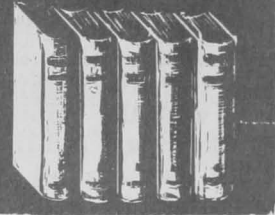




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

FIRST EDITION OF SMALL-CRAFT SERIES 101, POTOMAC RIVER:

The first edition of Small-Craft Chart Series 101, Potomac River, has just been published, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey announced on June 5, 1959.

The new series represents what is probably the most significant development in the progress of nautical charting since the adoption of color in 1862.

One of the most interesting aspects of the new format is that the opinions of over 24,000 small-craft owners and operators were solicited for guidance in the design and construction of this entirely new type of chart.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has long recognized the need for a special chart which will add to the safety and pleasure of the small boat owner.

On the basis of the conclusions reached from a survey of 7,000 members of the U. S. Power Squadrons and Coast Guard Auxiliary, a program was initiated in July 1958 to develop four different formats covering the Potomac River. This area was selected for the pilot series because the configurations of the waterway are similar to the intracoastal waterway and the major rivers.

On the basis of the new surveys, four series were developed each covering the same area and including the same basic chart information but varying in format and supplementary information offered. The series were designated A, B, C, and D and 3,000 copies of each were printed and distributed with accompanying questionnaires.

After analyzing the returns from more than 23,000 questionnaires, Series B, printed on 14-1/2 x 32 inch paper, folded into four panels, was selected for reproduction and sale to the public. It divides the river into three cruising areas; each sheet carries the insets, photographs, and facility information for the base chart coverage. The basic chart is at a scale of 1:80,000 with the Washington area enlarged to 1:40,000. There are insets of active areas with tabulated facilities keys to their respective locations. The descriptive information is carried on the reverse side of the folds. Oblique photograph views of selected areas are printed in half tone.

Additional changes suggested by boatmen expressing a preference for Series B were incorporated into the final version now designated Small-Craft Chart Series 101. These changes include larger compass roses, both true and magnetic; headings on the course-index line; nautical mile and yard scales on insets; increased line weight of inset limits on the base chart; full color printing of insets and indexes; improved facility indicator numbers placed in boxes with a leader to an exact location; added green tint to define low-water lines; indicated junction lines on sheets based on mileage; north arrow and common reference points on oblique photos; time of tides for Washington, D. C.; red tint to more clearly define danger sectors on navigational aids; and a table of basic whistle signals.

Average maximum velocity and direction of current is shown on the base chart and tidal information is included in the facilities tables. Aids to navigation are increased in size for greater legibility and carefully selected type faces insure easy reading.

Except for the special features described, the basic chart conforms to the highly developed conventional nautical chart produced by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The chart is printed in five colors: buff overprint for land areas; blue tint extended to the six-foot depth curve; red for restricted, danger, and fish trap areas, and for emphasis on such features as aids to navigation, anchorages, pipelines, cable areas, etc. Cultural detail, place names, projections, and scales are printed in black.

Of special interest to boat operators in the District of Columbia area is that the Washington and vicinity area of the chart carries soundings up the Potomac to Chain Bridge, and up the Anacostia to the area now being dredged by the Corps of Engineers. These areas had not previously been charted.

Publication of Small-Craft Series 101 completes the initial phase of the small-boat charting project. The chart makes the Potomac River an experimental area to serve as a prototype for new charts of other selected areas. This program will be intensified as funds are made available and should be well advanced at the end of the next decade.

Small-Craft Series 101, Potomac River, is distributed at \$1.50 a copy. Copies are available from sales agents, district offices, and from the Washington Office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

New editions of charts cancel former editions. They include all corrections published in Notice To Mariners and all other corrections which were too extensive to be applied to the chart by hand and therefore were not published in the Notice To Mariners. Mariners are warned against the use of obsolete charts as new editions contain information essential to safe navigation.



