



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PILOT FOOD STAMP PLAN INCLUDES FISHERY PRODUCTS:

Fish and fishery products are included in the list of products that can be purchased by needy families under the Pilot Food Stamp Project. Policies and general regulations for the Pilot Food Stamp Projects, to be operated in 8 pilot areas for the purpose of encouraging the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities and products thereof by increasing their utilization among low-income groups, were published in the Federal Register of May 13, 1961. The program is scheduled to be launched in the pilot areas on June 1. Originally fish and fishery products were not included among the items that could be purchased by the use of stamps. But the change in regulations have included fishery products, which will now receive the same consideration as other basic food products for human consumption.

The Pilot Food Stamp Projects will be operated in the Detroit, Mich. area; Franklin County, Ill.; Floyd County, Ky.; Va-Hibbling-Nashwauk Area, Minn.; Silver Bow County, Mont.; San Miguel County, N. Mex.; Fayette County, Penn.; and McDowell County, W. Va. Under this program needy families will receive food stamps from the welfare agencies with which they can buy needed food for their families. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has not indicated how long the program is expected to be in effect, since this will depend upon the state of the Nation's economic condition.

The regulations as issued by the Department of Agriculture give the purpose and scope, definitions, administration, payments for certain costs of the certifying agency, certification of households as eligible, basis for issuing coupons to eligible households, methods of distributing and accounting for coupons and cash receipts, plans of opera-

tion, use of coupons by eligible households, participation of retail food stores, participation of wholesale food concerns, procedure for redeeming stamps, participation of banks, and miscellaneous provisions.

The definition for eligible foods reads: "'Eligible food (s)' means any food or food product for human consumption except: Coffee, tea, cocoa (as such), alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and those products which are clearly identifiable from the package as being imported from foreign sources."



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION ON SOURCES OF RADIATION USED IN FOOD INSPEC - TION AND CONTROLLING PROCESSING:

The Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Federal Register of March 2, 1961, published a proposal to amend the regulation providing for the safe use of certain sources of radiation used for inspection of foods, package food, and for controlling food processing.

The amendment incorporates certain changes in wording in the interest of clarity and accuracy and, in addition, to permit the safe use of the isotopes krypton 85, cobalt 60, and radium 226 for inspection of foods and food packages and for controlling food processes. Since the Food and Drug Administration did not receive any comments within the 30-day period from March 2, 1961, the amendment to the regulation became effective on April 28, 1961. The amended

regulation as it appeared in the Federal Register of April 28, 1961, prescribes the conditions under which sources of radiation may be safely used for the purposes of inspection of foods, packaged food, and for controlling food processing. Also, it specifies the type of information that is to appear on the labels of the radiation units.

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EXCEPTIONS FILED TO PROPOSAL TO RETAIN PROTESTED LABELING REQUIREMENTS IN STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR CANNED TUNA:

On April 30, 1961, exceptions were filed to the proposed findings of fact which were issued by the Food and Drug Administration on March 31, on the labeling provisions of the standard of identity for canned tuna. The exceptions to the findings of fact and proposed order were with respect to the proposed requirement that "for water-packed tuna the name on the label should include the words 'in water'."

A Washington, D. C., attorney submitted exceptions on behalf of American Importers of Japanese Tuna, Inc., New York City; Agricultural and Marine Products Division, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc.; and the Tuna Packers Association of Japan, Tokyo.

In addition to filing exceptions to the findings of fact, the attorney requested "that the hearings be reopened to receive new evidence which was not in existence at the time of the hearings." According to the exception filed, the attorney's reference to the new evidence is contained in U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 88, entitled "Who Buys Canned Tuna, and Why?", published in June 1960.

An additional but similar exception was filed on April 21 by the vice president of an importing firm in New York City.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1961 p. 68.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER APPOINTED:

Thomas D. Rice, who has been executive secretary of the Massachusetts Fisheries

Association since 1945, has been appointed special assistant to the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, Secretary of the Interior. Stewart L. Udall announced on May 11, 1961, Rice reported for duty May 9.



Thomas D. Rice

Rice has a long record with the domestic fishing industry. For eight years he was part owner of a fish processing and wholesale distributing firm in Boston. He has served at various times as special consultant on fishery problems for U. S. Senate committees and for two years was a consultant

for the National Shrimp Breeders Association.

