



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF CENSUS

LIMITED REVISION OF IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS IN 1962 PLANNED:

A limited revision of Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported into the United States, will be possible in 1962 in conjunction with the reprinting of Schedule A and the USIDA (United States Import Duties Annotated), which is necessary to reflect changes in rates of duties resulting from the 1960-1961 negotiations under GATT in Geneva and to correct and clarify reporting requirements in preparing import entry forms.

Since the principal objective of the revision of USIDA and any necessary corresponding changes in Schedule A will be the improvement of accuracy of the import statistics through the clarification of the reporting requirements, only a relatively low priority will be given to the work of changing the commodity classifications where such changes are not necessary to reflect the rate of duty changes. Users of the statistics are aware of the substantial errors which are occurring in the import statistics and will understand the desirability of stressing actions for improving accuracy. These actions may include the integration of excessive statistical details.

A release date for the issuance of the revised USIDA and Schedule A cannot be determined exactly until the results of the GATT negotiations are ready for announcement. For planning purposes, however, a tentative date of January 1962 has been set.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FOOD ADDITIVES AMENDMENT EXTENDED:

A time extension for obtaining safety clearances for food additives was announced by the Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register of June 30, 1961.

In the Federal Register of April 15, 1961, it was announced that all extensions of the effective date of the food additives amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

listed in §§ 121.86, 121.87, and 121.88 were to be continued until July 1, 1961, unless a regulation had been issued covering the subject matter of the extension or a regulation or further extension had been denied. It was also announced that legal action would not be instituted under the food additives amendment before July 1, 1961, involving the use of any food additive for which an extension request was pending before the Commissioner of Food and Drugs prior to March 6, 1961, unless the Commissioner had denied the request prior to July 1, 1961.

The Commissioner has before him a substantial number of requests for further extension of the effective date of the statute where it will not be possible to accomplish the necessary scientific review prior to July 1, 1961. Therefore, pursuant to section 6(c) of Public Law 85-929, 72 Stat. 1784, as amended, the time for considering such requests is extended to September 1, 1961.

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EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF FOOD ADDITIVES STATUTE FOR CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY IN FOODS:

Additives Used in Paper Products for Food Packaging: The use in foods of certain additives as indirect additives for which tolerances have not yet been established or petitions therefor denied has been further extended under the most recent amendment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The order issued by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration was published in the July 13, 1961, Federal Register, and became effective on July 3, 1961.

The order further extends the effective date of statute for about 40 substances as indirect additives to food. The effective date for some of the additives listed is extended to July 1, 1962, and for the others to July 1,

1963. Some of the substances include components of paper and paperboard for food packaging, components of lining for food containers, and components of adhesives, sizings, plasticizers, coatings, sizing agents, etc. The list of substances is in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart A, section 121.91."

Direct Additives to Food: The same issue of the Federal Register contains an order (became effective June 30, 1961) listing about 38 substances as direct additives to food for which the effective date of the statute is further extended to July 1, 1962, for some and to July 1, 1963, for the others. None of the substances seem to be identified as any that are used in fishery products, however. The list is in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subject A, section 121.90."

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FOOD ADDITIVES USED IN CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS APPROVED:

Certain substances or combinations used in several fishery products have been approved as additives by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration under section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. In the two orders published in the July 13 Federal Register, the Agency points out that after having evaluated the data submitted in a petition filed by the company manufacturing the substances, as well as other relevant material, it has concluded that the food additives or combinations in question can be used safely as indicated in the order for certain specified food products, including certain fishery products.

The food additive calcium disodium EDTA may be safely used in designated foods, for the purpose and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the order. It is used or intended for use in a number of food products including cooked canned crab meat (at 275 parts per million) and cooked canned shrimp (at 250 parts per million). It may be used with disodium EDTA (disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate) or alone and with other combinations in dressings, sauces, and sandwich spreads.

The orders became effective on July 13, 1961, and as issued are incorporated in the regulations under "Part 121--Food Additives, subpart D, section 121.1017 and section 121.1056."

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EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF STATUTE FOR ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES USED INDIRECTLY IN FOODS:

The use in foods of additional additives as indirect additives for which tolerances have not yet been established or petitions therefor denied has been further extended under the most recent amendment of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The order issued by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration was published in the July 15, 1961, Federal Register, and became effective on July 3, 1961.

The order further extends the effective date of statute for an additional 42 substances as indirect additives to food. The effective date for the additives listed is extended to July 1, 1962. Some of the substances include paper coating adjuvants used in food packages, components of sizings and coatings, components of film for food packaging, lubricant in extruded food, etc. The list of substances is in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart A, section 121.91."

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ADDITIONAL FOOD ADDITIVES APPROVED:

Additional food additives used as chelating agents in paper and paperboard for food packaging and distilled acetylated monoglycerides used in food for human consumption have been approved for use by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration under section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. In two orders published in the July 20, 1961, Federal Register, the Agency points out that after having evaluated the data submitted in petitions filed by the companies making the substances, as well as other relevant material, it has concluded that the food additives or combinations in question can be used as indicated in the orders.

