A minimum escapement of 100,000 red salmon is required at the Situk River weir.

Southeastern Alaska Area: In Southeastern Alaska, the general seasons are from June 23 to July 5, from August 4 to August 30, and from October 6 to October 11. The seasons in all gill-net districts of Southeastern Alaska have been adjusted to open on June 18 and extend to September 30. The weekly closed period for gill-netting has been extended to include the time from 6 a.m. Friday to 6 a.m. Monday, but does not apply on the Stikine River after July 19. This applies to the northern section of the Western district, Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and the Stikine River. The eastern side of Stephens Passage has been reopened to fishing on the basis of relatively good escapements there. In arriving at the seasonal restrictions for Southeastern Alaska, it was recognized that the runs normally are later in the Prince of Wales Island streams, and that some adjustment might have to be made to permit fishing after August 30 if good runs appear. Prompt changes of this nature are provided for by a delegation of authority to responsible field officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service to extend or curtail fishing seasons to meet conditions as they occur.



Interstate Commerce Commission

PUBLICATION OF INCREASED EXPRESS RATES AUTHORIZED: The Railway Express Agency was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission the latter part of January to publish an increased charge of 6 cents per shipment on all LCL rail express shipments moving at first-class rates and multiples thereof and at second-class rates and charges. The increase was requested by the Railway Express Agency on the basis of higher wage costs under an escalator clause in the contract with a labor union.

Increased express rates and charges were authorized in Interstate Commerce Commission docket Ex Parte No. 177, according to a recent announcement by that agency. Based on the record in the proceedings, and as a result of the third supplemental petition dated January 16, 1952, by the Railway Express Agency and Class I Railroads for authority to increase first-class rates and multiples thereof and second-class

rates and charges on one day's notice by publishing an additional charge of 6 cents per shipment on all less-than-carload rail express shipments moving at first-class rates and multiples thereof and at second-class rates and charges:"

The ICC ordered, "That the orders heretofore entered in this proceeding, and outstanding unexpired orders in other proceedings be, and they are hereby, modified so as to permit publication of the increases in express rates and charges above specified in said petition dated January 16, 1952."

Particular note should be made that this action is not applicable to fishery products shipments made under the commodity tariffs published by the Railway Express Agency, Inc.

It was further ordered, "That the authorization does not constitute an approval of any increases in express rates and charges which may be published hereunder and is without prejudice to any conclusion which the Commission may reach as to their lawfulness pursuant to any investigation which may be instituted upon suspension, complaint, or the Commission's own motion."

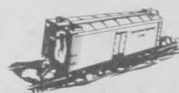
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INCREASED LCL EXPRESS FISH RATES BETWEEN MIDWEST AND EASTERN POINTS DENIED BY ICC: The Railway Express Agency in 1949 proposed LCL rates for fresh fish and shellfish shipments from producing points and markets in the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi River areas to destinations generally north of the Ohio River and east of the Missouri River, except in New England. On January 16 this year the Interstate Commerce Commission announced its findings to the effect that the increased rates were "not shown to be just and reasonable." The Commission ordered that schedules be cancelled on or before February 25, 1952, and stated that proceedings in Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 5730, which covered these proposed increases, be discontinued.

In its conclusion the Commission's report states:

"In the final report in Ex Parte No. 177, after considering evidence which, in general, differed little from that before us here, the Commission disapproved increases on seafood such as those herein proposed, and approved increases in commodity rates and charges on food and drink, including seafood, of 22.5 cents per shipment on shipments under 100 pounds, and 22.5 cents per 100 pounds, minimum charge \$1.50 per shipment, on shipments of 100 pounds or over. The record before us warrants like conclusions with respect to the increases here proposed."

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1951, P. 58.



Department of Labor

"MASTERS AND PILOTS" DEFINITION EXPANDED IN CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS LIST: The definition for "Masters and Pilots" in the list of critical occupations issued by the Department of Labor was expanded on January 6, 1952. The definition was liberalized so that masters and pilots to qualify must not necessarily have a U. S. Coast Guard master's or pilot's license.

The license requirements are not liberalized for mates or engineers.

In place of the former category "Shipmaster, Ship Pilot, and Mates," the following two categories have been included in the list of critical occupations:

"Masters and Pilots: Has complete charge of or is responsible for navigating and controlling movements of commercial vessels, except those used in pleasure fishing and for other recreational purposes, and is regularly employed.