Before entering the fishing industry, Rice was in the real estate business in Boston for seven years. He has also served as a deputy collector for the Internal Revenue Service and was a regional price specialist during World War II. He attended Boston College and Suffolk University in Boston. He was born May 8, 1902, in Boston, Mass.



THE PLACE of FISH

in diabetic diets
today's menu

Lunch
BOILED SHRIMP - 10 small
Biscuits - 2-1" diam.
Broccoli - 1 cup
Cantaloupe - 1-6" diam.
Buttermilk made with whole milk

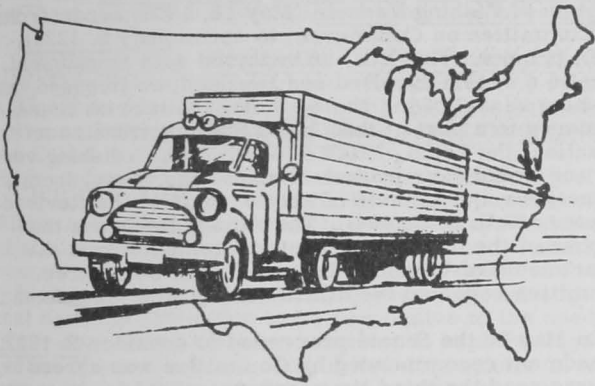
Breakfast
HADDOCK, FRIED - 1 oz.
Grapefruit - 1/2
Cooked cereal - 1 cup w/milk
Toast with butter - 2 slices
Coffee with 1 tablespoon cream

Dinner
COD FILLETS - 2 oz.
Cornbread - 1" x 1" cube
Carrots, cooked - 1 cup
Butter - 1 tsp.
Applesauce - 1/2 cup
Coffee, black

Interstate Commerce Commission

RULING CLAIMS MANY FROZEN PREPARED FISHERY PRODUCTS NOT EXEMPT FROM REGULATION FOR TRUCKS:

An ICC Examiner has reopened the question of the fishery exemption for trucks for many frozen prepared fishery products. In the W. W. Hughes "Grandfather" application (Proceeding No. MC-105782, Sub. No. 4), the ICC Examiner concludes "that deviled crabs, deviled clams, deviled lobsters, croquettes, codfish cakes, and other fish or shellfish products, which contain non-exempt ingredients (other than those which properly may be considered as incidental to the cooking process, such as seasonings, and also breading) are not within the exemption. These commodities are no longer fish or shellfish."



In the decision concerning the refrigerated trucking service ICC application, the Examiner says that the Bureau of Motor Carriers was wrong when it issued Administrative Ruling 110 on September 26, 1958, listing fish or seafood dinners, cod cakes, salmon croquettes, deviled crabs, clams, or lobsters as being exempt. The basis for the Examiner's opinion is that the amount of the basic fish ingredients in these products varies from 20 to 90 percent and the finished product includes many non-exempt ingredients. He reasons that the mixing of non-exempt commodities with the exempt commodities destroys the exempt status of the fish and seafood.

Efforts were made by fishing industry representatives in 1958 to have the fishery exemption clarified to finally establish that the fishery exemption extended to all frozen fishery products, whether breaded, cooked, or prepared. The fishing industry representatives will intervene in this case in an attempt to support Administrative Ruling 110. During the debate in the Senate on the Transporta-

tion Act of 1958, it was specifically declared that it was the intention of the Senate Commerce Committee in passing the bill to exempt "codfish cakes, deviled crab, fish with sauce, fish dinners, and similar seafood products." It was reasoned that the Senate Committee could not write into law all these various items which have seafood in them and that the criteria under the fishery exemption is perishability.

These informal rulings are tentative in the absence of authoritative decisions on the subject by the Commission. If the recommendation of the Examiner is adopted by the Commission, the informal interpretation of ruling No. 110 will be reversed.