Department of Labor

WAGE INCREASE RECOMMENDED FOR FISH CANNING AND PROCESSING WORKERS IN AMERICAN SAMOA:

Hearings on minimum hourly wage-rate revisions for American Samoa were held at Pago Pago from July 3 to 14, 1959. For the fish canning and processing industry, a special industry committee has recommended an increase to 75 cents an hour from the present rate of 52 cents an hour.

The Fair Labor Standards Act authorizes special industry committees to recommend minimum hourly wage rates in the territories for industries now operating at or below the \$1.00 statutory minimum that applies for the continental United States. The committee was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to in-

clude representation of employers, employees, and the public from both the mainland and American Samoa. The committee, following hearings, filed a report of its findings and recommendations with the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor. Committee recommendations usually become effective 15 days after publication in the Federal Register.

The published findings and recommendations of the committee were expected to be available from the Department of Labor late in August.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

DECISION RENDERED ON CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTED FISH BLOCKS:

On July 15, 1959, the United States Customs Court in New York City rendered a decision on the proper classification of imported fish blocks. The decision by the Court ruled that imported fish blocks are classifiable under Tariff Paragraph 720 (b), at 1 cent a pound when the block and its immediate container weigh in excess of 15 pounds. In containers under 15 pounds, the duty rate for fish blocks is 12½ percent ad valorem. The decision bears out the contention of the plaintiffs in the case, that imported fish blocks are further processed than fish fillets. This decision, which reverses a previous ruling by the U. S. Bureau of Customs, may be appealed within 60 days.

* * * * *

DEFINITION OF AIR-TIGHT CONTAINERS FOR IMPORTED FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS CLARIFIED:

In Treasury Decision 54878 (4), the U. S. Bureau of Customs states that a single polyethylene container, not exceeding 0.002 inches in thickness, is not an air-tight container. Polyethylene wrappers of this thickness are commonly used in packaging frozen fishery products imported into the United States.

This decision will help to solve the problem created by two other decisions, which held that cryovac containers and containers made from double thickness film or double-layered film are air-tight and frozen products imported wrapped in those containers are dutiable at 12½-percent ad valorem.



Eighty-Sixth Congress

(First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions, hearings, and other actions by the House and Senate as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES INVESTIGATION: The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce July 17 held hearings on S. Con. Res. 35, to make an investigation concerning anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1959, pp. 91-92, Power Projects Fisheries Resources Protection.)

The House July 29 disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7509, Public Works Appropriation bill, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for fiscal year 1960; agreed to conference requested July 9 by the Senate, and appointed conferees. Included are funds for the Corps of Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation for water resources construction and investigation programs, including certain Columbia River projects.

Public Works Appropriations for 1960 (Hearings before Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations, in four parts, 86th Congress, 1st Session, making appropriations for the civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes), 4,287 pp., printed, including lists of witnesses and indexes. Part 1, Civil Functions, Department of the Army; Part 2, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Tennessee Valley Authority; Part 3 and 4, Statements of Members

of Congress, Interested Organizations, and Individuals. Included are funds for the Corps of Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation for water resources development, management, construction, and investigation programs including certain Columbia River Basin projects.

Public Works Appropriations, 1960 (Hearings before Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Appropriations, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 7509, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes), 4,061 pp., including lists of witnesses and indexes. Included are funds for the Corps of Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation for water resources development, management, construction, and investigation programs, including certain Columbia River Basin projects.

DUMPING RESTRICTIONS IN COASTAL WATERS: H. R. 8584 (Miller), a bill to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes to provide that disposition at sea of certain explosives and other dangerous articles shall be subject to regulation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House August 10. Similar to H. R. 8058 and related bills previously introduced designed to protect fishery resources and to safeguard navigation.

FISH HATCHERIES: House Report No. 654, Establishing a Fish Hatchery in the Northwestern Part of the State of Pennsylvania (July 14, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to accompany H. R. 2398), 3 pp., printed. The report contains the purpose and provisions, legislative history, Committee recommendations, and Department of the Interior report favoring enactment of the bill.