The chelating agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard approved are sodium glucoheptonate, tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, trisodium N-hydroxyethyl ethylenediamine triacetate, or any combinations of those substances.

The food additive distilled acetylated monoglycerides may be used safely in or on food in accordance with conditions prescribed in the order.

Both orders became effective on July 20, 1961, and were incorporated in the regula-

tions under "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart F, section 121.2515" for the chelating agents and "Subpart D, section 121.1018" for the monoglycerides.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

FEDERAL ACTION TO CLEAN UP
NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY
RARITAN BAY AREA

Federal action to help clean up the Raritan Bay area in New York and New Jersey was announced on June 30, 1961, by the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service. The Surgeon General called a conference on the problem--which is the first step in enforcement procedures under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1958--for August 22 and 23.

The Raritan Bay receives water from the Raritan River and the Arthurkill, both of which are heavily polluted and are unsuitable for many water uses.

New York and New Jersey closed the Raritan Bay area to clam harvesting when it appeared that raw clams had been taken from polluted areas of Raritan Bay. This was one of the factors that prompted the Service to call a conference on pollution.

Representatives of the official water pollution control agencies of New York and New Jersey and of the Interstate Sanitation Commission were asked to attend the conference.

In making the announcement, the Surgeon General said: "It ought to be clearly understood that the purpose of the conference is to deal with the broad problem of water pollution in this area, not solely with the effects of water pollution on clams. Harvesting of clams from these polluted waters was prohibited by the States of New York and New Jersey on May 1, 1961."

If suitable pollution abatement is not undertaken after the first conference, Federal procedures call for a public hearing before a specially-constituted board, and later, possible further enforcement action by the Department of Justice.



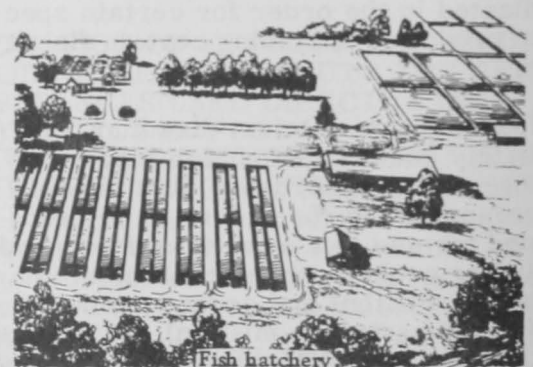
Department of the Interior

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR
TRINITY RIVER SALMON HATCHERY
IN CALIFORNIA:

A contract award opening the way for construction of a fish hatchery on California's Trinity River with a capacity of 45 million salmon and steelhead annually was announced by the Department of the Interior on July 29, 1961. The facility, part of the Central Valley Project, will be located downstream from the Lewiston Dam on the Trinity River.

It will have an annual capacity of 36 million king salmon, 4 million silver salmon, and 5 million steelhead fingerlings. Incorporating the latest design features, the hatchery will permit releases from the Lewiston and Trinity Dams in an Interior Department program to help maintain downstream spawning in the Trinity River. The hatchery will be operated by the State of California Department of Fish and Game.

This program will materially assist in maintaining Trinity River sports fishing as well as benefitting Pacific Coast commercial salmon fishing. Contract for the hatchery, the Commissioner of Reclamation reported, was awarded to the E-W. Construction Co., of Creswell, Oregon, on its bid of \$1,200,261. The contract calls for construction of four hatchery buildings, a fish ladder, holding tanks, nursery and rearing ponds, and other facilities. Completion within 375 days is required.



Plans for the hatchery followed several years of investigation conducted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of California which conducted an inventory of fish runs that would be affected by dam construction on the Trinity River.

As another part of the Interior Department fish conservation program, construction is

scheduled for the 190-foot Spring Creek Diversion Dam designed to correct water pollution that has taken a heavy toll of fish life in the upper Sacramento River. The dam also will protect the Spring Creek Power Plant from floating debris.

Trinity Dam began storing water for the first time this year and is providing excellent boating as well as good fishing. New public campgrounds have been provided by the Bureau of Reclamation on the shores of the reservoir, now at 40 percent capacity, in Trinity National Forest.

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SCIENCE ADVISOR TO SECRETARY APPOINTED:

Dr. Roger Revelle, of La Jolla, Calif., has been appointed Science Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Stewart L. Udall announced on July 12, 1961.

Dr. Revelle, who is on a leave of absence from his post as director of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography, will serve as the principal science advisor to the Secretary and will coordinate the several scientific programs of the Department.



Dr. Roger Revelle.

In announcing the appointment, Secretary Udall said: "Doctor Revelle will be the first science advisor in the history of the Department of the Interior. We are very pleased that a scientist of his broad experience and distinguished position in the scientific community has accepted this appointment.

"I am anxious that the Office of the Science Advisor shall exert a maximum influence on the policies and programs of the Department. In addition to acting for me in all scientific matters within Interior, he will represent this Department on the Federal Council for Science and Technology, and in other interdepartmental agencies for coordinating the scientific activities of the Government."