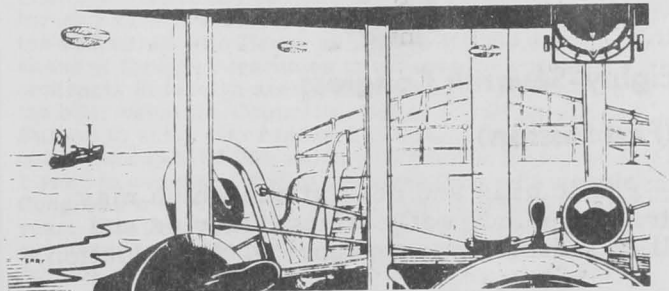
Treasury Department

COAST GUARD

VESELS WITH AUTOMATIC PILOTS WARNED TO MAINTAIN PROPER LOOKOUT:

The New Orleans office of the U. S. Coast Guard (Eighth Coast Guard District) in a letter dated April 5, 1961, to the Texas Shrimp Association requested that all fishing vessels operating on an automatic pilot maintain a proper lookout. For the sake of safety, this warning is applicable to all vessels. The letter points out:

"During the past year it has been necessary for this office to cite numerous Masters of fishing vessels for failure to maintain a proper lookout while their vessels were operating on automatic pilot. These violations come to the attention of this office as a result of investigations into collisions between fishing vessels while operating in the Gulf of Mexico.



"In most cases, the automatic pilot was placed in use and the Master, or the person in charge of the watch, left his station and either went below or went aft and engaged in duties which precluded his keeping a proper lookout while the vessel was under way, which resulted in collision with another fishing vessel.

"The failure to keep a lookout in the manner described above can only be interpreted as reckless and negligent operation and certainly creates a hazard to life and property. In cases of this kind, the Coast Guard is obligated to en-

force the navigation laws, but would rather see steps taken to prevent collisions under such circumstances. . . ."

The Coast Guard then went on to indicate that if owners and Masters of the vessels saw the necessity of keeping a lookout at all times while the vessel is under way, a great majority of the collisions now occurring between fishing vessels would be avoided.



U. S. Supreme Court

ALASKA TAX ON FREEZERSHIPS UPHELD:

The United States Supreme Court on May 1 decided Alaska may levy an annual license tax on freezerships used in processing salmon and other fishery products caught in Alaskan waters.

The State of Alaska appealed to the Court after the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco ruled the freezing and cold-storage activities of freezerships as a part of interstate commerce. The Circuit Court held any state privilege tax on such activities is barred by the Constitution's commerce clause.

The Alaska levy fixes the annual tax at 4 percent of the value of fishery products frozen and put in cold storage. Alaska's appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court contended the freezerships were not engaged in interstate commerce but in business of a local nature.

The litigation originated in suits by Alaska to collect the tax from seven fishery firms.



Eighty-Seventh Congress

(First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect fisheries and allied industries are reported. 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.

CATCH TRANSFER AT SEA: On May 18 the Senate Committee on Commerce reported S. 1222, a bill relating to documentation and inspection of vessels of the United States with amendment (S. Rept. No. 277). This bill would permit vessels that are documented or licensed to engage in the fishery and are therefore fishing vessels of the United States, to take the catch of another fishing vessel of the United States aboard on the high seas and transport it free of charge to a United States port. Vessels documented and licensed as fishing vessels are exempt from inspection and manning requirements, and enactment of this bill would relieve a vessel that takes a transshipment from complying with the requirements that apply to cargo vessels. This proposal is especially important to shrimp fishing vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

S. Rept. No. 277 Relating to Documentation and Inspection of Fishing Vessels (May 18, 1961, report from the Committee on Commerce, to accompany S. 1222), 5 pp., printed. This bill, as reported with amendment, permits a vessel enrolled and licensed, or licensed, as a fishing vessel of the United States, to take on board and carry to a port of the United States, without compensation, the catch of fish of another U. S. fishing vessel, and would exempt such transporting vessel from the inspection requirements of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes (46 U. S. C. 404). The report discusses the purpose of the bill and presents statements from the Departments of Interior, Treasury, and Commerce. Committee reported the bill favorably with amendment.

On May 26 the Senate proceeded to consider S. 1222. Amendment recommended by Committee was agreed to, bill was read the third time, and was passed. As passed, provides that a U. S. fishing vessel which occasionally takes on board on the high seas and transports to a U. S. port without payment, the catch of another U. S. fishing vessel shall not be considered to be engaged in the transportation of freight for hire.

