



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Mutual Security Agency

YUGOSLAVIA AUTHORIZED TO PURCHASE WHALE OIL AND FISH OILS: Yugoslavia has been authorized by the Mutual Security Agency to spend \$10,000 for the purchase of whale and fish oils, a June 1 news release from that agency reports. Yugoslavia is authorized to make this Mutual Security Agency-financed purchase in the United States and Possessions. The terminal delivery date for these purchases is October 31, 1953.

On June 8, MSA announced that Yugoslavia had been authorized to spend an additional \$10,000 for the purchase of fish oil from the United States. The purchasing agency was designated HEMPRO, Jovanova 35, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and suppliers were requested to submit offers directly to that agency.

Further details may be obtained from the Office of Small Business, Mutual Security Agency, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C.



U. S. Tariff Commission

GROUND FISH FILLETS INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED: An investigation on groundfish fillets has been instituted by the U. S. Tariff Commission. Upon application made May 27, 1953, by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., and others, the United States Tariff Commission, on June 16, 1953 (under the authority of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, approved June 16, 1951, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930) instituted an investigation to determine whether the products described below are, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting concessions granted on such products under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Tariff Act of 1930
Par. 717(b)

Description of Product
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), all the foregoing, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions.

The Commission, as a part of the investigation, ordered that a public hearing be held on October 20, 1953, at 10:00 a.m. in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., at which hearing all parties interested will be given opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard.

Parties desiring to appear at the public hearing should notify the Secretary of the Commission in writing at its office in Washington, D. C., in advance of the hearing.

The application is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, 8th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C., and in the New York office of the Tariff Commission, Room 437, Customhouse, where it may be read and copied by persons interested.



Eighty-Third Congress (First Session)

MAY 1953

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

BILLS INTRODUCED:

Dumping Ban for Waters Adjacent to New York City: H. R. 5306 (Dorn of New York) - A bill to aid navigation and protect the fishing industry in the waters adjacent to New York City by prohibiting the dumping of certain materials in such waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

Dumping Ban for Coastal Waters: H. R. 5307 (Dorn of New York) - A bill to aid navigation and protect the fishing industry by prohibiting the dumping of certain materials in the coastal navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

Submerged Lands of Outer Continental Shelf: S. 1901 (Cordon) - A bill to provide for the jurisdiction of the United States over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf, and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease such lands for certain purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This bill defines the "outer Continental Shelf" to mean all submerged lands (1) which lie outside and seaward of lands beneath navigable waters as defined in the Submerged Lands Act, and (2) of which the subsoil and natural resources appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction and control.

Social Security Coverage for All Fishermen: S. 1952 (Magnuson and Jackson) - A bill to extend coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance system to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life; to the Committee on Finance. This bill expands coverage to include fishermen not presently included under present Social Security regulations.

BILLS REPORTED:

Alaska Statehood: H. R. 2982 - The Subcommittee on Territories reported to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, H. R. 2982, to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union.

Collisions-at-Sea Regulations: H. R. 2456 (Hart) to amend the act of October 11, 1951, authorizing the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and for other purposes; reported to the House without amendment (H. Rept. No. 357).

Submerged Lands Act: The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out H. R. 5134, to amend the Submerged Lands Act (re the Continental Shelf) (H. Rept. 413); The House Committee on Rules granted a rule (H. Res. 232) to provide that H. R. 4198, the submerged lands bill, be taken from the Speaker's table and that the House agree to the Senate amendments thereto (H. Rept. 414).

NOTE: IN PREVIOUS REPORTS THE "SUBMERGED LANDS ACT" HAS BEEN REPORTED UPON UNDER THE HEADING: "TITLE OF STATES TO LANDS AND RESOURCES BENEATH NAVIGABLE WATERS."

COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

Hawaii and Alaska Statehood: The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs by a vote of 8 to 7 adopted a motion to add a new title II to the bill H. R. 3575, granting statehood to Hawaii, the new title to embody the provisions of S. 50, granting statehood to Alaska, and that hearings be held on this bill.

BILLS PASSED:

Sea Collisions: House passed and cleared for the President H. R. 2456, making certain technical changes in Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea.

Economic Controls: Senate passed, with amendments, S. 1081, to provide for temporary economic controls, after substituting for its text the language of modified committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. Actions taken today on amendments to the committee substitute were as follows:

Adopted: By 45 yeas to 41 nays, Byrd amendment to restrict any standby wage-price controls to wartime, except by congressional action otherwise; Byrd amendment respecting establishment by President of ceilings on prices, wages, and rents pursuant to authority in section 801 of the Defense Production Act; Ferguson amendment making changes in definition of "national defense;" Case amendment to declaration of policy respecting indirect controls and diversion of materials from civilian to military use; Young amendment establishing formula for ceiling prices on farm products at not less than the parity levels worked out by Agriculture Department; Capehart amendment providing for expiration on June 30, 1953, of fats and oils provisions of Defense Production Act; by 48 yeas to 40 nays, Bricker amendment to eliminate language providing for exemptions from and adjustments of ceilings in certain cases; Ferguson amendment requiring as a condition for establishment of civilian controls that President find both that the material is scarce and critical to defense and that defense requirements cannot otherwise be met without dislocation of civilian market; Capehart amendment respecting allocation of general distribution in civilian market; and a series of Capehart amendments of a technical, clarifying nature; and other amendments.