Born in Seattle, Washington, on March 7, 1909, Dr. Revelle received his A. B. degree in geology from Pomona College in 1929 and his Ph. D. in oceanography from the University of California in 1936. He has been professor of oceanography at the University's Scripps Institution of Oceanography since 1948 and its director since 1950. For the past several years, he has also been director of the La Jolla campus and dean of the University's School of Science and Engineering at La Jolla.

During World War II, he served as a Commander in the U. S. Navy. Immediately after the war, he was head of the Geophysics Branch, Office of Naval Research. He also served as a staff member of Operations Crossroads, the 1946 atomic test at Bikini.

One of the country's leading geophysicists Dr. Revelle has led several oceanographic exploring expeditions into the south and west Pacific, and is one of the authors of modern theories of the structure of the earth underneath the oceans.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE POSITIONS FILLED:

Promotions to two positions in the Alaska Regional Office of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries were reported on July 3, 1961.

Frank T. Piskur, Director of the Fishery Technological Laboratory at College Park, Md., is the new Assistant Regional Director in the Regional Office in Juneau, Alaska. His appointment was effective June 25. Piskur is a graduate of the University of Illinois. From 1941 to 1944, he worked for the Fishery Experimental Commission in Ketchikan, Alaska. He has been with the Bureau since 1944. He has held positions of responsibility in various Bureau technological laboratories. Piskur fills the vacancy made in October 1960 when Harry L. Rietze was promoted from Assistant Regional Director to Regional Director.

Henry C. Scudder, currently an area fishery administrator in Alaska, has been named Assistant to the Regional Director in Juneau. The appointment was likewise effected June 25. Scudder first came to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in 1914 in temporary employment in Manchester, Iowa. On July 1,

1916, he received his first permanent appointment with the Bureau as a warden on the Pribilof Islands. He remained on the Pribilofs except for a time in the Army, in 1918, until 1923, when he resigned to spend 20 years in private industry. From 1943 to 1950 he was in fishery management positions with the Bureau in Craig and Juneau, Alaska. After four years with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, also in Alaska, he returned to the Bureau as Fishery Management Biologist in Ketchikan and later in Juneau. He went to his present position as Area Administrator in March of this year.

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FEDERAL STANDARD PROPOSED FOR GRADES OF FROZEN FRIED BREADED SEA SCALLOPS:

A proposed standard for grades of frozen fried breaded sea scallops was announced in the July 20, 1961, Federal Register. The proposed standard, if made effective, will be the first issued by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries prescribing Government standards for frozen fried scallops.

The proposed standard points out that frozen fried scallops are prepared from the whole or cut adductor muscles of the sea scallop (*Placopecten magellanicus*), or scallop units cut from a block of frozen sea scallops, that are coated with wholesome batter and breading and precooked in oil or fat, and then packaged and frozen. They contain a minimum of 60 percent by weight of scallop meats.

As published, the proposed standard describes the product, styles of pack, grades, factors of quality (ascertaining the grade; evaluating the unscored factor of flavor and odor; evaluating and rating the scored factors of appearance, uniformity, absence of defects and character; appearance; uniformity; absence of defects; and character); definitions and methods of analysis; and lot certification tolerances.

Interested persons had until August 19, 1961, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections on the proposed standard.

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OCEANOGRAPHIC AND HAWAII AREA DIRECTOR POSTS FILLED:

Vernon E. Brock, who has been area director of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial

Fisheries for the Hawaii Area, has been named laboratory director of the Bureau's Biological Laboratory at Washington, D. C., and will serve as principal Bureau advisor for oceanographic research, the Department of the Interior announced on July 27, 1961.

Succeeding him as Area Director for Hawaii is John C. Marr who has been laboratory director of the Bureau's Biological Laboratory at Honolulu.



Vernon E. Brock

In addition to his advisory role, Brock represents the Bureau in the development and coordination of the National Oceanographic Program. The Washington Laboratory carries out fishery oceanographic research programs in the Atlantic and, as its Director, he will be responsible

for the development of a fishery and oceanographic research plan for a high-seas survey of the equatorial Atlantic from South America to the African coast.

Brock, a native of Fillmore, Calif., is a graduate of Stanford University with a Master's Degree. Before becoming Area Director, Brock was Director and Assistant Director of the Bureau's Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations at Honolulu. From 1944 to 1958, he was Director of the Division of Fish and Game of the Territory of Hawaii. Earlier he was employed as Chief Biologist by the Fish Commission of Oregon.



John C. Marr

Marr, who will now administer the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries research and industry-services programs in the Hawaii area, is a native of Oakland, Calif. He graduated from Pasadena Junior College and received A.B. and M.A. degrees in fisheries biology from Stanford University. His first

employment with the Fish and Wildlife Service was as a junior biological aid while at Stanford.

After receiving his Master's Degree, he worked for the California Division of Fish and Game and the Office of Coordinator of Fisheries. Since 1946, he has been in the employ of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, engaged in biological research--first at the Stanford University Laboratory and then at La Jolla, Calif., before going to Hawaii.



Department of State

FRANK P. BRIGGS SWORN IN AS U. S. COMMISSIONER ON NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES COMMISSION:

Frank P. Briggs, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife, was sworn in as U. S. Commissioner on the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries on July 5, 1961.