"Licensed Mates: Navigates and controls movements of commercial vessels which are required to have licensed officers. Holds U. S. Coast Guard Mate's license and is regularly employed in a position for which he is required to have such a license."

For details see: Third Addition to List of Critical Occupations dated May 7, 1951, issued January 6, 1952.

Also see: Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1951, pp. 103-4.



Maritime Administration

BID FOR "SS PACIFIC EXPLORER" ACCEPTED: A bid of \$181,387.87 for the purchase of the SS Pacific Explorer from the Zidell Machinery and Supply Co., Portland, Oregon, was accepted by the Maritime Administration, according to a January 9 news release from that agency. Eight bids were received for the sale of the vessel and the one accepted was the high bid.

Under the terms of the bid, the vessel cannot carry cargo or passengers in foreign trade within ten years after the sale. The purchaser must agree that the ship will not be scrapped but be preserved as an operating unit for a period of not less than five years from date of sale.

The SS Pacific Explorer was built in 1919 for the former U. S. Shipping Board and was reacquired by the War Shipping Administration from Moore McCormack Lines during World War II. In May 1945, it was transferred to the Defense Plant Corporation of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and converted to a fish-processing plant or mothership for a fleet of fishing vessels. The RFC operated the vessel through an agent, the Pacific Exploration Co., from January 1947 to December 1948. She was declared surplus by the RFC in 1949 and was placed in the Government Reserve Fleet at Astoria, Oregon, in October of that year.



Department of State

NEW U. S. COMMISSIONER NAMED TO NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION: Dr. John L. Kask, recently appointed as Chief of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Foreign Activities, has been named by the President as one of the three United States Commissioners of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The other two commissioners are Bernhard Knollenberg, author and lawyer of Chester, Connecticut; and Francis W. Sargent, Director of the Division of Marine Fisheries, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Convention which established this Commission was concluded at Washington on February 8, 1949, by the United States, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Newfoundland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. It entered into force on July 3, 1950. The Convention is designed to provide for international cooperation by the contracting governments regarding measures required to maintain a maximum sustained yield from the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean.

The first meeting of the International Commission, which was largely organizational in character, was held in Washington from April 2 to 10, 1951. For the time being, the Commission has established temporary headquarters in Canada at the St. Andrews Biological Station of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

The second meeting of the Commission is scheduled to be convened at St. Andrews about June 10, 1952.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN HIGH SEAS FISHERIES: At the conclusion of the Tripartite Fisheries Conference which convened at Tokyo, November 5, 1951, a document entitled "Resolutions and Request of the Tripartite Fisheries Conference" was signed by representatives of the United States, Canada, and Japan on December 14, 1951. Included in the documents is a recommendation that the three Governments conclude a Convention conforming to the draft agreed to by their representatives as soon as possible.

The Convention is based on the principle of voluntary abstention from certain fisheries to effect or maintain conservation programs. Essentially it is an agreement to conserve fisheries, with a special tripartite commission to be set up for enforcement and other purposes. The convention provides, in substance, that a contracting party will voluntarily abstain from fishing in waters where maximum fishing is under way and where conservation measures are being applied by one or two of the other contracting parties. Japan agrees to restrain its fishermen from catching salmon, halibut, and herring off traditional Canadian and American fishing grounds so long as the latter two countries exploit these fisheries resources to the maximum consistent with conservation needs. On the other hand, Japan is assured freedom to catch other types of fish in the North Pacific outside United States and Canadian territorial waters.

The draft fisheries convention between the United States, Canada, and Japan now awaits adoption by the governments of the three countries. After adoption, it will be signed at a formal ceremony after the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Japan.

The draft Convention, Annex, and a Protocol relating thereto as published by the Department of State on December 17 follows:

DRAFT
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE HIGH
SEAS FISHERIES OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

The Governments of the United States of America, Japan, and Canada, whose respective duly accredited representatives have subscribed hereto,

Acting as sovereign nations in the light of their rights under the principles of international law and custom to exploit the fishery resources of the high seas, and believing that it will best serve the common interest of mankind, as well as the interests of the contracting parties, to ensure the maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean, and that each of the parties should assume an obligation, on a free and equal footing, to encourage the conservation of such resources, and, recognizing that in view of these considerations it is highly desirable (1) to establish an international commission, representing the three parties hereto, to promote and coordinate the scientific studies necessary to ascertain the conservation measures required to secure the maximum sustained productivity of fisheries of joint interest to the contracting parties and to recommend such measures to such parties and (2) that each Party carry out such conservation recommendations, and provide for necessary restraints on its own nationals and fishing vessels, therefore agree as follows:

ARTICLE I.