S. 1222 was received by the House on May 29 and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION ACT: On May 15 a resolution of the Kansas Academy of Science was received in the Senate, registering approval of H. R. 4668, a bill providing for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State Agencies that are responsible for wise use of biological resources before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals or devices designed for biological controls, and recommends its enactment.

Congressman John D. Dingell (Mich.) on May 23, 1961, presided over an informal discussion involving representatives of Federal Agencies and private conservation organizations relative to controversial chemical pesticide programs which have damaged fish and wildlife values and poses undetermined threats to human health. Congressman Dingell has introduced H. R. 4668 which would require coordination between Federal Agencies and between them and State Agencies on the administration of chemical pesticide control programs.

During the discussion, it was pointed out that a new "ad hoc" coordinating committee had been formed at direction of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture. Represented on the committee are the Agriculture Research Service and U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior, the Food and Drug Administration and the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of Defense. There is a strong possibility that the committee, once an operating plan is developed and approved, will be formally established by an Executive Order.

Members of the Committee who participated in the discussion said these would be among the major objectives: (1) to review all plans and probable effects before any new federal pesticide program is initiated; (2) to begin a review of existing chemical pesticide programs. It was agreed that state wildlife agencies would be kept fully informed on all pest control programs. It also was understood that coordination committees on state and local levels, if federal funds and programs are involved, should include fish and wildlife representation.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES CONFERENCE: H. Con. Res. 328 (Wilson of Calif.) introduced in House June 7, a concurrent resolution requesting the President to call a national conference on commercial fishing; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Such conference to be conducted by the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Such conference to explore ways and means of attaining freedom from such administrative and local restrictions which ignore the economic needs of the industry; to review and evaluate governmental activities that have the obligation to be responsive to the needs of the commercial fishing industry; to explore ways and means of attaining that economical atmosphere in which commercial fishing products and processing can prosper; and to explore ways and means of developing new fishery techniques, new fishing areas, new fishery products, and new fishery markets.

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE: On May 25 the Senate received the executive nomination of Clarence F. Pautzke, of Washington, to be Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. On June 7 the Committee on Commerce, in executive session, ordered the nomination favorably reported. On June 8 the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

GULF OF MEXICO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESTRICTIONS: On June 5 the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H. R. 6745 and H. R. 6849, bills to provide for the restrictions of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes. Various private and public witnesses were heard. Hearings were also held on June 7 and June 14.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: H. R. 7186 (Lane), introduced in House on May 18 a bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also H. R. 7214 (Garland) and H. R. 7226 (O'Neil) on May 22; H. R. 7337 (Fenton), on May 25; H. R. 7457 (Goodling) on June 5.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1962: Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1962 (Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 6345), 1344 pp. Includes hearings on operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and its two bureaus: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Presents the statements and testimony given by the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and the two Bureau Directors.

On June 2 the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, marked up and ordered favorably reported (S. Rept. 294) with amendments H. R. 6345, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies. As approved by the committee, the bill would provide a total of \$822,649,850, an increase of \$69,330,850 over the House-passed figure of \$753,319,000.

S. Rept. No. 294, Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1962 (June 2, a report from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to accompany H. R. 6345), 37 pp., printed. The Senate Committee for fiscal year 1962 recommended funds for Interior Department somewhat higher than the sums included in House bill. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, management and investigations of resources, the amount recommended by committee provides for all of programs set forth in the budget estimate, except that only \$75,000 for pay act costs of the \$96,000 reduction by House has been restored. For management and investigations of resources the appropriation for 1961 was \$7,926,000 (includes \$100,000 in the 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$1 million for salmon research in the 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961); budget estimate, 1962 \$11,796,000 (reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,915,000 from "operations and maintenance, general, Corps of Engineers," for the Columbia River fishery facilities and includes budget amendment increase of \$2,500,000 in H. Doc. 113); House allowance, \$11,700,000; and the Senate Committee recommendation, \$12,225,000. The increase of \$525,000 by the committee includes (1) research to improve efficiency of blue crab plant operations, \$100,000; (2) research on shrimp resources in Gulf of Mexico, \$175,000; (3) time-temperature tolerance study on frozen fish and shellfish, \$30,000; (4) investigations into effect control techniques have on shellfish \$30,000; (5) research on manufacture and use of fish protein concentrate (fish flour) \$50,000; fishery research program for rice areas, \$65,000; pay act cost \$75,000. Committee concurred with House allowance of \$300,000 for purchase of foreign currencies to be used for research contracts in foreign areas, with a change in language of the bill, which the Committee believes will permit the Bureau to enter into research contracts in an amount not to exceed \$700,000 which will require longer than 1 year to complete, and at the same time will provide Congress with an opportunity to review contracts each year. The Committee concurred in House allowance of construction as set forth in budget estimate, \$7,561,000; subsidy payments for fishing vessels constructed in U. S. shipyards, \$750,000; general administrative expenses, \$482,000; administration of Pribilof Islands, \$1,981,000; provision authorizing use of funds available in fisheries loan fund for necessary expenses in administering the program, \$250,000.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--the appropriation for 1961 was \$19,308,000; budget estimate, 1962 was \$23,300,000; House allowed \$23,000,000; Senate committee recommendation was