The House July 20 passed H. R. 2398, without amendment, and sent the bill to the Senate; referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 4 held hearings on H. R. 2398 and ordered the bill favorably reported to the full Committee. Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 5 reported the bill to the Senate recommending enactment (S. Rept. 622).

Senate Report No. 622, Establishing a Fish Hatchery in the Northwestern Part of the State of Pennsylvania (August 6, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to accompany H. R. 2398), 3 pp., printed. Contains the purpose and provisions of the bill, legislative history, Committee recommendations, and departmental approval of the legislation.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce conducted hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislative bills including S. 2053, a bill providing for transfer of the

Orangeburg County Fish Hatchery, S. C., to the United States and provide for improvement and expansion of its facilities and for other purposes.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AID THROUGH EQUIPMENT TRANSFERS: H. R. 8373 (Barry), a bill to provide that surplus property of the United States may be donated to the States for the promotion of fish and wildlife management activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations; introduced in House July 23. Similar to H. R. 7190 and related bills previously introduced which would provide change in existing laws to include State Fish and Game Departments among agencies eligible for receipt by transfer of surplus Federal Government property and equipment for use in furthering their fish and wildlife conservation, restoration, and educational objectives.

Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations held hearings July 29 and 30 on pending bills providing for the expansion of the donable property program, authorized under the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, to other public agencies and organizations. Includes bills providing for fish and wildlife aid through transfer of surplus property and equipment for use in furthering fish and wildlife conservation, restoration, and educational objectives.

Also S. 2442 (Gruening and Bartlett), a bill to provide for the disposition of surplus personal property to the government of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; introduced in Senate July 24; and H. R. 8408 (Rivers of Alaska), an identical bill; to the Committee on Government Operations; introduced in House July 27. Would extend an Act which provided for the disposition of surplus personal property to the Territorial Government of Alaska (68 Stat. 794), as amended (70 Stat. 918), which among other purposes, included certain surplus Federal Government property and equipment for use in furthering fish and wildlife conservation, restoration, and educational objectives; and would further provide for elimination of inappropriate references occasioned by recent Statehood. Somewhat similar to H. R. 7190 and related bills previously introduced which among other purposes would make certain State Agencies eligible for receipt by transfer of surplus equipment to aid fish and wildlife programs.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH TRAINING UNITS: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 4 held hearings but took no action on H. R. 5814, a bill to provide for cooperative unit programs of research, education, and demonstration between the Federal Government of the United States, colleges and universities, the several States and Territories, and private organizations, and for other purposes.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce conducted hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislative bills including S. 1781, companion bill to H. R. 5814.

FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDIES: The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 30 ordered favorably reported

H. R. 5421, a bill to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status, and for other purposes; with amendment (H. Rept. No. 770).

House Report No. 770, Providing a Program of Assistance for the Construction of Fishing Vessels (August 5, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to accompany H. R. 5421, a bill to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status, and for other purposes), 10 pp., printed. Contains the bill as amended, committee recommendations, legislative background, purpose and major provisions, summary of need for legislation, and Departmental recommendations. As amended the bill would provide for a subsidy for the construction of new fishing vessels in shipyards of the United States over a 3-year period, and would authorize annual appropriations of one million dollars to carry out the provisions of the program. A provision to establish a loan fund to be used in making loans to processors of fishery products within distressed segments of the fishing industry was eliminated by an amendment to the original bill. H. R. 5421 was previously reported in this periodical under title of Fisheries Assistance Act of 1959.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings August 5 on S. 1374, and related bill S. 2338, to assist the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status. Both legislative bills provide a program of assistance in the construction of fishing vessels, and for other purposes.

FISHING VESSEL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND: The Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitted to the House and Senate a draft of proposed legislation to continue the application of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to certain functions relating to fishing vessels transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes (with accompanying paper); in the House referred July 28 to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; in the Senate referred July 29 to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce conducted hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislation including S. 2342, a bill creating a Federal Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Fund.