1. The area to which this Convention applies, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention Area", shall be all waters, other than territorial waters, of the North Pacific Ocean which for the purposes hereof shall include the adjacent seas.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to affect adversely (prejudice) the claims of any contracting party in regard to the limits of territorial waters or to the jurisdiction of a coastal state over fisheries.

3. For the purposes of this Convention the term "fishing vessel" shall mean any vessel engaged in catching fish or processing or transporting fish loaded on the high seas, or any vessel outfitted for such activities.

ARTICLE II.

1. In order to realize the objectives of this Convention, the contracting parties shall establish and maintain the international North Pacific Fisheries Commission, hereinafter referred to as "the Commission".

2. The Commission shall be composed of three national sections, each consisting of not more than four members appointed by the governments of the respective contracting parties.

3. Each national section shall have one vote. All resolutions, recommendations and other decisions of the Commission shall be made only by a unanimous vote of the three national sections except when under the provisions of Article III, Section 1(c)(11) only two participate.

4. The Commission may decide upon and amend, as occasion may require, by-laws or rules for the conduct of its meetings.

5. The Commission shall meet at least once each year and at such other times as may be requested by a majority of the national sections. The date and place of the first meeting shall be determined by agreement between the contracting parties.

6. At its first meeting the Commission shall select a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary from different national sections. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary shall hold office for a period of one year. During succeeding years selection of a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary from the national sections shall be made in such a manner as will provide each contracting party in turn with representation in those offices.

7. The Commission shall decide on a convenient place for the establishment of the Commission's headquarters.

8. Each contracting party may establish an advisory committee for its national section, to be composed of persons who shall be well informed concerning North Pacific fishery problems of common concern. Each such advisory committee shall be invited to attend all sessions of the Commission except those which the Commission decides to be in camera.

9. The Commission may hold public hearings. Each national section may also hold public hearings within its own country.

10. The official languages of the Commission shall be Japanese and English. Proposals and data may be submitted to the Commission in either language.

11. Each contracting party shall determine and pay the expenses incurred by its national section. Joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the Commission through contributions made by the contracting parties in the form and proportion recommended by the Commission and approved by the contracting parties.

12. An annual budget of joint expenses shall be recommended by the Commission and submitted to the contracting parties for approval.

13. The Commission shall authorize the disbursement of funds for the joint expenses of the Commission and may employ personnel and acquire facilities necessary for the performance of its functions.

ARTICLE III.

1. The Commission shall perform the following functions:

(A) In regard to any stock of fish specified in the annex, study for the purpose of determining annually whether such stock continues to qualify for abatement under the provisions of Article IV. If the Commission determines that such stock no longer meets the conditions of Article IV, the Commission shall recommend that it be removed from the annex. Provided, however, that with respect to the stocks of fish originally specified in the annex, no determination or recommendation as to whether such stock continues to qualify for abatement shall be made for five years after the entry into force of this convention.

(B) To permit later additions to the annex, study, on request of a contracting party, any stock of fish of the Convention Area, the greater part of which is harvested by one or more of the contracting parties, for the purpose of determining whether such stock qualifies for abatement under the provisions of Article IV. If the Commission decides that the particular stock fulfills the conditions of Article IV it shall recommend, (1) that such stock be added to the Annex, (2) that the appropriate party or parties abstain from fishing such stock and (3) that the party or parties participating in the fishing of such stock continue to carry out necessary conservation measures.

(C) In regard to any stock of fish in the Convention Area:

(1) Study, on request of any contracting party concerned, any stock of fish which is under substantial exploitation by two or more of the contracting parties, and which is not covered by a conservation agreement between such parties existing at the time of the conclusion of this Convention, for the purpose of determining need for joint conservation measures;

(11) Decide and recommend necessary joint conservation measures including any relaxation thereof to be taken as a result of such study. Provided, however, that only the national sections of the contracting parties engaged in substantial exploitation of such stock of fish may participate in such decision and recommendation. The decisions and recommendations shall be reported regularly to all the contracting parties, but shall apply only to the contracting parties the national sections of which participated in the decisions and recommendations.