Frank P. Briggs

one of three U. S. Commissioners, was established in 1951 pursuant to a Convention which entered into force July 3, 1950. At the eleventh annual meeting of the Commission, held in Washington June 5-10, 1961, the 12 member nations were represented by a total of some 70 Commissioners and advisors. These countries, all having a fishing interest in the area of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, are: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, and the United States.

Briggs, a newspaper publisher and former U. S. Senator, has, in addition to holding other public offices, been a member of the Missouri Conservation Commission since 1947, and served four terms as its Chairman.

The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic, on which Briggs is

The purpose of the Convention is to enable the member Governments to take joint action in the conservation of stocks of fish in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. As part of that joint action, the Commission, meeting annually, plans, coordinates, and reviews programs of fishery research which are conducted by the individual member nations. If, after adequate research, regulatory measures are found to be desirable, the Commission recommends the adoption of such regulations to the Member Governments. In the 11 years of its existence the Commission has notably stimulated the growth of knowledge of the fisheries of the area and the measures necessary for their wise utilization.

This is one of eight international fishery commissions in which the United States participates with 22 other countries in the conservation of the fishery resources of the high seas.



Department of the Treasury

COAST GUARD

UNDOCUMENTED BOAT NUMBERING REQUIREMENTS ISSUED:

Rules to define and clarify the intent of the identification requirements for numbered boats or undocumented vessels were issued by the U. S. Coast Guard and published in the June 27, 1961, Federal Register. The Coast Guard is charged with the general supervision of the administration and enforcement of the Federal Boating Act of 1958, and the act of April 25, 1940, as amended.

One section of the act requires the display of identification numbers on certain undocumented vessels. The numbers required to be displayed on boats are intended to provide ready identification of the boat. Such identification numbers must be at least 3 inches high, of block character of good proportion, and of a color that contrasts with the background color to which such characters are affixed so that they can be seen and read easily. The law and regulations place the responsibility for meeting these requirements upon the boat owner. All owners of numbered boats shall comply with the vessel identification requirements.

The June 27 Federal Register designates the rules established by the Coast Guard with

regard to numbering of boats under 46 CFR 171.05-2 and 171.05-6. The rules cover arrangement of number placed on the vessel and definitions of terms used. The effective date was June 27, 1961.

FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

U.S. BAN LIFTED ON IMPORTS OF SHRIMP FROM HONG KONG:

Shrimp appropriately certified by the Hong Kong Government may again be imported into the United States under the general license contained in Section 500,536 (c) of the Foreign Assets Control Regulations. As of June 17, 1961, revised procedures for the certification of shrimp from Hong Kong were agreed upon. The first shipments under the new procedure were to be made in August 1961.

Under the Foreign Assets Control Regulations, the importation of Communist Chinese products is not authorized. The Hong Kong certification procedures for shrimp were established for the purpose of ensuring that Communist Chinese shrimp would not be exported from Hong Kong to the United States. When it became evident that frozen shrimp of Communist Chinese origin were in fact being imported under cover of certificates of origin, the procedures were immediately suspended (sometime in 1959). After an investigation of the situation by the Hong Kong authorities the procedures were revised to include stricter requirements which are believed will effectively prevent further shipments of Communist Chinese shrimp from being imported into the United States from Hong Kong. (Letter dated July 18, 1961, from Acting Director, Foreign Assets Control, U. S. Treasury Department.)

The lifting of the ban was announced in the Federal Register of July 21, 1961, as follows:

Foreign Assets Control

IMPORTATION OF FRESH FROZEN SHRIMP DIRECTLY FROM HONG KONG

Available Certifications by the Government of Hong Kong

Notice is hereby given that with the reinstatement, as of June 17, 1961, of the certification procedures entitled, "marine products, fresh frozen," certificates of origin issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Hong Kong Government under procedures agreed upon between that Government and the Foreign Assets Control are again available for fresh frozen shrimp.

(SEAL) MARGARET W. SCHWARTZ,
Acting Director,
Foreign Assets Control.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, Nov. 1959 p. 97.

U. S. Circuit Court

FISHING CREWS UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY TAX EXEMPTION UPHELD:

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of appeals in New Orleans, La., in July 1961 ruled that the Internal Revenue Bureau cannot levy social security and unemployment compensation taxes against fishery products packers for vessel captains and crewmen who work as independent contractors.

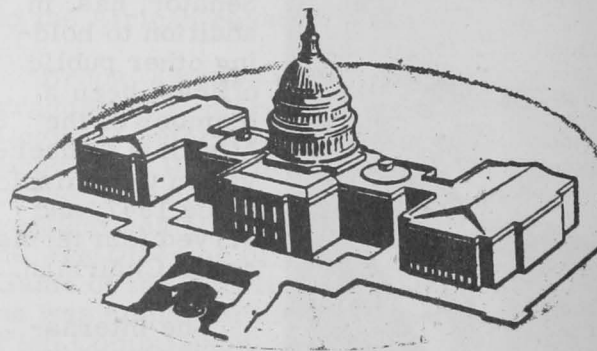
The majority opinion by a three-judge panel upheld a 1959 decision of Federal District Judge Sidney Mize in the case of J. L. Enochs, District Director of Internal Revenue, vs. Williams Packing and Navigation Co., Inc. at Biloxi, Mississippi.