S. 2481 (Magnuson), a bill to continue the application of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to certain functions relating to fishing vessels transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate August 4. Would create a Federal Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Fund which shall be used by the Secretary of the Interior as a revolving fund for the purpose of carrying out the ship mortgage

provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, as it applies to fishing vessels under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1120). Further provides that if at any time funds are not sufficient to pay any amount the Secretary of the Interior is required to pay on ship mortgage insurance on fishing vessels, notes or other obligations may be issued to the Secretary of the Treasury as may be necessary. Similar to S. 2342 previously introduced.

Also H. R. 8613 (Bonner); introduced in House August 11; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Identical to S. 2481.

FISHERY PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN FOOD-ALLOTMENT PROGRAM: The House Committee on Agriculture held hearings July 30 and 31 on H. R. 1359, and related bills, to distribute certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in the United States through a food stamp system. Includes legislative bills which would provide for inclusion of fishery products in the program.

GAME FISH IN DAM RESERVOIRS RESEARCH: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce conducted hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislative bills including S. 1262, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs.

IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING: The House Committee on Ways and Means August 3 ordered favorably reported to the House without amendment, H. R. 5054, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers. Provides that imported articles removed from original container, repacked, and offered for sale in new package or container, shall be marked to show the ultimate purchaser the English name of the country of origin of such article.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH: House Report No. 653, Clarifying a Provision in the Black Bass Act Relating to the Interstate Transportation of Fish (July 14, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to accompany H. R. 5854), 3 pp., printed. The report contains the purpose of the bill, Committee Recommendations, executive communications from the Department of Interior and the Department of Justice, and changes in existing law. The legislation would provide for amendment to the Black Bass Act to make clear that only lawfully taken fish or fish eggs can be shipped in interstate commerce.

The House on July 20 passed without amendment and sent to the Senate H. R. 5854, to clarify the Black Bass Act relative to interstate transportation of fish.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce conducted hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislation including S. 1391, companion bill to H. R. 5854.

INSECTICIDES EFFECT UPON FISH AND WILDLIFE: The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 4 held hearings but took no action on H. R. 5813, a bill to amend the act of August 1, 1958, to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides, upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources and for other purposes.

Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce conducted hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislative bills including S. 1575, companion bill to H. R. 5813.

MARINE GAME FISH RESEARCH: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 4 held hearings but took no action on H. R. 5004, a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing research on the biology, fluctuations, status, and statistics of the migratory marine species of game fish of the United States and contiguous waters.

MARKETING FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT ACT: H. R. 8262 (Cooley), a bill to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture; introduced in House July 16. Similar to H. R. 1807 and related bills previously introduced which would provide assistance for improvement and development of public marketing facilities for the wholesale handling of certain perishable commodities, including seafood, as will be conducive to orderly and efficient distribution, increased consumption, a reduction in the spread between prices paid by consumers and those received by producers, and for other purposes.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY RESOURCES PROTECTION: S. Res. 145 (Magnuson), a resolution favoring negotiations with the Governments of Canada, Japan, and Russia concerning a new fisheries treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations; introduced in Senate July 15.

Whereas in 1952, the Governments of the United States of America, Canada, and Japan, entered into an International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean in order to ensure the maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas said parties to the treaty agreed to establish the meridian of 175° West Longitude, as a Provisional Line, subject to readjustment after scientific study, as a line that best divides salmon of Asiatic origin and salmon of North American origin; and

Whereas while the Japanese have fully complied with that provision of the treaty and have abstained from fishing for salmon east of the Provisional Line of 175° West Longitude, nevertheless there now is a strong body of evidence that the Japanese

have been taking on the high seas red salmon that originated in North American streams and that therefore the Provisional Abstention Line should be changed, as provided for in the treaty; and

Whereas by reason of the heavy catches of red salmon, of American origin, by the Japanese, on the high seas, the return of salmon to American streams has greatly diminished; and

