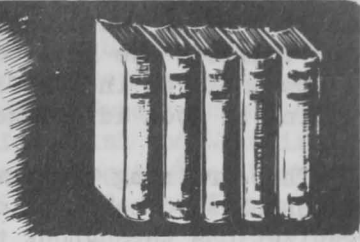


# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

**FISHERIES TRAINING PROGRAM OF FILIPINOS TERMINATED:** The program of providing practical training for Filipinos in fisheries under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 was terminated on September 23. On this date, the last group of 23 trainees departed from San Francisco to the Philippines after being presented with certificates of merit awarded by the Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES OF MERIT TO FILIPINO FISHERY TRAINEES, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., DECEMBER 2, 1948. LEFT TO RIGHT: TRAINEE SUSANO V. CAMILOTES; ENSIGN WILLIS UNCIPHER, U. S. MARITIME SERVICE; DR. STILLMAN WRIGHT, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; CAPTAIN M. E. CROSSMAN, U. S. MARITIME SERVICE; TRAINEE VICENTE B. ALCERA. THE LAST AWARD OF CERTIFICATES WAS MADE TO TRAINEES AT SAN FRANCISCO ON SEPTEMBER 23 THIS YEAR.

The Service is informed that opportunities for employment in the fisheries exist for these men upon their return to the Philippines. Of the 102 other Filipino trainees who have completed their training previously, all but a very few are now employed in the fisheries or fishery administration, thus utilizing their training to good advantage.

This training program would not have been successful without the widespread and generous cooperation of the commercial fishing industry and other interested organizations throughout the United States.



## Food and Drug Administration

"PACIFIC PERCH" NOT APPROPRIATE FOR ROCKFISH ("SEBASTODES ALUTUS") FILLETS: Earlier this year, some Columbia River processors of rockfish fillets asked the Food and Drug Administration its opinion with reference to the use of "Pacific Perch" as a market name for fillets of the Pacific rockfish Sebastes alutus. On August 23, the Food and Drug Administration replied that the name "Pacific Perch" was not appropriate for the species in question. The full text of the reply by P. B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs follows:

"We have given very careful consideration to the petitions you have submitted on behalf of members of the West Coast fisheries industry in support of a proposal to market fillets of the species of Pacific rockfish, Sebastes alutus, as 'Pacific Perch.'

"After a review of the available facts, it is our opinion that the name 'Pacific Perch' is not appropriate as applied to fillets of Sebastes alutus and that the product so labeled would be in violation of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

"The industry petition stresses the similarity of Sebastes alutus to Sebastes marinus, commonly marketed as 'Ocean Perch,' in support of the proposal of the name 'Pacific Perch' for the former species. While the two species do resemble one another, they are, in fact, distinct species and the Act as interpreted by the courts does not confer upon us authority to sanction the use of the same or essentially the same name for articles of food of different identities.

"The situation which resulted in the industry proposal arises, we understand, from the fact that this fish species has not previously been marketed commercially and, therefore, has no established common or usual name. In seeking to establish a common or usual name for a new product it is, of course, a basic principle that an erroneous or misleading designation should not be used. The name 'Perch' as applied to Sebastes alutus is erroneous since the fish is not one of the perches. In occasional instances, misnomers have become established as common or usual names for fishes on the basis of general acceptance and long usage where the names do not conflict with those of other established species. Such instances are rare and the necessary conditions do not exist in the case before us.

"We regret that we cannot make a favorable response to your petition."

## Department of State

U. S. REPRESENTATIVES TO FAO HERRING MEETINGS<sup>1/</sup>NAMED: The United States Government will be represented at two meetings being convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at Bergen, Norway, a September 15 State Department release announced. Harold E. Crowther, Chief, Technological Section, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, has been designated as delegate, and Herbert C. Davis, President, Terminal Island Sea Foods Ltd., Terminal Island, California, as adviser.

The first meeting, the FAO Meeting on Herring Technology, will begin on September 24 and will be concerned with technological problems related to the processing, marketing, and distribution of herring. Participants will present papers summarizing the latest research and technical developments related to herring.

The FAO Meeting of Fisheries Technologists will be convened on September 30, immediately following the Meeting on Herring Technology. The purpose of the second meeting is to consider the desirability of arranging for continued cooperation among fisheries technologists on a regional basis.

<sup>1/</sup>SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 1950, P. 58

\* \* \* \* \*

U. S. DELEGATION DESIGNATED FOR FORTHCOMING TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS:<sup>1/</sup> Including the United States, 39 countries are expected to participate in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade scheduled at Torquay, England, beginning September 28. The United States has announced its intention of negotiating with 24 of those 39 countries, a September 21 Department of State release announced.

The members of the United States Delegation have been designated from the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury, Labor, Interior,<sup>2/</sup> Defense, and the Tariff Commission and Economic Cooperation Administration.