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.

AMERICAN SAMOA FISHERIES: S. Doc. No. 38, Study Mission to Eastern (American) Samoa (July 17, 1961 Report of Senators Oren E. Long of Hawaii, and Ernest Gruening of Alaska to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 330, 86th Congress), 192 pp. printed. Chapter V--"Industry and Business to Broaden the Economic Base," discusses American Samoa exports of fishery products, the fisheries industry, possible expansion of fish industry, Samoa fishing fleet possibility, and pond fisheries.

CATCH TRANSFER AT SEA: On July 19, Sub-committee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met on H. R. 682. Would legalize transferring of the catch of one fishing vessel to another on the high seas, and transporting it without charge to a United States port. Interior Department officials and various Congressmen presented testimony. Hearings were concluded. On July 27, the Subcommittee met in executive session and ordered reported to full committee S. 1222, companion bill to H. R. 682. Committee tabled H. R. 682.

On August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered favorably reported S. 1222. On August 3, the Committee reported to the House S. 1222 (H. Rept. 840); referred to Committee of the Whole House on State of the Union.

H. Rept. No. 840, Relating to Documentation and Inspection of Vessels of the United States (Report from Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 1222), 5 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendments and recommended passage. Contains purpose of bill, background, and need for legislation, and departmental reports from Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, and Department of the Treasury.

FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENTS: On August 8, S. 883, an act to extend the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, without amendment, was reported out from House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (H. Rept. No. 861). Was placed on proper calendar and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. No. 861, Applying Federal Boating Act of 1958 to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam (Report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 883), 4 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment and recommended passage. Contains purpose of the bill, Executive Communication No. 487, reports of the Departments of Interior and Treasury, and cites changes in existing law.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT AMENDMENT: S. J. Res. 121 (Capehart et al), introduced in Senate July 31, a joint resolution to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm and define the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to Committee on Commerce.

FISH HATCHERY: H. R. 8371 (Evins), introduced in House on July 27, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a fish hatchery in DeKalb County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISHERY LOAN FUND MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE: On July 19, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met on H. R. 206, a bill to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund established by section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. Would give Interior Secretary authority to dispose of property acquired through foreclosure of vessel mortgages under the loan fund. Witnesses from Department of Interior were heard. Hearings were concluded. On July 27, the Subcommittee met in executive session and ordered reported to full committee H. R. 206.

On August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered favorably reported H. R. 206. On August 3, the Committee reported to House H. R. 206. Referred to Committee of the Whole House on State of the Union.

H. Rept. 845, Facilitating Administration of the Fishery Loan Fund Established by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 206), 3 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment and recommended passage. Report presents purpose of bill, need for the legislation, cost of legislation, and departmental report.

FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS TO LAND CATCH OF FISH IN VIRGIN ISLANDS: On July 19, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met on H. R. 3159, a bill to permit certain foreign-flag vessels to land their catches of fish in the Virgin Islands in certain circumstances. Testimony of a Congressman and various officials of the Interior Department were heard. Hearings were concluded. On July 27, the Subcommittee met in executive session and ordered reported to full committee H. R. 3159.

On August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered favorably reported H. R. 3159. (H. Rept. 830).

H. Rept. No. 830, Permitting Certain Foreign-Flag Vessels to Land Their Catches of Fish in the Virgin Islands in Certain Circumstances (Report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 3159), 5 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendments and recommended passage of bill. Report presents background of legislation, its purpose, need for legislation, departmental reports, and changes in existing law.

On August 7, the House passed H. R. 3159, and sent bill to Senate.

On August 8, the House-passed bill, H. R. 3159, was received in Senate and referred to Committee on Commerce.

GULF OF MEXICO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESTRICTIONS: On July 19, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met on H. R. 6745, re Matagorda Water Range, and H. R. 6849, re Corpus Christi Offshore Warning Area. Would restrict mineral leasing in large sections of areas named but as proposed would not impair rights of commercial fishermen. Also met on July 26.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: H. R. 8542 (Bates), introduced in House August 7, 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. Identical to H. R. 757 (Mrs. St. George).

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962: House on July 25 disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 6345, appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (includes funds for Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus); agreed to a conference with the Senate; and appointed conferees.

Senate conferees were appointed several weeks earlier. Conferees met in executive session on July 26.

On July 26, the Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report (H. Rept. No. 797), on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 6345, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Department of the Interior. The Committee on Conference agreed to recommend to their respective Houses various amendments. Those pertaining to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries are: Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$12,150,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$11,700,000 as proposed by the House, and \$12,225,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for the following: research to improve the efficiency of blue crab plant operations, \$100,000; research on shrimp resources in the Gulf of Mexico, \$175,000; time-temperature tolerance study on frozen fish and shellfish, \$30,000; investigations into the effect control techniques have on shellfish, \$30,000; research on the manufacture and use of fish protein concentrate, \$50,000; and the fishery research program for the rice areas, \$65,000. Amendment No. 16: Deletes contract authority of \$700,000 for management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program) inserted by the Senate for research contracts in foreign areas. The conferees agree that it is not intended to limit this program to a single year assuming that effective results are obtained with the direct appropriation of \$300,000 carried in the bill for fiscal year 1962.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Committee recommended: Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$23,315,650 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$23,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$23,972,000 as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$5,257,500 for construction instead of \$3,770,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,350,650 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference report to the bill was presented to the House on July 26, but not to the Senate.