Whereas the Bristol Bay fishery in Alaska, the world's richest red salmon fishery, which gives employment to a substantial segment of the population of the State of Alaska, is headed for extinction by reason of these high seas net fishing operations conducted by the Japanese, and

Whereas the Senate is not unmindful of the fact that the fishing industry is of paramount importance to Japan and that by reason of certain conditions imposed by Russia the Japanese have been restricted in their fishing operations in certain Pacific Ocean areas and by reason of economic necessity have been compelled to fish close to the 175th Parallel; and

Whereas the United States, Canada, Japan, and Russia have a common interest in preserving optimum productivity of the fishery resources of the Pacific Ocean: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved. That it is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of State should immediately enter into negotiations with the Governments of Canada, Japan, and Russia, looking to the establishment of a new fisheries treaty with these countries and an equitable solution of the problems involved; and be it further

Resolved. That the officials of our Government should promptly negotiate with the Governments of Canada and Japan in an effort to bring about the establishment of a temporary zone in which all parties would voluntarily refrain from fishing until the question of a new Abstention Line can be resolved.

OCEANOGRAPHY: The Senate July 15 adopted with amendments S. Res. 136, relating to research on oceanography and the report of the Committee on Oceanography to the President.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION: The National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission held its first meeting in conjunction with the newly-appointed 25-person Advisory Council, July 16-17, in room P-61, Senate wing of the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

POWER PROJECTS FISHERIES RESOURCES PROTECTION: H. R. 8495 (Dingell), a bill to promote the conservation of migratory fish and game by requiring certain approval by the Secretary of the Interior of licenses issued under the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in House August 3. Similar to S. 1420, previously introduced, which would provide the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service with collateral jurisdiction in Federal Power Commission decisions affecting hydroelectric power development in areas where dams would impair migratory fisheries resources and wildlife values.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS: House agreed July 13 to the Senate amendments to House amendments to S. 726, to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease-and-desist orders issued under the Clayton Act, which action cleared the bill for Presidential consideration. The legislation would implement the enforcement procedures of the Clayton Act by making applicable the present Federal Trade Commission Act enforcement provisions against price discrimination, tying arrangements, mergers, and interlocking directorates, and for other purposes.

The President July 23 signed into law S. 726, to amend section II of the Clayton Act so as to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease-and-desist orders issued thereunder (P. L. 86-107).

PRICE DISCRIMINATION FUNCTIONAL DISCOUNTS: Functional Discounts (Hearings before Antitrust Subcommittee No. 5, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, June 25 and 26, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 848, H. R. 927, H. R. 2788, H. R. 2868, and H. R. 4530, Bills to amend section 2(a) of the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act, by adding a new proviso), 169 pp., printed, including table of contents. Report contains text of legislative bills; testimony and correspondence presented by Committee members, interested individuals, and representatives of industry and the Congress in support of and in opposition to proposed legislation. The legislation would impose a duty on the manufacturer to insure that the small retailer remains competitive by establishing appropriate differentials for the wholesaler or jobber from whom this retailer must purchase. The bills would add a new proviso to the Clayton Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act, designed to make it necessary for the manufacturing seller to grant in good faith a "reasonably adequate" price differential to wholesalers. It further requires that such a differential be "reasonably calculated" to allow the wholesaler's customers to compete with like firms which purchase directly from the seller. These functional discount requirements would not, however, be imposed upon the seller willing to accommodate all would-be purchasers without regard to their size or status in the distributive process.

PUERTO RICO STATEHOOD: S. 2396 (Chavez), a bill to require the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to conduct a referendum to determine whether the people of such Commonwealth desire to be admitted into the Union as a State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; introduced in Senate July 16. Similar to H. R. 7003 previously introduced.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: H. R. 8187 (Thompson of Texas), a bill to impose certain restrictions on disposing of radioactive materials by depositing it in the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; introduced in House July 13.