With a view to becoming contracting parties to the General Agreement, 7 countries are expected to participate in the negotiations. These are Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Korea, Peru, the Republic of the Philippines, and Turkey.

The existing contracting parties will negotiate among themselves for new and broader trade-barrier concessions in addition to those granted at Geneva in 1947. The "new" countries will negotiate among themselves and with the existing contracting parties. Each country will negotiate with those others with which its trade provides a basis for mutually advantageous concessions.

The United States has announced its intention of negotiating with the following 24 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

In preparation for the forthcoming negotiations, the Inter-Departmental Trade-Agreements Organization of the United States Government has made an item-by-item study of the products on which the United States may either request or offer concessions during the negotiations. In accordance with Executive Order No. 10082, the Tariff Commission has provided, with regard to each import item on which a

<sup>1/</sup>SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 1950, PP. 62-4; JUNE 1950, PP. 68-9; APRIL 1950, PP. 83-6.

<sup>2/</sup>AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10082 OF OCTOBER 5, 1949 (ISSUED BY THE WHITE HOUSE ON OCTOBER 12, 1950) PROVIDES FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ON THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE AGREEMENTS AND THE COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION.

United States concession may be considered, a study of production, consumption, trade, competitive factors, and probable effects of a concession. The Department of Commerce has made a similar study for each export item on which the United States may request a concession from a foreign country.

It is on the basis of the studies of the various Government agencies participating in the trade-agreements program, and of the views and information developed at the public hearings, that the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements makes its recommendations to the President with regard to concessions which are to be sought or offered during the negotiations. What concessions are actually obtained or granted depends, of course, on the success of the negotiations.

At the conclusion of the country-with-country negotiations at Torquay all the schedules of concessions will be examined by all the participating countries and, if they are approved, will be integrated into the General Agreement. All concessions granted by each country will be applicable to the products of all the other contracting parties and will not be limited merely to the country with which they were initially negotiated.

\* \* \* \* \*

TERMINATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO TO BECOME EFFECTIVE: The President, on September 6, 1950, signed a proclamation giving effect to the termination as of December 31, 1950, of the trade agreement between the United States and Mexico concluded in 1942, states a September 8 news release from the Department of State. The termination was jointly agreed to by the two governments through an exchange of notes on June 23, 1950.<sup>1/</sup>

For some articles on which the general United States tariff rates will be increased as a result of the termination, the proclamation specifies the increased preferential rates applicable to products of Cuba to which preferential tariff treatment applies.

<sup>1/</sup>SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1950, PP. 58-9.

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SOME IMPORT DUTIES ON FISH WILL INCREASE WITH CHINESE WITHDRAWAL FROM GATT: The United States proposes to terminate certain tariff concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and initially negotiated with China at Geneva in 1947, according to a Department of State press release dated September 13. This action will be taken as a result of China's withdrawal from the General Agreement, effective May 6, 1950.

Among other products, fishery products will be affected as shown on the next page (column 1 lists duties under the Agreement and column 2 lists the pre-agreement duties).

A presidential proclamation will be required to give effect to these new rates, which will enter into force as provided in the proclamation, but not less than 30 days after the date of the proclamation.

The list issued does not include all concessions originally negotiated with China. Concessions not included in this list will not be terminated at the present time. Such concessions apply to certain items (canned oysters is the only fishery product included) in which contracting parties to the General Agreement,

Item No.	Description of Products	Column 1	Column 2 (Most favored nation)
719(5)	<p>Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in air-tight containers, and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each):</p> <p>Other fish (not including fish provided for in subdivisions (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph 719, Tariff Act of 1930):</p> <p>In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than 15 pounds each (except alewives)</p> <p>In immediate containers (not air-tight) weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (including alewives)</p>	<p>1¢ per lb.net weight</p> <p>15% ad val.</p>	<p>1¼¢ per lb. net weight</p> <p>25% ad val.</p>
1624	Fish sounds	Free	Free

other than China, have a substantial interest and also certain items on which such other countries have specifically requested consultation with the United States, as provided for in the General Agreement. Action to terminate concessions in the latter category will not be taken until such consultations have been completed.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, the new rates of duty resulting from termination of the concessions initially negotiated with China will apply to imports from all foreign countries, except for such preferential treatment as may be accorded to the products of Cuba and the Philippines.



## Eighty-first Congress (Second Session)

SEPTEMBER 1950

Both the Senate and the House adjourned on September 23, 1950, until November 27, 1950.

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-First Congress (Second Session) and signed by the President, that affect in any way the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and, if passed, when they are signed by the President; and reports or hearings on any of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Senate:

S. 4167 (Johnson of Colorado) - A bill to authorize the waiver of the navigation and vessel-inspection laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. Res. 355 (Malone) - Resolution opposing reduction of tariff rates during the effective period of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Finance.