On July 27, by a voice vote the House adopted the conference report on H. R. 6345, Interior Appropriations for fiscal year 1962, and sent the legislation to the Senate.

Conference Committee report was reported to the Senate on July 27, which adopted the conference report and cleared the legislation for the President.

For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Budget estimate was \$21,839,000; House allowance was \$20,793,000; Senate allowance was \$21,318,000; Committee on Conference allowance is \$21,243,000. As passed the total appropriation of \$21,243,000 provides \$12,150,000 for management and investigation of resources (\$75,000 less than the higher Senate allowance); and the same as the House and Senate allowance for the special foreign currency program (\$300,000), construction (\$7,561,000), general administrative expenses (\$482,000), and construction of fishing vessels (\$750,000). In addition, the Bureau has \$1,981,000 from indefinite appropriation of receipts for administration of the Pribilof Islands and \$250,000 for administrative expenses for the fisheries loan fund. In fiscal year 1961 the appropriation was \$11,490,000 plus \$2,070,000 for Pribilof Islands and \$250,000 for fisheries loan fund. However, FY 1962 funds include \$1,915,000 transfer from Corps of Engineers for Columbia River fishery facilities and includes budget amendment increases of \$2,500,000 in H. Doc. 113 (Amendments to the Budget for Fiscal Year 1962), and \$1,431,000 transfer for construction of Columbia River fishery facilities.

For Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, bill as passed by Congress provides \$29,644,150 as compared to \$30,393,650 allowed by the Senate, and compared to \$25,459,000 appropriated for FY 1961.

For Office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, the bill as passed provides \$364,000, the same as allowed by Senate and House, and the same as appropriated for FY 1961. The grand total provided for the Fish and Wildlife Service (includes the two Bureaus and Commissioner) by the bill as passed was \$51,251,150 for fiscal year 1962 as compared with \$37,313,000 in FY 1961, plus funds for administration of Pribilof Islands and fisheries loan fund.

H. Rept. 797, Making Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies (July 26, 1961, Report of Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 6345), 10 pp., printed. Contains recommendations of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to H.R. 6345.

On August 1, the Committee on House Administration reported that H. R. 6345 was presented to the President for his approval.

On August 3, H. R. 6345, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Department of the Interior was signed by the President (P. L. 87-122).

KING AND SILVER SALMON ADVISORY COMMITTEE: H. R. 8215 (Mrs. Hansen), introduced in House July 18, a bill to establish an advisory committee on king and silver salmon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Identical to H.R. 7595 (Clem Miller).

LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS: H. R. 7035 (Hill), introduced in House May 18, 1961, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. Funds are provided in the amount of \$1,820,000 for construction, equipping, staffing, and operating two shellfish laboratories, one on the East Coast and one on the Gulf Coast, to combat the danger of transmission of disease, such as hepatitis, from raw shellfish to humans; shellfish sanitation; and grants for shellfish research. Was reported (H. Rept. 392) from House Committee on Appropriations on May 15, and passed House May 17. Was reported in Senate (S. Rept. 618) on July 25. On August 1, the Senate considered H. R. 7035, adopted en bloc all committee amendments, which were thereafter considered as original text for purpose of further amendment.

Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations for 1962, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Part 2--Public Health Service (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session), 1,210 pp., printed. Contains funds for research grants for shellfish technology and marine ecology; shellfish sanitation; and for the establishment of Public Health Service shellfish sanitation laboratories on the Gulf and Northeast coasts.

H. Rept. 392, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1962 (87th Congress, 1st Session, Report from the Committee on Appropriations, to accompany H. R. 7035), 58 pp., printed. Bill includes funds in amount of

\$1,820,000 to establish and operate two shellfish laboratories, one on the East Coast, and one on the Gulf Coast.

Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations for 1962 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session, on H. R. 7035, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes), 1,719 pp., printed. Contains a section of Public Health Service recommendations regarding "Milk Food, Interstate, and Community Sanitation Activity." This section concerns food-borne infections and food poisoning, including increasing pollution of shellfish-growing waters; shellfish problem; import problems on shellfish; and importation of Russian crab meat. Contains resolution from the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, Atlanta, Ga., regarding certification of shellfish; recommendations of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, San Francisco, Calif., regarding shellfish sanitation, certification of foreign sources of shellfish; statement of position of executive board Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, relative to Public Health Service Shellfish Sanitation Research; letters from the Oyster Institute of North America, Alabama Departments of Public Health and Conservation, and Rhode Island Department of Health; and a report on spread of hepatitis from shellfish. Also includes discussion on fish flour; chemicals used as food additives; color additives in foods, drugs, and cosmetics; and misuse of pesticides.

