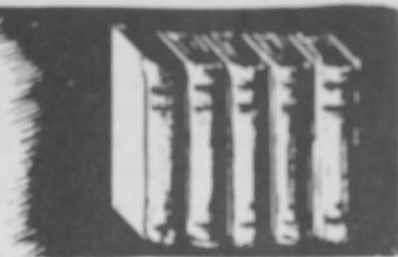




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ECONOMIC CENSUS OF COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY PLANNED:

A census covering the economic status of the commercial fishing industry in 1963 is planned by the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Collection forms and questionnaires are being developed in close cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

A census of commercial fisheries was last conducted by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in 1908. Since that time, commercial fishery statistics have been compiled mainly by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior and its predecessor, the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. Annual statistical digests are published by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Preliminary plans for the 1963 economic census include the collection of data on number and location of commercial fishing establishments, number of employees by months, annual payroll, receipts for landed catch, other business receipts, and number of boats and vessels in use. Mailing lists will be assembled with the cooperation of the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service.

The mail canvass, which will cover establishments with one or more employees, will be supplemented by a 50-percent sample of income tax returns for commercial fishermen with no employees. The "no employee" group is believed to account for a substantial portion of the annual value of fishery products.

The basic reporting unit in an economic census is the establishment as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the Bureau of the Census. The mobility of commercial fishing operations suggests that problems may be encountered in defin-

ing establishments, particularly for multiple-operation companies. It is anticipated that a discussion of such problems with representative companies, as well as a protest of the data items, will be among the necessary steps preliminary to the actual canvass. (Statistical Reporter, Bureau of the Budget, February 1964.)



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

AMENDMENT REQUESTED IN STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR CANNED TUNA:

Notice was given in the Federal Register, February 6, 1964, that a petition has been filed with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration proposing that the standard of identity for canned tuna (21 CFR 37.1) be amended to list sodium acid pyrophosphate in a quantity not to exceed 0.15-gram per ounce net weight of the canned tuna as an optional ingredient for inhibiting the development of struvite crystals in the food. The petition proposes that the paragraph of the standard in which optional ingredients are designated for label declaration be amended to provide that when sodium acid pyrophosphate is added the label shall bear the statement "pyrophosphate added" or "with added pyrophosphate."

All interested persons were invited to submit their views in writing regarding the proposal by March 7, 1964.

PUBLIC HEARING ON STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP:

As previously announced, a public hearing on proposed standards for "frozen raw breaded shrimp" and "frozen raw lightly breaded shrimp" was held by the U. S. Food and Drug

Administration. The hearing began on February 17, 1964, in Washington, D. C.

Persons having expert knowledge of what consumers may expect in commercial breaded shrimp products were urged to participate.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1964 p. 88.



Interstate Commerce Commission

CHARGE FOR LESS-THAN-CARLOAD SHIPMENTS APPROVED:

The U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission voted not to suspend or investigate the railway express tariffs providing for an additional charge of 25 cents per shipment on all less-than-carload shipments of one or more packages. The increase became effective January 27, 1964. (National Fisheries Institute Flashes, February 7, 1964.)



Small Business Administration

ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC INJURY SUFFERED BY GREAT LAKES FISHERY FIRMS:

Notice (Declaration No. 1) was published in the Federal Register (page 2713), February 26, 1964, that the U. S. Small Business Administration will receive applications for disaster assistance from small business concerns which have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of the drastic reduction in consumption of smoked fishery products from the Great Lakes area.

Financial assistance, if found to be necessary or appropriate, will be extended to small business concerns determined by the Small Business Administration to have suffered substantial economic injury. No applications under this Declaration shall be accepted subsequent to August 31, 1964.

The notice as it appeared in the Federal Register follows:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration No. 1]

SMOKED FISH FROM GREAT LAKES AREA

Diseased Products Disaster

Whereas, many small business firms are engaged in catching, processing and selling fish from the Great Lakes area; and

Whereas, the Food and Drug Administration on October 25, 1963, issued a statement warning the public of botulism in smoked fish from the Great Lakes area; and this warning was followed by a drastic reduction in consumption resulting in substantial economic injury to the Great Lakes fishing industry and to processors, distributors and retailers of smoked fish from the Great Lakes area; and

Whereas, the cause of the botulism was not known;

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby declare that the foregoing circumstances constitute a disaster within the meaning of section 7(b)(4) (Pub. Law 88-264) of the Small Business Act, as amended. Applications for disaster assistance will be received from small business concerns which have suffered substantial economic injury as a result thereof. Financial assistance, if found to be necessary or appropriate, will be extended to small business concerns determined by Small Business Administration to have suffered substantial economic injury as a result of this disaster. No applications under this Declaration shall be accepted subsequent to August 31, 1964.