House:

H. R. 9681 - same as S. 4167; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 9724 (Flood) - A bill to create a Susquehanna Watershed Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works. (Includes those portions of the watershed of the Susquehanna and its tributaries in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland.)

The following was introduced prior to September 1, 1950, and was not previously reported in this section:

H. J. Res. 437 (Latham) - Joint resolution establishing a Federal Motor Vehicle Commission for the purpose of making uniform laws pertaining to operation, ownership, and control of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. March 13, 1950.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

P. L. 751 (H. R. 9134) - An Act to amend title 46 (Section 4311) of U. S. Code relative to foreign fishing vessels in U. S. waters. Signed September 2, 1950.

P. L. 759 (H. R. 7786) - An Act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes. Signed September 6, 1950. (Included are the appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service.)

P. L. 764 (S. 2633) - An Act to give effect to the Convention for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City, January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes. Signed September 7, 1950.

P. L. 774 (H. R. 9176) - An Act to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, provide for price and wage stabilization, provide for the settlement of labor disputes, strengthen controls over credit, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes. Signed September 8, 1950. (Contains seven titles: Title I - Priorities and allocations; Title II - Authority to requisitioning; Title III - Expansion of productive capacity and supply; Title IV - Price and wage stabilization; Title V - Settlement of labor disputes; Title VI - Control of consumer and real estate credit; Title VII - General provisions.)

P. L. 776 (S. 868) - An Act to provide for the

dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to American business and industry, and for other purposes. Signed September 9, 1950. (The purpose of this Act is to make the results of technological research and development more readily available to industry and business, and to the general public, by clarifying and defining the functions and responsibilities of the Department of Commerce as a central clearinghouse for technical information which is useful to American industry and business.)

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Copies of the reports listed available only from the committee submitting the report.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Report No. 2450 (August 28, 1950), 16 p., printed, to accompany H. J. Res. 334, to amend certain laws providing for membership and participation of the United States to five international organizations of which the United States is a member. This resolution reported favorably with one amendment and passage was recommended by the Committee. (The organizations included in this resolution are the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, Food and Agriculture Organization, South Pacific Commission, World Health Organization, and International Labor Organization. In its conclusion, the Committee stated that the United States is making an effort to reduce its share of expenses in most international organizations. The Committee believes that this resolution will give the Department of State the necessary latitude to meet our responsibilities to the international organizations covered by this resolution.)

House Committee of Conference

House Report No. 3042 (Conference Report) (August 31, 1950), 40 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 9176, to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes. The Committee recommended that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment. (This bill to be cited as the "Defense Production Act of 1950," with the following five titles: Title I - Priorities and allocations; Title II - Authority to requisitioning; Title III - Expansion of productive capacity and supply; Title IV - Price and wage stabilization; Title V - Settlement of labor disputes; Title VI - Control of consumer and real estate credit; and Title VII - General provisions. The full text of the bill as submitted by the Committee is given in this report, as well as a statement of the managers on the part of the House.)

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Report No. 3052 (September 11, 1950), 3 p., printed, to accompany S. 3123, to amend Section 5 of the Act of February 26, 1944, entitled "An Act to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes." Committee reported bill favorably without amendment and recommended passage. (Adds to the

present law the following: "and the proceeds of such sales and of the sales of other products of the wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands shall be deposited into the Treasury. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually an amount, not exceeding the total proceeds of such sales covered into the Treasury during the preceding fiscal year, for the purposes of this Act and for the development of the fur seal and other wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands and the proper utilization of their products.")



STATE OF WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL FISHERIES--ECONOMIC VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT, 1949<sup>1/</sup>

1. Wholesale value of fishery products and byproducts, including canned, smoked, kippered, mild-cured, and frozen fish; vitamin oils and fish meal. (Includes \$30,941,256 paid to fishermen for their catch.) .....	\$102,353,140
2. Value of fishing vessels, tenders, scows, and other floating equipment .....	63,638,924
3. Value of fishing gear .....	11,932,699
4. Amount invested in plants and stationary equipment, including freezers, smokehouses, machinery, docks, and offices .....	25,092,928
5. Operating expenses and salaries (does not include amount paid to fishermen for fish). .....	34,899,794
6. Amount spent annually for provisions, clothing, paint, oil, gasoline, Diesel fuel, electronic gear, replacement of engines, and other mechanical gear (operating expenses and salaries of supply houses not known or included). .....	16,982,436
7. Amount invested in boat yards, building and overhauling almost entirely vessels engaged in commercial fishing (operating expenses and salaries of building yards not known or included). .....	41,458,281
8. Capitalizing and financing at 4 percent .....	11,854,328
<u>Total</u> .....	<u>\$308,212,530</u>

<sup>1/</sup>ESTIMATED. DOES NOT INCLUDE THE EVALUATION OF RECREATIONAL OR SPORT FISHING. NOTE: ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND BASED ON A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THAT AGENCY.