S. Rept. No. 618, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1962 (87th Congress, First Session, United States Senate, Report of Committee on Appropriations, to accompany H. R. 7035), 72 pp., printed. Funds are provided in the amount of \$1,820,000 for construction, equipping, staffing, and operating two shellfish laboratories, one on the East Coast and one on the Gulf Coast, to combat the danger of transmission of disease, such as hepatitis, from the raw shellfish to humans.

On August 2, the Senate passed with amendments H. R. 7035, Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House and appointed conferees.

On August 3, an objection was made in the House to H. R. 7035 going to conference. Senate passed bill with \$883 million additional funds, as compared with action of the House of Representatives.

MARINE MAMMAL HIGH SEAS PROTECTION: On August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered favorably reported H. R. 7490, for the protection of marine mammals on the high seas.

On August 8, H. R. 7490 was reported out from House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (H. Rept. No. 865). Was placed on proper calendar and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. No. 865, Protection of Marine Mammals on the High Seas (Report from Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U.S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 7490), 8 pp., printed. This legislation was originally introduced as H. R. 777, and after hearings, the "clean" bill, H. R. 7490, was introduced. Most of the changes are those advocated in the reports of various departments. Com-

mittee regards the bill as necessary for the preservation of the particular species and recommends its enactment. Contains purpose of bill, background and need for the legislation, cost of legislation, departmental reports from the Departments of Interior, Justice, Treasury, and State.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM: S. 2296 (Engle), introduced in Senate July 24, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia; to Committee on Public Works. Identical to H. R. 8181 (Kirwin).

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES CONVENTION: On July 27, a declaration of understanding regarding the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington, D.C., April 24, 1961 (Ex. M. 87th Cong., 1st Sess.), was received in Senate and referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: On July 27, the Senate considered S. 901, to establish a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys, agreeing by unanimous consent that on July 28, further debate on the bill was limited to 2½ hours. Committee amendments were adopted en bloc, and bill was thereafter considered as original text for purpose of further amendment. Senate adopted Magnuson amendment respecting authorized appropriations for various Government activities to carry out functions under the bill, and Gruening amendments to add Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea to areas where additional programs relating to physical oceanography may be carried out.

On July 28, by 50 yeas to 32 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), the Senate passed with amendments S. 901, after adopting two further amendments as follows: Smith (Maine) amendment to require Budget Bureau to furnish exact accounting to Congress each year of funds spent; and Long (Louisiana), amendment barring use of funds for technological research or development unless results are made available to the public. On July 31, the House received S. 901; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, on July 31, the Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries considered but took no final action on H. R. 4276, to establish a National Oceanographic Council consisting of certain designated Federal officials to create a National Oceanographic Data Center and a National Instrumentation Test and Calibration Center.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSELS: H. R. 8463 (Geo. P. Miller) and H. R. 8476 (Morrison), introduced in House August 2, bills to require that title to certain vessels supplied directly or indirectly by the United States for oceanographic research shall remain in the United States, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Identical bill introduced on August 7, H. R. 8541 (Thompson of La.).

POLLUTION OF SEA TREATY IMPLEMENTATION: On July 20, the Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held a hearing on H. R. 8152, bill to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. Various government and public witnesses were heard.

On July 31, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce held and concluded hearings on S. 2187, companion bill to H. R. 8152. Testimony of the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife, the Director of the Bureau of Sportfisheries and Wildlife, and another official from that bureau was heard.

On August 1, the Senate Committee on Commerce in executive session ordered favorably reported S. 2187. Also on August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered reported favorably H. R. 8152 (amended), the companion House bill on the same subject.

On August 2, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported to the House H. R. 8152 with amendment (H. Rept. No. 838); referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. No. 838, Implementing the Provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 (Report of Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session to accompany H. R. 8152), 9 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments, and recommended passage of bill. Contains purpose of bill, need for the legislation, amendments, and departmental reports. The bill as introduced, and the Convention differ in the percentage of oil to water mixture; the Committee adopted language of convention. Also, the bill, as introduced did not specify areas subject to terms of the convention, and did not provide for maintenance or record books. As suggested by Department of State and the Coast Guard, these schedules were inserted in the bill. Bill would make no changes in existing law.

On August 4, the Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with amendments S. 2187 (S. Rept. No. 666).

S. Rept. No. 666, Pollution of the Sea by Oil (Report of Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 2187), 10 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments and recommended passage. Contains a general discussion, the text of Convention, the legislation, reservations, amendments, need for legislation, the position of the shipping industry, and departmental reports. An amendment to section 2(e) is to make uniform the definition of "oil" in the bill and the convention. Also, the addition of two new sections would amend the bill so as to describe the prohibited zones, and information required by the oil-record book. There are no changes in existing law.

SHELLFISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER: On July 19, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met on H. R. 2894, a bill to provide for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn. Testimony of a Congressman and various officials of the Interior Department were heard. Hearings were concluded. On July 27, the Subcommittee met in executive session and ordered reported to full committee H. R. 2894.