EUGENE P. FOLEY,
Administrator.

FEBRUARY 6, 1964.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1964:

The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch) fillets and steaks for calendar year 1964 is 24,861,670 pounds. The Bureau of Customs announced in the February 6, 1964, Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 6,215,418 pounds of groundfish fillets and steaks during each quarter of 1964 may be imported at the 1-7/8 cents-per-pound rate of duty and any imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of 2-1/2 cents a pound.

The reduced-rate import quota for 1964 is 0.3 percent less than the 1963 quota of 24,874,871 pounds. From 1951 to 1960 the quantity of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of 1-7/8 cents a pound had increased 24.7 percent, but in 1961 the trend was reversed significantly for the first time because in 1960 frozen fish fillet blocks with bits and pieces were no longer dutiable under the Tariff category of "frozen groundfish fillets." A further decline took place in 1963 and in 1964 the quota is only slightly lower than the previous year.

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including the fillet blocks and slabs used in the mar-

Reduced-Tariff-Rate Import Quota for Fresh and Frozen Groundfish Fillets, 1954-1964	
	Quota
	1,000
	<u>Lbs.</u>
.....	24,862
.....	24,875
.....	28,571
.....	32,601
.....	36,533
.....	36,920
.....	35,892
.....	37,376
.....	35,197
.....	35,433
.....	33,950

ure of fish sticks, but excluding fish blocks since September 15, 1959, and blocks of fish bits) for the three years (1961-63) preceding 1964 was 165,744,467 pounds, calculated in accordance with headnote 1, Part 3A, Schedule 1, under item 110.50, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Consumption was far below the consumption of 217,337,633 pounds in 1958-60 and 243,554,480 pounds for 1957-59.

* * * * *

REPORTS OF "HERRING SALAD" DUTY-TARIFFABLE AT 20 PERCENT AD VALOREM:

"Herring salad"--a product consisting of pickled herring, mayonnaise, pickles, carrots, onions, celery, and peas--has been classified by the U. S. Bureau of Customs under the provision for "Edible preparations, specially provided for. . . : Other (duty-tariffable at 20 percent ad valorem), item 182.91, Tariff Schedules of the United States. The provision was contained in a Bureau of Customs letter dated December 26, 1963. (Treasury Decisions, vol. 99, no. 3, January 16, 1964.)

Eighty-Eighth Congress (Second Session)

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



COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FUND: On March 3-4, 1964, the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisher-

ies held a hearing on S. 627, and related bills, to promote State commercial fisheries research and development projects. Testimony was received from Senator Hart; Congressman Rivers of Alaska; Congressman St. Onge; Congressman Bennett; the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; and public witnesses. The statement presented to the Subcommittee on H. R. 7710 (identical to S. 627) by Congressman St. Onge was inserted by him in the Congressional Record (Appendix pages A1112-1113), Mar. 4, 1964. The statement by Congressman Bennett describing the Great Lakes fisheries and their need for assistance was inserted by him in the Congressional Record (Appendix pages A1139-1140), March 5, 1964.

On March 16, 1964, the House received a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take favorable action on S. 627.

CONSERVATION OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES: The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on February 20, 25, and 26, 1964, on S. 1988, and related bills, to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas by persons other than nationals or inhabitants of the United States. Testimony was received from Congressman Rivers of Alaska; the Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of State; the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; the Commandant of the Coast Guard; and public witnesses.

Also introduced in the House were H. R. 10028 (Wilson) on Feb. 19, 1964 and H. R. 10040 (Hagen) on Feb. 20, 1964; both similar to S. 1988; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. A statement by Congressman Wilson discussing the need for such legislation appeared in the Feb. 19, 1964, Congressional Record (page 3053).

Senator Gruening inserted in the Feb. 25, 1964, Congressional Record (pages 3340-3342), a statement by Senator Bartlett before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Feb. 19, 1964, concerning the need for S. 1988. In the statement, Senator Bartlett also supported the establishment of a 12-mile fisheries limit.

The Senate Committee on Commerce met in executive session on March 3, 1964, to discuss certain problems relating to the Continental Shelf and territorial sea with officials of the Department of State, the Coast Guard, and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior.