(111) Request the contracting party or parties concerned to report regularly the conservation measures adopted from time to time with regard to the stocks of fish specified in the Annex, whether or not covered by conservation agreements between the contracting parties, and transmit such information to the other contracting party or parties.

(D) Consider and make recommendations to the contracting parties concerning the enactment of schedules of equivalent penalties for violations of this Convention.

(E) Compile and study the records provided by the contracting parties pursuant to the Article VIII.

(F) Submit annually to each contracting party a report on the Commission's operations, investigations and findings, with appropriate recommendations, and inform each contracting party whenever it is deemed advisable, on any matter relating to the objectives of this Convention.

2. The Commission may take such steps, in agreement with the parties concerned, as will enable it to determine the extent to which the undertakings agreed to by the parties under the provisions of Article V, Section 2 and the measures recommended by the Commission under the provisions of this Article and accepted by the parties concerned have been effective.

3. In the performance of its functions, the Commission shall insofar as feasible, utilize the technical and scientific

services of, and information from, official agencies of the contracting parties and their political subdivisions and may, when desirable and if available, utilize the services of, and information from, any public or private institution or organization or any private individual.

ARTICLE IV

I. In making its recommendations, the Commission shall be guided by the spirit and intent of this Convention and by the considerations below mentioned.

(A) Any conservation measures for any stock of fish decided upon under the provisions of this Convention shall be recommended for equal application to all parties engaged in substantial exploitation of such stock.

(B) With regard to any stock of fish which the Commission determines reasonably satisfies all the following conditions, a recommendation shall be made as provided for in Article III, Section 1 (B):

(i) Evidence based upon scientific research indicates that more intensive exploitation of the stock will not provide a substantial increase in yield which can be sustained year after year,

(11) The exploitation of the stock is limited or otherwise regulated through legal measures by each party which is substantially engaged in its exploitation, for the purpose of maintaining or increasing its maximum sustained productivity; such limitations and regulations being in accordance with conservation programs based upon scientific research, and

(111) The stock is the subject of extensive scientific study designed to discover whether the stock is being fully utilized and the conditions necessary for maintaining its maximum sustained productivity.

Provided, however, that no recommendation shall be made for abatement by a contracting party concerned with regard to:

(1) Any stock of fish which at any time during the 25 years next preceding the entry into force of this Convention has been under substantial exploitation by that party having regard to the conditions referred to in Section 2 of this Article; (2) any stock of fish which is harvested in greater part by a country or countries not party to this Convention; (3) waters in which there is historic inter-mingling of fishing operations of the parties concerned, an inter-mingling of the stocks of fish exploited by these operations, and of long-established history of joint conservation and regulation among the parties concerned so that there is consequent impracticability of segregating the operations and administering control. It is recognized that the conditions specified in subdivision (3) of this proviso apply to Canada and the United States of America in the waters of the Pacific Coasts of the United States of America and Canada from and including the waters of the Gulf of Alaska southward and, therefore, no recommendation shall be made for abatement by either the United States of America or Canada in such waters.

2. In any decision of recommendation allowances shall be made for the effect of strikes, wars or exceptional economic or biological conditions which may have introduced temporary declines in or suspension of productivity, exploitation, or management of the stock of fish concerned.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Annex attached hereto forms an integral part of this Convention. All references to "Convention" shall be understood as including the said Annex either in its present terms or as amended in accordance with the provisions of Article VII.

2. The contracting parties recognize that any stock of fish originally specified in the Annex to this Convention fulfills the conditions prescribed in Article IV and accordingly agree that the appropriate party or parties shall abstain from fishing such stock and the party or parties participating in the fishing of such stock shall continue to carry out necessary conservation measures.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event that it shall come to the attention of any of the contracting parties that the nationals or fishing vessels of any country which is not a party to this Convention appear to affect adversely the operations of the Commission or the carrying out of the objectives of this Convention, such party shall call the matter to the attention of other contracting parties. All the contracting parties agree upon the request of such party to confer upon the steps to be taken towards obviating such adverse effects or relieving any contracting party from such adverse effects.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The Annex to this Convention shall be considered amended from the date upon which the Commission receives notification from all the contracting parties of acceptance of a recommendation to amend the Annex made by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 1.