Also H. R. 8423 (Bennett of Florida), a bill to impose certain restrictions on disposing of radioactive material by depositing it in the Atlantic Ocean, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; introduced in House

July 28. Similar to H. R. 8187 previously introduced but which provided restrictions for disposal of radioactive waste only for the Gulf of Mexico.

The Special Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 13 and 14 conducted hearings on the disposal of radioactive material and atomic waste. Testimony was presented by representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The Special Subcommittee on Radiation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy July 22 met in executive session to consider a draft of its report on waste disposal, on which subject hearings were recently held. The Subcommittee held an additional day of hearings with regard to this matter on July 29.

Industrial Radioactive Waste Disposal (Hearings January 28, 29, and 30, February 2 and 3, 1959, Volume I, before Special Subcommittee on Radiation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on industrial radioactive waste disposal), 986 pp., printed. Volume 1, of four volumes, covers hearings concerned with the origin and nature of various types of radioactive wastes evolved from nuclear energy activities and operations in use to manage these wastes at various Atomic Energy and other installations. Also the volume deals with the international aspects of the disposal problems.

SALT-WATER RESEARCH LABORATORY: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings August 4, 5, and 6 on pending fisheries legislative bills including S. 1576, a bill to provide for the construction of a salt-water research laboratory at Seattle, Wash. The bill would provide for construction and equipping of a laboratory for the purpose of conducting research on marine life. Such laboratory would be operated jointly by the State of Washington Department of Fisheries, the University of Washington's College of Fisheries and School of Oceanography, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1959: The House on July 20 passed and cleared for the President S. 1434, to amend the Merchant Marine Act with respect to insurance of ship mortgages. The legislation provides that the prospective owner be permitted to delay placing a mortgage on a vessel until some time after it has been delivered by the shipbuilder, without losing privilege of having the mortgage insured.

The President July 31 signed into law S. 1434, to amend the Merchant Marine Act with respect to insurance of ship mortgages (P. L. 86-123).

SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES: H. R. 8184 (Preston), a bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on fresh, frozen, or breaded shrimp imported during the next 2 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House July 13. Provides for amendment of the Tariff Act of 1930 by shifting fresh, frozen, and breaded shrimp from the "free" list to the "duty" list of import commodities and to impose a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent ad valorem duty on such

shrimp classifications. Canned and other processed shrimp would not be affected. Somewhat similar to H. R. 483 previously introduced but which provided for an ad valorem duty of 35 percent on all classifications of shrimp, without exception.

Also H. R. 8566 (Sikes), a bill to provide an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House August 6. The proposed legislation would provide for a duty of 35 percent ad valorem on all classifications of imported shrimp. Identical to H. R. 483 and somewhat similar to related bill H. R. 8184 previously introduced which would provide for duties on shrimp importations to protect the domestic industry and for other purposes.

SMALL BUSINESS LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS:

The Subcommittee on Small Business of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency July 22 concluded scheduled hearings on bills to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. The current series of hearings was held June 22, 29, and 30; July 1, 2, 8, 20, 21, and 22.

SMALL BUSINESS AND FOREIGN TRADE: Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Select Committee on Small Business July 14 and 15 conducted hearings with respect to the effect of international trade on small business.

SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF: H. R. 8604 (Steed), a bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House August 10. Similar to H. R. 2 and related bills which provide for tax adjustment in the interest of small business.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: The President on July 14 signed into law H. R. 7343, fiscal 1960 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies (P. L. 86-84). Included under the Department of State are funds for the International Fisheries Commissions to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in eight such commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress. Provides \$1,725,000 for the International Fisheries Commissions, an increase of \$61,300 over the 1959 fiscal year appropriation to meet increased pay costs, but \$29,000 below the amount requested in the budget estimate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1960: Senate Committee on Appropriations conducted hearings on H. R. 7978, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1960, July 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. Committee met in executive session July 29 and 30 and ordered the bill favorably reported to the Senate, with amendments (S. Rept. 597). Included are funds for transitional grants to Alaska, pursuant to legislative authorization (Public Law 86-70); for the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; and for certain River Basin Study Commissions.