FISHERMEN'S FINANCIAL AID FOR ECONOMIC DISLOCATION: H. R. 10087 (Cederberg) introduced in House Feb. 25, 1964, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make payments to reestablish the purchasing power of American fishermen suffering temporary economic dislocation; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISHERY CONSERVATION IN ALASKA: On March 12, 1964, Senator Gruening inserted in the Congressional Record (pages 4873-4874), a resolution of the Alaska State Legislature, relating to the fishery conservation and propagation contributions of the U. S. Army in Alaska.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: On February 27, 1964, the Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Opera-

tions of the House Committee on Agriculture held a hearing on the implementation of the amendment made to the Mutual Security Act (P. L. 88-205) which makes fish eligible for export under P. L. 480 (83d Cong.) Testimony was received from Congressmen Tupper and McIntire; and public witnesses.

IMPORT COMMODITY LABELING: On March 4, 1964, during Senate consideration of H. R. 6196, a bill to encourage increased cotton consumption, maintain income of cotton producers, and provide research programs to lower production costs, Senator Miller submitted an amendment (No. 463) to the bill and stated, "this amendment is designed to require the labeling of imported meat, poultry, and fish, or any products therefrom, so that the purchaser, whether the wholesaler or the consumer, will know that such items have been imported into the United States or have not been produced in the United States." (Congressional Record, page 4217, Mar. 4, 1964.) On March 6, 1964, by a vote of 34 yeas to 55 nays, the Senate rejected Senator Miller's Amendment (as modified by acceptance of Senator Magnuson's Amendment thereto to include imported lumber).

INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS: On March 3, 1964, Congressman Westland addressed the House on the subject of Indian fishing rights in Washington State (Congressional Record, page 4078).

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FY 1965: Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1965 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 1744 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on Department of the Interior programs and budget estimates for fiscal year 1965.

On March 13, 1964, the House Committee on Appropriations met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House without amendment H. R. 10433, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service, its two bureaus--Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--and the Office of the Commissioner.

H. Rept. 1237, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1965 (March 13, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H. R. 10433), 45 pp., printed. The Committee recommended \$73,021,600 for the Fish and Wildlife Service for FY 1965, compared with budget estimates for FY 1965 of \$74,524,000 and 1964 appropriations of \$71,564,300. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries portion for FY 1965 is \$23,587,900 (against 1965 budget estimates of \$26,495,000 and 1964 appropriations of \$23,985,900); the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife portion for FY 1965 is \$49,008,700 (against 1965 budget estimates of \$47,636,000 and 1964 appropriations of \$47,192,400); and the amount for the Office of the Commissioner in FY 1965 is \$425,000 (against 1965 budget estimates of \$393,000 and 1964 appropriations of \$386,000).

The House by a voice vote on March 17, 1964, passed H. R. 10433.

On Feb. 27, 1964, the Senate Committee on Appropriations continued hearings on fiscal 1965 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies, receiving testimony from the Commissioner of the

Fish and Wildlife Service, the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL INSPECTION: S. 2552 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate Feb. 26, 1964, to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Introducing the bill, Senator Magnuson spoke from the floor of the Senate (Congressional Record, page 3586, Feb. 26, 1964) stating that the bill had been prepared after consultation with the Coast Guard, and after extensive discussions with members of the Research Vessel Operators Council, representing oceanographic institutions operating oceangoing vessels. Excerpts from a statement prepared by the Council in justification of the proposed legislation were quoted by Senator Magnuson, in part, as follows: ". . . At the present time research vessels, other than those operated as public vessels, are inspected and certificated by the Coast Guard under regulations established for merchant cargo and passenger vessels. . . . The fact that research vessels are considered within the scope of merchant vessels results in a situation which is complicated and confusing. . . . The mission of a research vessel is neither military nor commercial, but it is a special service which requires separate rules and regulations if the vessel is to be the effective instrument demanded by the substantial national investment in the marine sciences. Senator Magnuson emphasized that the bill was not intended to alter safety regulations.

H. R. 10441 (Keith) introduced in House March 16, 1964, similar to S. 2552; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Senator Bartlett spoke from the floor of the Senate on Feb. 21, 1964, describing oceanographic work of the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Northwind in the fall of 1963 during a cruise which extended into the East Siberian Sea and the Laptev Sea (Congressional Record, page 3202, Feb. 21, 1964).