2. The Commission shall notify all the contracting parties of the date of receipt of each notification of acceptance of an amendment to the Annex.

ARTICLE VIII.

The contracting parties agree to keep as far as practicable all records requested by the Commission and to furnish compilations of such records and other information upon request of the Commission. No contracting party shall be required hereunder to provide the records of individual operations.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The contracting parties agree as follows:

(A) With regard to a stock of fish from the exploitation of which any contracting party has agreed to abstain, the nationals and fishing vessels of such contracting party are prohibited from engaging in the exploitation of such stock of fish in waters specified in the Annex, and from loading, processing, possessing, or transporting such stock of fish in such waters.

(B) With regard to a stock of fish for which a contracting party has agreed to continue to carry out conservation measures, the nationals and fishing vessels of such party are prohibited from engaging in fishing activities in waters specified in the Annex in violation of regulations established under such conservation measures.

2. Each contracting party agrees, for the purpose of rendering effective the provisions of this Convention, to enact and enforce necessary laws and regulations, with regard to its nationals and fishing vessels, with appropriate penalties against violations thereof and to transmit to the Commission a report on any action taken by each party with regard thereto.

ARTICLE X.

1. The contracting parties agree, in order to carry out faithfully the provisions of this Convention, to cooperate with each other in taking appropriate and effective measures and accordingly agree as follows:

(A) When a fishing vessel of a contracting party has been found in waters in which that party has agreed to abstain from exploitation in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the duly authorized officials of any contracting party may board such vessel to inspect its equipment, books, documents, and other articles and question the persons on board.

Such officials shall present credentials issued by their respective governments if requested by the master of the vessel.

(B) When any such person or fishing vessel is actually engaged in operations in violation of the provisions of this Convention, or there is reasonable ground to believe was obviously so engaged immediately prior to boarding of such vessel by any such official the latter may arrest or seize such person or vessel. In that case, the contracting party to which the official belongs shall notify the contracting party to which such person or vessel belongs of such arrest or seizure and shall deliver such vessel or person as promptly as practicable to the authorized officials of the contracting party to which such vessel or person belongs at a place to be agreed upon by both parties. Provided, however, that the contracting party which gives such notification may keep such person or vessel under surveillance within its own territory, under the conditions agreed upon by both of the contracting parties.

(C) Only the authorities of the party to which the above-mentioned person or fishing vessel belongs may try the offense and impose penalties therefor. The witnesses and evidence necessary for establishing the offense, so far as they are under the control of any of the parties to this Convention, shall be furnished as promptly as possible to the contracting party having jurisdiction to try the offense.

2. With regard to the nationals or fishing vessels of one or more contracting parties in waters with respect to which they have agreed to continue to carry out conservation measures for certain stocks of fish in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the contracting parties concerned shall carry out enforcement severally or jointly. In that case, the contracting parties concerned agree to report periodically through the Commission to the contracting party which has agreed to abstain from the exploitation of such stocks of fish on the enforcement conditions, and also, if requested, to provide opportunity for observation of the conduct of enforcement.

3. The contracting parties agree to meet, during the sixth year of the operation of this Convention, to review the effectiveness of the enforcement provisions of this Article and, if desirable, to further consider means by which they may more effectively be carried out.

ARTICLE XI.

1. This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Tokyo.

2. This Convention shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall continue in force for a period of ten years and thereafter until one year from the day on which a contracting party shall give notice to the other contracting parties of an intention of terminating the Convention, whereupon it shall terminate as to all contracting parties.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries, duly authorized, have signed the present Convention.

ANNEX

1. With regard to the stocks of fish and the waters named below, Japan agrees to abstain from fishing, and Canada and the United States of America agree to continue to carry out necessary conservation measures, in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section 2 of this Convention:

(A) Halibut (*hippoglossus stenolepis*).

The Convention Area off the coasts of Canada and the United States of America in which commercial fishing for halibut is being or can be prosecuted. Halibut referred to herein shall be those originating along the coast of North America.

(B) Herring (*clupea pallasi*).