Senate August 3 passed with committee amendments H. R. 7978, supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1960. Senate insisted on its amend-

ments, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees.

Senate Report No. 597, Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1960 (July 31, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 7978, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes), 36 pp., printed. Contains budget estimates, House allowances, and Committee recommendations. Included are tables showing comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended for Department or activity.

Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1960 (Hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 7978, an act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes), 946 pp., printed, including list of witnesses and index. Contains budget estimates, House allowances, testimony presented by agencies and Departments of Government, and certain legislative authorizations. Included are funds for transitional grants to Alaska; for the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; and for certain River Basin Study Commissions.

TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM: The Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, pursuant to law, transmitted to the House and Senate the 11th Annual Report of the Commission on the operation of the trade agreements program, for the period July 1957-June 1958 (with accompanying papers); in the House referred July 21 to the Committee on Ways and Means in the Senate referred July 23 to the Committee on Finance.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN DEPRESSED AREAS: H. R. 8524 (Fulton), a bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency; introduced in House August 4. Similar to H. R. 71 and related bills previously introduced which would provide for economic assistance and unemployment relief to depressed areas, and for other purposes.

WAGES: The Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on July 10, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments S. 1046, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the Act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes.

To Amend The Fair Labor Standards Act (Hearings May 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 26, and June 4, 1959, Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 25, S. 141, S. 1046, S. 1116, S. 1470, S. 1874, and S. 1967, bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend coverage under the Act, to increase the minimum hourly wage rate, and for other purposes), 1,283 pp., printed. Contains text of the several legislative bills;

testimony presented by Government and industry representatives; certain Departmental, Commission, and Committee reports; various statements, letters, and information submitted.

S. 1046 Amendments, intended to be proposed by Senator Prouty to bill S. 1264 (Kennedy and other Senators), to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the Act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and

Public Welfare; introduced in Senate July 17. Provides for several technical amendments to S. 1046, previously introduced.

WAGE LAW ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS: S. 2385 (Prouty), a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide more effective procedures for enforcing the provisions of the Act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Works; introduced in Senate July 15. Provides for amendment to existing law to strengthen enforcement provisions in regards to payment of minimum wages and overtime compensation. Similar to H. R. 8059 previously introduced.



SHRIMP

Shrimp--one of the most popular shellfish--are available all year-round. They are found off the Atlantic coast from North Carolina south, in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Pacific Coast from Southeastern Alaska to San Francisco Bay.

The shrimp sold in most regions of the United States are the "tails." They may be purchased fresh or frozen, raw, cooked, or breaded.

Shrimp are customarily sold according to size or grade. The terms used are jumbo, large, medium, and small. The largest size runs 15 or fewer shrimp to the pound and the smallest size runs 60 or more to the pound.

Although shrimp range in color from greenish gray to brownish red when raw, they differ little in appearance and flavor when cooked. All of the various kinds of shrimp are tender and white-meated, with a distinctive flavor.

Shrimp are used in cocktails, salads, fried, and as the main ingredient for many delicious and satisfying main dishes such as "Shrimp Oriental," a fried shrimp recipe recommended by the Home Economists of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

SHRIMP ORIENTAL

$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds shrimp, fresh or frozen	1 cup flour
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice	3 eggs, beaten
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt

Thaw frozen shrimp. Peel shrimp. Cut almost through lengthwise and remove sand veins. Wash. Pour lemon juice over shrimp and let stand 10 minutes. Place flour in paper bag. Add shrimp and shake well. Combine egg and salt. Dip each shrimp in egg. Place shrimp in a heavy frying pan which contains about one-eighth inch fat, hot but not smoking. Fry at moderate heat. When shrimp are brown on one side, turn carefully and brown the other side. Cooking time approximately four minutes. Drain on absorbent paper. Serves 6.