Two newspaper articles describing some of the potential benefits from oceanographic research were inserted by Congressman King in the March 3, 1964, Congressional Record (Appendix pages A1057-1058).

A paper titled "Oceanic Research and Public Policy" delivered to the Governor's conference on "California and the World Oceans" in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 31, 1964, by a technical assistant to the Director, Office of Science and Technology, Office of the President, was inserted by Congressman Miller in the March 5, 1964, Congressional Record (Appendix pages A1132-1136). Included is a statement of the national oceanographic plan budget by actual Federal expenditures (by Agency) in fiscal year 1963, estimated expenditures in fiscal year 1964, and proposed expenditures in the President's budget for fiscal year 1965.

A newspaper article discussing some of the benefits which may be gained by oceanographic research was inserted by Congressman Wilson in the March 17, 1964, Congressional Record (Appendix page A1379).

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT: The Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings Feb. 28, 1964, on H. R. 3198, to promote the economic and social development of the

Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes. The hearings were adjourned subject to call.

PASAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT: H. R. 10180 (McIntire) and H. R. 10180 (Tupper) introduced in Feb. 27, 1964, to authorize the international Pasamaquoddy tidal power project, including hydroelectric power development of the upper Saint John River and for other purposes; referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PESTICIDES: Interagency Coordination in Environmental Hazards (Pesticides) (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organization of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), Part 1, 3 pp., printed. Contains hearings held May 16, 22, 23, and June 4, 25, 1963, pursuant to S. Res. 27, 88th Congress, as amended. Included are statements from Federal officials, chemical industry representatives, and other public witnesses. The exhibits introduced at the hearings included several references to the effects of pesticides on fishery resources.

POLLUTION OF SEA BY OIL TREATY AMENDMENTS October 21, 1964, the Senate received Ex. Rept. No. 6, a favorable report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Executive C (88th Congress, 1st Session), Amendments of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, adopted by a Conference of Contracting Governments convened at London on April 11, 1962.

February 25, 1964, Executive C. was read for the second time in the Senate (Congressional Record, pages 3:33354) and ratified by a unanimous vote of 88 yeas. No case action required.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: On Feb. 19, 1964, the Subcommittee on Quality Stabilization of the Senate Committee on Commerce concluded its hearings on H. R. 9903, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution, and to concern, define, and equalize the rights of producers and sellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes. On March 11, 1964, the bill was favorably reported, with amendment, to the full Committee by the Subcommittee on Quality Stabilization.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS: H. Rept. No. 1143, Federal Research and Development Programs (Feb. 17, 1964), Progress Report of the Select Committee on Government Research, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, 19 pp., printed. Contains (1) an overview of research and development; (2) summary of needs and investigative resources; (3) areas of committee inquiry (administration of research and development projects; facilities for research and development;

fiscal and contractual policies and procedures; impact of government research, student assistance in higher education; interagency coordination of research and development projects; statistical review of government research and development; documentation, dissemination, and use of research and development results; manpower for research and development; and national goals and policies); (4) preliminary research and development checklist; and appendix.

TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1963: Transportation Act Amendments--1963 (Hearings before the Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), Part 1 and Part 2, 1079 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on various dates in May, June, September, and October 1963, on S. 1061, a bill to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers, and for other purposes; and on S. 1062, a bill to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes. Included are a letter from the President of the United States transmitting the proposed legislation; text of the proposed legislation and proposed amendments; Federal agency comments on the proposed legislation; and statements from other interested parties.

TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1964: H. Rept. No. 1144, Transportation Amendments of 1964 (February 18, 1964, report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 107 pp., printed. The Committee reported favorably H. R. 9903, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation policy, and recommended passage of the bill. Contains purpose of the bill, what the bill does, background and need for legislation, section-by-section analysis, Presidential documents, changes in existing law, departmental reports, and the supplemental views of Representative Staggers dissenting in part with the Committee report.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: On Feb. 19, 1964, the House Committee on Public Works concluded hearings on H. R. 3166, 9963, 4571, S. 649, and H. R. 6844, and related bills, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Testimony was received from Congressmen and public witnesses. Speaking from the floor of the Senate on March 5, 1964, Senator Muskie reviewed the activities of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations since its establishment in 1959, and announced that the Commission had filed its fifth annual report (Congressional Record, pages 4313-4315). Senator Muskie's remarks included a reference to a Commission report in 1962 which recommended some of the provisions incorporated in S. 649, a bill to establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, and for other purposes.