The Convention Area off the coasts of Canada and the United States of America, exclusive of the Bering Sea and of the waters of the North Pacific Ocean west of the meridian passing through the extremity of the Alaskan peninsula, in which commercial fishing for herring of North American origin is being or can be prosecuted.

(C) Salmon (*oncorhynchus gorbusha*, *oncorhynchus keta*, *oncorhynchus kisutch*, *oncorhynchus nerka*, *oncorhynchus tshawytscha*).

The Convention Area off the coasts of Canada and the United States of America, exclusive of the Bering Sea and of the waters of the North Pacific Ocean west of a provisional line following the meridian passing through the western extremity of Atka Island, in which commercial fishing for salmon originating in the rivers of Canada and the United States of America is being or can be prosecuted.

2. With regard to the stocks of fish and the waters named below, Canada and Japan agree to abstain from fishing, and the United States of America agrees to continue to carry out necessary conservation measures, in accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section 2 of this Convention:

Salmon (*oncorhynchus gorbusha*, *oncorhynchus keta*, *oncorhynchus kisutch*, *oncorhynchus nerka* and *oncorhynchus tshawytscha*).

The Convention Area of the Bering Sea, east of the line starting from Cape Prince of Wales on the west coast of Alaska, running westward to 168 degrees 58 minutes 22.59 seconds west longitude; thence due south to a point 65 degrees, 15 minutes 00 seconds north latitude; thence along the Great Circle course which passes through 51 degrees north latitude and 167 degrees east longitude, to its intersection with meridian 175 degrees west longitude; thence south along a provisional line which follows this meridian to the territorial waters limit of Atka Island; in which commercial fishing for salmon originating in the rivers of the United States of America is being or can be prosecuted.

PROTOCOL

Protocol to the proposed International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean.

The Governments of Canada, Japan and the United States of America, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agree upon the following stipulation in regard to the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, signed at Tokyo on this 14th day of December, nineteen hundred and fifty-one:

The Governments of Canada, Japan and the United States of America agree that the line of meridian 175 degrees west longitude and the line following the meridian passing through the western extremity of Atka Island, which have been adopted for determining the areas in which the exploitation of salmon is abstained or the conservation measures for salmon continue to be enforced in accordance with the provisions of the Annex to this Convention, shall be considered as provisional lines which shall continue in effect subject to confirmation or readjustment in accordance with the procedure mentioned below.

The Commission to be established under the Convention shall, as expeditiously as practicable, investigate the waters of the convention area to determine if there are areas in which salmon originating in rivers of Canada and of the United States of America intermingle with salmon originating in the rivers of Asia. If such areas are found the Commission shall conduct suitable studies to determine a line or lines which best divide salmon of Asiatic origin and salmon of Canadian and United States of America origin, from which certain contracting parties have agreed to abstain in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, and whether it can be shown beyond a reasonable doubt that this line or lines more equitably divide such salmon than the provisional lines specified in sections 1(C) and 2 of the Annex.

In accordance with these determinations the Commission shall recommend that such provisional lines be confirmed or that they be changed in accordance with these results, giving due consideration to adjustments required to simplify administration.

In the event, however, the Commission fails within a reasonable period of time to recommend unanimously such line or lines, it is agreed that the matter shall be referred to a special committee of scientists consisting of three competent and disinterested persons, no one of whom shall be a national of a contracting party, selected by mutual agreement of all parties for the determination of this matter.

It is further agreed that when a determination has been made by a majority of such special committee, the commission shall make a recommendation in accordance therewith.

The Governments of Canada, Japan and the United States of America, in signing this Protocol, desire to make it clear that the procedure set forth herein is designed to cover a special situation. It is not, therefore, to be considered a precedent for the final resolution of any matters which may, in the future, come before the Commission.

This Protocol shall become effective from the date of entry into force of the said Convention.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol.

* * *

Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

1952 TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR GROUND FISH (INCLUDING OCEAN PERCH) FILLETS: The reduced-tariff-rate quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch or rosefish) fillets for 1952 is 31,472,108 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced on January 11. The annual quota for groundfish fillets is the quantity entitled to be entered for consumption on a quarterly basis in the United States at the rate of 1-7/8 cents per pound. Divided into quarterly quotas, this means that 7,868,027 pounds of groundfish fillets during each quarter will be imported at the 1-7/8 cents-per-pound rate of duty.