On August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered favorably reported S. 606. On August 3, the Committee reported to House S. 606, (H. Rept. 846) without amendment. Referred to Committee of Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. No. 846, Providing for the Construction of a Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn. (Report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 606), 3 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment and recommended passage. Contains purpose of bill, background and need for the legislation, cost of legislation, and departmental report.

SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES: H. R. 8531 (Faseell), introduced in House August 7, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty on shrimp and to provide for duty free entry of unprocessed shrimp annually in an amount equal to imports of shrimp in 1960; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, on August 8, the House Committee on Ways and Means held hearings on H. R. 6168, and related bills.

On August 8, a resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas was received in Senate, petitioning the Congress of the United States and the departments of the executive branch 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 the Committee on Finance. Also, on August 8, the House Committee on Ways and Means held and concluded hearings on H. R. 6168, and related bills.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION MARINE AND AQUATIC BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: H. R. 8401 (Geo. P. Miller), introduced in House July 31, a bill to authorize expanded programs of marine and aquatic biological research by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes, to Committee on House Administration.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962: On July 31, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations resumed, in executive session, its hearings on H. R. 7371, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and Judiciary. Includes funds for International Fisheries Commissions. On August 2, the subcommittee, in executive session, met to mark up H. R. 7371.

On August 3, the Senate subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in executive session, marked up and ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 7371.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962: H. Doc. No. 210, Proposed Supplemental Appropriations and a Budget Amendment Involving a Reduction in the Estimate of the Department of State, 87th Congress, 1st Session (July 13, 1961), proposed supplemental appropriations in the amounts of \$153,532,000 for fiscal year 1962 and \$6,831,000 for fiscal year 1961 and prior years, and a budget amendment involving a reduction of \$2,843,000 in the estimate of the Department of State, 13 pp., printed. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, includes \$800,000 for research on fish passage over dams.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION RESTATEMENT IN TARIFF ACT OF 1930: On July 28, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received in Senate, transmit-

ting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance. Would establish legislative method for bringing the revised Tariff Schedules into effect as recommended by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The proposed new tariff classification provisions are organized into 8 schedules (instead of 16), with provisions of general application, principles and customs, practices, headnotes and rules of interpretation, and definitions incorporated to add clarity to the classification provisions.

VESSEL COLLISION LIABILITY: S. 2313 (Magnuson), introduced on July 26, a bill to unify apportionment of liability in cases of collision between vessels, and related casualties; to Committee on Commerce. Establishes provisions under which compensation for damages shall be settled after a collision between vessels, in whatever waters the collision takes place.

VESSEL TRANSFER: On July 19, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met on H. R. 3788, a bill to provide for the transfer of the United States vessel Alaska to the State of California for the use and benefit of the department of fish and game of such State. Testimony of a Congressman and various officials of the Interior Department were heard. Hearings were concluded. On July 27, the Subcommittee met in executive session and ordered reported to full committee H. R. 3788. On August 1, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered favorably reported H. R. 3788. On August 2, the Committee reported to the House H. R.

3788, without amendment (H. Rept. No. 837); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

VESSEL OWNERS'S LIABILITY: S. 2314 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate July 26, a bill to limit the liability of shipowners, and for other purposes; to Committee on Commerce. The owner of a vessel may limit his liability, and the liability of his vessel, with respect to claims arising from any of several occurrences, unless the occurrence giving rise to the claim resulted from actual fault or privity of the owner. Would include all seagoing vessels and all vessels used on lakes or rivers or in inland navigation, including pleasure yachts, tugs, towboats, towing vessels, tank vessels, fishing vessels, or their tenders, canal boats, scows, car floats, barges, lighters, and all nondescript self-propelled and non-self-propelled vessels.

WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION: On July 26, the Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works held joint hearings on S. 2246 and S. 1629, providing financial assistance to the States for comprehensive water resources planning, receiving testimony from Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Labor, Health Education and Welfare, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army. Hearings were adjourned subject to call of the chair. The bill establishes a cabinet-level Water Resources Council to provide a comprehensive framework for water resources planning within river basins. It also permits the establishment of river basin water resources commissions to develop long-range schedules and plans, and provides federal financial assistance to the states for water resource planning.



CURED FISH WAS NORTH AMERICAN STOCK IN TRADE

"The early colonists in New England and the Maritime Provinces would not have been able to survive without the salt cod and smoked herring they could prepare, for soil was poor and the climate uncertain. While fish meant food to the early colonists, cured fish soon became their capital resource and their stock in trade for the purchase of supplies. Their most abundant fish, cod, could be manufactured into a durable protein food product, withstanding the primitive shipping and storage conditions of the day, and was comparatively low in price. Other cured fish such as smoked halibut and herring, pickled sturgeon, and salt salmon were soon being shipped abroad. Out of this grew the "triangular trade": salt fish to Europe, manufactured goods from Europe to the West Indies, and sugar, rum and molasses to New England. The trade in salt fish stimulated other industries and capital was gradually accumulated so that the colonists could go into shipping. Later, other natural resources such as timber were exploited, and the first attempts were made to create other local manufactures."

--Principles and Methods in the Canning of Fishery Products,
Research Report No. 18 (page 2),
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.