Submerged Lands: Senate passed with amendment, H. R. 4198, to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, after amending it by substituting for the text thereof the language of S. J. Res. 13, a similar measure, as amended by committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. Before this was done, the following actions had been taken today on the committee substitute and on amendments thereto: adopted by 56 yeas to 35 nays, committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended on prior days of consideration; rejected numerous amendments. The vote by which S. J. Res. 13 had been passed was reconsidered and S. J. Res. 13 was indefinitely postponed.

Submerged Lands Act: The House passed, on a roll call vote of 309 to 91, H. R. 5134, to amend the Submerged Lands Act. This measure confirms Federal jurisdiction for development of resources in submerged lands in the Continental Shelf. The text of this bill is substantially the same as Title III of H. R. 4198, the submerged lands bill, passed by the House on April 1, but which was eliminated by a Senate amendment. H. R. 4198 was cleared for the President.

The House adopted, on a roll call vote of 278 to 116, H. Res. 232, providing for House agreement to Senate amendments to H. R. 4198, to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, to provide for the use and control of said land and resources, and to confirm the jurisdiction and control of the United States over the natural resources of the seabed of the Continental Shelf seaward of State boundaries. This action clears the bill for the President.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

Submerged Lands: H. R. 4198, to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State historic boundaries, and for other purposes. Signed May 22, 1953 (P. L. 31). Some of the more pertinent definitions of general interest included in Title I of this Act are:

Sec. 2. When used in this Act—

(a) The term "lands beneath navigable waters" means—

(1) all lands within the boundaries of each of the respective States which are covered by nontidal waters that were navigable under the laws of the United States at the time such State became a member of the Union, or acquired sovereignty over such lands and waters thereafter, up to the ordinary high water mark as heretofore or hereafter modified by accretion, erosion, and reliction;

(2) all lands permanently or periodically covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high tide and seaward to a line three geographical miles distant from the coast line of each such State and to the boundary line of each such State where in any case such boundary as it existed at the time such State became a member of the Union, or as heretofore approved by Congress, extends seaward (or into the Gulf of Mexico) beyond three geographical miles, and

(3) all filled in, made, or reclaimed lands which formerly were lands beneath navigable waters, as hereinabove defined;

(b) The term "boundaries" includes the seaward boundaries of a State or its boundaries in the Gulf of Mexico or any of the Great Lakes as they existed at the time such State became a member of the Union, or as heretofore approved by the Congress, or as extended or confirmed pursuant to section 4 hereof but in no event shall the term "boundaries" or the term "lands beneath navigable waters" be interpreted as extending from the coast line more than three geographical miles into the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean, or more than three marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico;

(c) The term "coast line" means the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters;...

(e) The term "natural resources" includes, without limiting the generality thereof, oil, gas, and all other minerals, and fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, sponges, kelp, and other marine animal and plant life but does not include water power, or the use of water for the production of power;

(f) The term "lands beneath navigable waters" does not include the beds of streams in lands now or heretofore constituting a part of the public lands of the United States if such streams were not meandered in connection with the public survey of such lands under the laws of the United States and if the title to the beds of such streams was lawfully patented or conveyed by the United States or any State to any person;...

Seaward Boundaries are covered in Title II, Sec. 4: The seaward boundary of each original coastal State is hereby approved and confirmed as a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line or, in the case of the Great Lakes, to the international boundary. Any State admitted subsequent to the formation of the Union which has not already done so may extend its seaward boundaries to a line three geographical miles distant from its coast line, or to the international boundaries of the United States in the Great Lakes or any other body of water traversed by such boundaries. Any claim heretofore or hereafter asserted either by constitutional provision, statute, or otherwise, indicating the intent of a State so to extend its boundaries is hereby approved and confirmed, without prejudice to its claim, if any it has, that its boundaries extend beyond that line. Nothing in

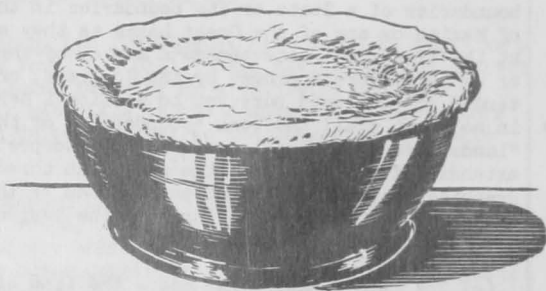
this section is to be construed as questioning or in any manner prejudicing the existence of any State's seaward boundary beyond three geographical miles if it was so provided by its constitution or laws prior to or at the time such State became a member of the Union, or if it has been heretofore approved by Congress. ...

Resources Seaward of the Continental Shelf are also covered in Title II, Sec. 9: Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect in any wise the rights of the United States to the natural resources of that portion of the subsoil and seabed of the Continental Shelf lying seaward and outside of the area of lands beneath navigable waters, as defined in section 2 hereof, all of which natural resources appertain to the United States, and the jurisdiction and control of which by the United States is hereby confirmed. ...



"LAMPREY PIE" FOR THE QUEEN

A centuries-old custom, coupled with a patriotic gesture by the citizens of Gloucester, England, brought some rare fish to Grimsby early in April. One of the local firms--fish curers and quick-freezers--had its most unusual order.



Right across England, from the Severn Estuary, five lampreys were shipped to Grimsby. They were immediately quick-frozen and put into cold storage to wait for several more consignments.

And the reason for all this was a promise made by the Mayor of Gloucester to present a 20-pound lamprey pie to the Queen during her Coronation year. This revived a custom of years ago when lampreys caught in the Severn Estuary were made into a pie and sent to the reigning monarch. In those days lampreys were plentiful, but now they can only be caught in very small numbers during the salmon season.

--Fish Trades Gazette, April 18, 1953