The tariff-rate quota for 1952 is 7.6 percent higher than the quota of 29,239,808 pounds established for 1951 and almost 20 percent higher than the quota of 26,235,738 pounds established in 1950.

The announcement as it appeared in the Federal Register of January 17 was as follows:

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1952 on certain fish dutiable under paragraph 717 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802).

In accordance with the proviso to item 717 (b) of Part 1, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(T. D. 51802), it has been ascertained that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh, or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, in the three years preceding 1952, calculated in the

manner provided for in the cited agreement was 209,814,054 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1952 at the reduced rate of duty established pursuant to that agreement is, therefore, 31,472,108 pounds.

[SEAL]

D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, FEBRUARY 1951, PP. 40-1, 95-6.

* * * * *

REGULATION OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FISHING: In order to describe in greater detail the privileges and limitations upon the use of foreign fishing vessels, the December 14, 1951, issue of the Federal Register contained a revision of Section 4.96 of Customs Regulations of 1943. The full text of the revised section follows:

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

REGULATION OF VESSELS EMPLOYED IN FISHING

Section 4.96, Customs Regulations of 1943, is revised so as to describe in greater detail the privileges and limitations upon the use of foreign fishing vessels, particularly in view of the 1950 convention between the United States and Canada (T. D. 52862) which, among other things, grants Canadian fishing vessels engaged only in the North Pacific halibut fishery the right to land their catches of halibut and incidentally-caught sable fish in ports of entry on the Pacific coast of the United States; and in view of the amendment of section 4311 of the Revised Statutes (46 U. S. C. 251) by the act of September 2, 1950 (64 Stat. 577), which, except as otherwise specified by treaty or convention, prohibits a foreign flag vessel from landing in the United States its catch of fish taken on board on the high seas, or fish products processed therefrom, or fish or fish products taken on board on the high seas from another vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products.

Section 4.96, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CPR 4.96), as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

§ 4.96 *Fisheries.* (a) As used in this section:

(1) The term "convention vessel" means a Canadian fishing vessel which, at the time of its arrival in the United States, is engaged only in the North Pacific halibut fishery and which is therefore entitled to the privileges provided for by the Halibut Fishing Vessels Convention between the United States and Canada signed at Ottawa on March 24, 1950 (T. D. 52862);

(2) The term "nonconvention fishing vessel" means any vessel other than a convention vessel which is employed in whole or in part in fishing at the time of its arrival in the United States and

(i) Which is documented under the laws of a foreign country,

(ii) Which is undocumented, of 5 net tons or over, and owned in whole or in part by a person other than a citizen of the United States, or

(iii) Which is undocumented, of less than 5 net tons, and owned in whole or in part by a person who is neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States;

(3) The term "nonconvention cargo vessel" means any vessel which is not employed in fishing at the time of its arrival in the United States, but which is engaged in whole or in part in the transportation of fish or fish products^{121a} and

(i) Which is documented under the laws of a foreign country or

(ii) Which is undocumented and owned by a person other than a citizen of the United States; and

(4) The term "fishing" means the planting, cultivation, or taking of fish, shell fish, marine animals, pearls, shells, or marine vegetation, or the transportation of any of those marine products to the United States by the taking vessel or another vessel under the complete control and management of a common owner or bareboat charterer.

(b) Except as provided for in paragraph (d), (e), or (g) of this section, no vessel employed in fishing, other than a vessel of the United States or a vessel of less than 5 net tons owned in the United States, shall come into a port or place in the United States.^{121b}

(c) A vessel of the United States to be employed in fishing may be enrolled and licensed, or licensed, depending upon its size, or registered. If registered, the

vessel must be entitled to be licensed or enrolled and licensed for the fisheries. (See §§ 3.2 and 3.42 of this chapter.)

(d) A convention vessel may come into a port of entry on the Pacific coast of the United States, including Alaska, to land its catch of halibut and incidentally-caught sable fish, or to secure supplies, equipment, or repairs. Such a vessel may come into any other port of entry or, if properly authorized to do so under § 1.2 (b) of this chapter, into any place other than a port of entry, for the purpose of securing supplies, equipment, or repairs only, but shall not land its catch. A convention vessel which comes into the United States as provided for in this paragraph shall comply with the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving at and departing from the United States.