\$23,972,000. Increase included funds for a cooperative wildlife research unit, research on reservoir fish productivity, study of methods of eliminating undesirable fish from streams and lakes, establishment of a cooperative sport fisheries research unit, and for additional law-enforcement positions. For construction, the budget estimate for 1962 was \$4,067,000; House allowance \$3,770,000; Senate Committee increased the amount to \$5,350,650 for numerous improvements at fish hatcheries and wildlife refuges, completion of facilities, etc. For general administrative expenses, the Committee approved the full amount of budget estimate, \$1,071,000; House allowance was \$1,016,000 the same as 1961 appropriations.

For the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, the Committee approved \$364,000, the same as the amount allowed by the House, the budget estimate, and the 1961 appropriation.

On June 6 the Senate considered H. R. 6345, adopted all committee amendments en bloc, which were thereafter considered as original text for purpose of further amendment; Hayden amendment of a technical corrective nature respecting Columbia River fish sanctuary program; and Case (S. Dak.) amendment increasing funds for National Park Service. Votes on further amendments were deferred.

On June 7 the Senate passed H. R. 6345.

KING AND SILVER SALMON ADVISORY COMMITTEE: H. R. 7595 (Clem Miller), introduced in House June 12, a bill to establish an Advisory Committee on King and Silver Salmon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MARINE MAMMAL HIGH SEAS PROTECTION: On June 1 the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, subcommittee on Wildlife Conservation and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 777 (amended), for protection of marine mammals on the high seas. Identical bill, H. R. 7490 (Saylor), introduced in House June 6, to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: S. 2030 (Neuberger), introduced in Senate on June 7, a bill to provide that the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to determine the desirability and practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Commerce.

NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY: On May 23 and 24 the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Subcommittee No. 3, held a hearing on H. R. 1, a bill to provide for the establishment, under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy. Various public witnesses were heard.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION: Resources and Conservation Act of 1961 (Hearings before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 87th Congress, 1st Session, April 13, 1961, to accompany S. 239 and S. 1415, bills to declare a national policy on conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, and for other purposes), 174 pp., printed. Contains text of, and reports on each bill; statements of U. S. Congressmen, officials of various wildlife and natural resources organizations; letters, resolutions, and other communications from various public and private individuals, as well as the major U. S. Government agencies.

OCEANOGRAPHIC FUNDS FOR NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION: Independent Offices Appropriations for 1962--Part 2 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 1353 pp., printed. Among others, includes appropriations for the National Science Foundation. A portion of the funds (\$8,500,000) for the foundation is allocated for oceanographic research vessels and shore facilities. The Foundation will build two 195-foot steam-powered vessels, and shoreside facilities for both physical and biological programs--a place where the oceanographic ships can be serviced and where research equipment can be taken care of.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: Marine Science (Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session on S. 901 and S. 1189, bills to advance the marine sciences, March 15, 16, 17, and May 2, 1961), 209 pp., printed. Primary purpose of legislation is to enhance the national economy, security, and welfare by increasing our knowledge of the oceans, and the Great Lakes in all pertinent scientific fields, such as physics, biology, chemistry, meteorology, and geology. Contains text of both bills, statements and testimony of various oceanographers, marine biologists, government officials, and members of various fisheries commissions and associations.

On May 23 the full Senate Committee on Commerce met on S. 901, a bill to establish a 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys. Bill was ordered favorably reported with amendments.