(e) A nonconvention fishing vessel may come into a port of entry in the United States or, if granted permission under § 1.2 (b) of this chapter, into a place other than a port of entry for the purpose of securing supplies, equipment, or repairs, but shall not land its catch. A nonconvention fishing vessel which comes into the United States as provided for in this paragraph shall comply with the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving at and departing from ports of the United States.

(f) A nonconvention cargo vessel, although not prohibited by law from coming into the United States, shall not be permitted to land in the United States its catch of fish taken on the high seas or any fish or fish products taken on board on the high seas from a vessel

employed in fishing or in the processing of fish or fish products, but may land fish taken on board at any place other than the high seas upon compliance with the usual requirements. Before any such fish may be landed the master shall satisfy the collector that the fish were not taken on board on the high seas by presenting affidavits of the master and two or more officers or members of the crew of the vessel, of whom the person next in authority to the master shall be one, or other evidence acceptable to the collector which establishes the place of landing to his satisfaction.

(g) A convention vessel, a nonconvention fishing vessel, or a nonconvention cargo vessel which arrives in the United States in distress shall be subject to the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels arriving in distress. While in the United States, supplies, equipment, or repairs may be secured, but, except as specified in the next sentence, fish shall not be landed unless the vessel's master, or other authorized representative of the owner, shows to the satisfaction of the collector that it will not be possible, by the exercise of due diligence, for the vessel to transport its catch to a foreign port without spoilage, in which event the collector may allow the vessel, upon compliance with all applicable requirements, to land, transship, or otherwise dispose of its catch. Nothing herein shall prevent a convention vessel arriving in distress from landing its catch of halibut and incidentally-caught sable fish at a port of entry on the Pacific coast, including Alaska, upon compliance with normal customs procedures, nor prevent a for-

ign cargo vessel arriving in distress from landing, upon compliance with normal customs procedures, its cargo of fish taken on board at any place not on the high seas.

(h) A registered vessel may be cleared for a whaling voyage¹³¹¹ under the same terms and conditions as though it were enrolled and licensed for the whale fishery.

(R. S. 161, sec. 2, 23 Stat. 118, R. S. 4132, as amended, R. S. 4311, as amended, R. S. 4339; 5 U. S. C. 22, 46 U. S. C. 2, 11, 251, 280)

¹³¹¹ * * * * Except as otherwise provided by treaty or convention to which the United States is a party, no foreign-flag vessel shall, whether documented as a cargo vessel or otherwise, land in a port of the United States its catch of fish taken on board such vessels on the high seas or fish products processed therefrom, or any fish or fish products taken on board such vessel on the high seas from a vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products." (46 U. S. C. 251.)

¹³¹² "Vessels of twenty tons and upward, enrolled in pursuance of sections 251-255, 258, 259, 262-280, 293, 306-316, 318, 321-330 and 333-335 of this title, and having a license in force, or vessels of less than twenty tons, which, although not enrolled, have a license in force, as required by such sections, and no others, shall be deemed vessels of the United States entitled to the privileges of vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries. * * * (46 U. S. C. 251)

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: December 7, 1951.

JOHN S. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session)

January 1952

On Tuesday, January 8, Congress reconvened in the Second Session of the Eighty-Second Congress. All bills introduced in the First Session carry over to the present session.

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session) and signed by the President. However, the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Alaska Fisheries Act Amendment: H. R. 6284 (Bartlett) - A bill to amend the Alaska Fisheries Act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Contains a few amendments to the Act.)

Canned Tuna Import Duty: H. R. 5883 (Mack of Wash.) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna fish. (Provides a 45 percent ad-valorem duty for canned tuna packed in airtight containers weighing with contents not more than fifteen pounds.)

Fats and Oils Controls Repeal: H. R. 5943 (Celler) - A bill to repeal section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; Commit-

tee on Banking and Currency. (The section imposes import controls on fats and oils and related products, including fish oils.)

Restricts Application of Fish Exemption for Motor Carriers: S. 2357 (Johnson of Colorado) - A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict the application of the agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends (b) Section 203 (b) (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U.S.C. sec. 303 (b) (6)) to read: "(6) motor vehicles transporting unprocessed fish (including shellfish) to market for the fishermen catching such fish, if such motor vehicles are not used at the same time or the return trip or customarily in any other kind of transportation for compensation; or."