On June 5 the House passed H. R. 6845, a bill to amend title 14 of the United States Code to provide for an expansion of the functions of the Coast Guard. Amendment is insertion of the words "shall engage in oceanographic research on the high seas and in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;" before the last clause of this section which reads "and shall maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war." A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Bill sent to the Senate without amendment.

On June 6 the Senate Committee on Commerce submitted a report to the Senate on S. 1189, a bill to amend title 14 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Coast Guard to carry on certain oceanographic research (S. Rept. No. 295). Also, Senate received message from House announcing passage of H. R. 6845, an identical bill, and requesting concurrence of Senate.

S. Rept. No. 295 Coast Guard Oceanographic Research (87th Congress, 1st Session, June 6, 1961, report from the Committee on Commerce to accompany S. 1189), 5 pp., printed. Contains the amendment to United States Code relating to the Coast Guard, purpose of the bill, committee action, agency comments, and changes in existing law. Would enable the U. S. Coast Guard to conduct oceanographic research, either independently or in cooperation with other Government agencies, and thereby free the Coast Guard from statutory restrictions that limit its scientific marine studies to the Ice Patrol.

On June 12 the Senate passed H. R. 6845 with amendment, substituting the language in S. 1189. The House bill did not use language which would allow the Coast Guard to have as one of its primary duties engaging in oceanographic research on the high seas. Bill was referred back to House.

The subcommittee on Oceanography, of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings June 19-23, on H. R. 4276, a bill to expand and develop the aquatic resources of the United States.

OYSTER PRODUCERS LOANS: H. R. 7336 (Downing), introduced in the House May 25, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans to certain producers of oysters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ANNUAL REPORT: On June 5 the House received executive communication 982, a letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the fifth annual report of operations conducted by or under contract with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Department of the Interior to encourage the distribution of domestically produced fishery products, pursuant to 70 Stat. 1119; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. On June 7, the Senate received similar report.

On June 15, 1961, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings on S. 1230, to establish an additional fund for fisheries research programs. Testimony was received from Senators, Government officials, organizations, state officials, and others.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REPORT: On May 18 the Committee on Government Operations submitted a report to the Senate entitled: "Coordination of Information on Current Scientific Research and Development Supported by the U. S. Government--Administrative and Scientific Problems and Opportunities of Central Registration of Research Projects in Science and Engineering," (S. Rept. No. 263).

S. Rept. No. 263, Coordination of Information on Current Scientific Research and Development Supported by the United States Government--Administrative and Scientific Problems and Opportunities of Central Registration of Research Projects in Science and Engineering (May 18, 1961, report prepared for Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, and its Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations, pursuant to S. Res. 255, Sections 1-4, 86th Congress), 300 pp., printed. Contains 13 sections, 9 appendixes, findings and recommendations, index, 18 tables, and 13 figures. The report points out that a "revolution" in the science of information storage and retrieval has occurred. This report explores the question, "Has this revolution, as it affects the management of data on research still in process, been capitalized upon by Federal agencies for purposes of planning and administering science programs?" The Committee takes a look at what happens (or may not happen) during the long chain of events which precede the publication of scientific research results, and points out that the management of information during this prepublication stage is of vital significance. The study which makes up the report was developed in three phases: (1) A consultative analysis of the general problem of Federal coordination on prepublication research (comprising the bulk of the report). (2) A consultative analysis of a specialized case history of information on current Federal research (to be issued separately). (3) Continued review of certain phases of both the general and specialized areas by the subcommittee's own project director, so as to assist and complement the consultative analyses.

SHELLFISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER: On June 7 the Senate Committee on Commerce ordered favorably

reported S. 606, a bill providing for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn.

S. Rept. No. 354, Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn. (87th Congress, 1st Session, June 7, 1961, report from Committee on Commerce, to accompany S. 606), 3 pp., printed. Contains purpose of bill, costs, and report from the Department of Interior. Would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a research center for shellfisheries production at Milford, Conn., and to acquire such real property as may be necessary. Research center is to consist of research facilities, a pilot hatchery and a training school, and shall be used for the conduct of basic research on the physiology and ecology of commercial shellfish, development of hatchery methods for cultivation of mollusks, and to train persons in the most advance methods of shellfish culture.

On June 12 the Senate passed without amendment and cleared for House S. 606. Authorizes up to \$1,325,000.

SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES: On June 2 a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was received in the Senate, to urge the U. S. Congress to adopt S. 1571 and H. R. 6212 which would amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty on shrimp and provide for duty-free entry of unprocessed shrimp annually in an amount equal to imports of shrimp in 1960; to Committee on Finance.

On June 8 a resolution of the State of Florida was presented to the Senate and the House, memorializing and petitioning the Congress and the Departments of the executive branch of the Federal Government to exert their best efforts to bring about a measure of stability to the domestic shrimp market by a regulation of imports of shrimp so that the domestic shrimp industry may survive and prosper, giving employment to Americans, utilizing fully this valuable natural resource, and preserving and maintaining the individual and independent seamen and producers who wrest their living dangerously from the sea; to Committee on Finance.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1962: Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1962 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 1336 pp., printed. State Department appropriations include funds for the international fisheries commissions in the amount of \$1,959,000 (estimated). The projects or functions include the International Pacific Halibut Commission, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, International Whaling Commission, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, Great Lakes Fishery Commission, North Pacific Fur Seal Commission, Tortugas Shrimp Commission, and expenses of the United States Commissioners. Gives the statutory authorization, a general statement, background, accomplishments of fiscal year 1960, program for fiscal years 1961 and 1962, explanations of increases, and basis for estimates for each organization.

H. R. 7371 (Rooney), introduced from Committee on Appropriations on May 29, a bill making appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962,

and for other purposes. Contains \$1,896,000 for International Fisheries Commissions, pursuant to treaties or conventions and implementing acts of Congress (H. Rept. No. 442). On June 1 the House passed H. R. 7371 by a record vote of 256 yeas to 71 nays, without amendment.

On June 2 H. R. 7371, was received in the Senate, read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On June 16, the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations continued its hearings on H. R. 7371.

SUBMERGED LANDS ACT: On June 16 a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California was received in the Senate, urging the Congress of the United States to enact H. R. 4390 into law. This legislation would establish and confirm the seaward boundaries of all coastal States to a line extending three marine leagues (nine geographical or $10\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles) from the coastline.

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: On May 18 the Senate and House received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 1936 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate May 22, a bill to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels; to Committee on Commerce. Purpose of bill is to substitute for present complicated method of tonnage meas-

urement a new system which would permit the assignment of tonnages from a table on the basis of length and breadth only. The tonnage would be limited to self-propelled vessels of less than 500 gross tons and non-self-propelled vessels of not more than 997 gross tons.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL: (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session on S. 45, S. 120, S. 325, S. 571, S. 861, S. 1475, and H. R. 6441, amending the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control, May 8 and 9, 1961), 233 pp., printed. Contains text of each bill; statements from government and private individuals; and exhibits consisting of letters, news articles, maps, and graphs.

On May 31 the Senate Committee on Public Works ordered favorably reported S. 120, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide a more effective program of water pollution control. (S. Rept. 353).

S. Rept. 353, **Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961** (87th Congress, 1st Session, June 7, 1961, report from Committee on Public Works, to accompany S. 120), 24 pp., printed. Contains a general statement, discussion, major provisions of bill, changes in existing bill, a text of the act, and tables. Purpose of legislation, as amended, is to extend the authorization for grants to States and interstate agencies to assist them in meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention and control of water pollution.



COOKIES MADE WITH FISH FLOUR SERVED AT LUNCHEON

Toll house cookies containing 5 percent by weight of so-called "fish flour" were served to approximately 200 guests at a general luncheon held during the meeting of the Virginia Fisheries Association early in 1959. The use of the fish flour was experimental. It had been prepared approximately six months prior to the test and had not been stabilized to prevent onset of rancidity. The general acceptance of the cookies by the persons attending the luncheon attested to the fact that the flour had undergone no noticeable deterioration during storage. The flour was prepared from menhaden. Proximate analysis of the dry product was as follows: protein, 96.1 percent; ash, 4.8 percent; and oil, 0.08 percent. When normally packaged, the product picks up about 12 percent moisture with corresponding decreases in protein and ash.

However, several serious problems must be solved prior to commercial production of fish flour.