



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ALASKA BOTTOMFISH INDUSTRY POTENTIAL TO BE STUDIED UNDER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT:

Approval of a \$12,000 technical assistance project to study the potential of the Alaskan bottomfish industry was announced by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce on March 23, 1964. The project will be completed in about five months.

Soviet and Japanese fishing fleets carry on heavy fishing operations off Alaska. The foreign fleets include factoryships equipped with cold-storage and processing equipment.

There is a large United States market for bottomfish (cod, flounder, ocean perch, etc.). At present the United States imports 300 million pounds of bottomfish annually. The ARA survey will help determine if American fishermen can gain a larger share of that market, and the conditions of production and processing required for success. (Area Redevelopment Administration, March 23, 1964.)

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INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO ALASKAN COLD-STORAGE FIRM HANDLING FISHERY PRODUCTS:

The Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce on March 18, 1964, announced approval of a \$184,100 industrial loan to the Valdez Cold-Storage Company, Inc., Valdez, Alaska. The ARA funds will help finance a project to expand dock facilities at Valdez, and to purchase, renovate, and equip a factoryship for freezing and processing. The project should aid the salmon and crab industries in the area and help create 91 direct and related new jobs.

The ARA industrial loan, which is repayable in 15 years at an annual interest rate of

4 percent, is conditioned on the provision of a \$56,670 loan by a local bank to help finance the project. In addition, the Valdez Development Company will invest \$28,330, and the company will provide \$14,170 in equity. (Area Redevelopment Administration, March 18, 1964.)

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LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY TO BE AIDED BY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT:

The approval of a technical assistance project to provide advisory and research services to help improve the commercial fisheries industry in the Lake Superior area was announced by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce on March 5, 1964. ARA will provide \$83,500 in technical assistance funds and the U. S. Department of the Interior will contribute \$19,000 to finance the project, which will be directed by the Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in cooperation with scientists of Michigan State University.

During the past 20 years, the 16-county region adjacent to Lake Superior has relied on the fishing industry as a basic source of income. Since 1954 there has been a severe decline in commercial fishing in the area due to the near extinction of the lake trout population because of sea lamprey depredation. Trout fishing in Lake Superior has been closed since June 1962 in an effort to maintain breeding stock.

As part of the new assistance project, the man technical teams will consult with the processors and fishermen in an effort to expand income and employment through increased efficiency of operations and marketing. The project will also seek to expand consumer use of the abundant supplies of lake herring, smelt, chub, and other small fish which have been considered less marketable because of size. In order to spre

through the fishing season over longer periods, the proposed experiment with trawl fishing, a technique which has proved effective in Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. (Area Redevelopment Administration, March 5, 1964.)



Department of the Treasury

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

HEARINGS ON LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS ON OFFSHORE PLATFORMS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO:

The Merchant Marine Council of the U. S. Coast Guard held hearings March 23, 1964, on proposed changes in Coast Guard regulations. One of the proposed changes would reduce the number of lights on offshore platforms in the Gulf of Mexico and in general relax the regulations with respect to the lights and fog signals required on some of the offshore platforms.

Officials of the National Fisheries Institute opposed the proposed amendments to the regulations (Subchapter C--Aids to Navigation). An attorney representing shrimp fishermen, present also opposed the proposed amendments. At the conclusion of the testimony, the Chairman of the Council announced that the Coast Guard had received a request that action on the proposed amendment regarding lights and fog signals on offshore platforms be deferred for a period of 90 days, and stated that the request had been granted.



Fifty-Eighth Congress (Second Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are referred upon introduction, to committees, pending legislative actions by the House and Senate, as they are signed into law or other final disposition are covered.



ALASKA DISASTER RELIEF: S. 2719 (Jackson and others) introduced in Senate April 8, 1964, to amend the Alaska Statehood Act (act of July 7, 1958; 72 Stat.

339) and for other purposes; referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Discussing the bill, Senator Jackson spoke from the floor of the Senate stating in part, "I sent to the desk for appropriate reference, a bill authorizing an Office of Alaska Reconstruction which will provide, through earthquake insurance, reasonable protection to the people of that State against loss of or damage to their real and personal property. In order to provide assistance to Alaskan property owners and businessmen for damage caused by the recent earthquake and related disasters, benefits under this proposed Federal insurance and reinsurance program would be retroactive to the date of Alaska statehood, January 3, 1959. The program's terms of insurance would be determined by the Office of Alaska Reconstruction. . . ." Senators Bartlett, Gruening, and Magnuson, who joined with others in sponsoring the bill, also spoke from the floor of the Senate on the Alaskan disaster and the State's need for assistance. (Congressional Record, pages 7010-7019.) A companion bill, H. R. 10818 (Rivers), was introduced in House April 13, 1964; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, sitting as a Special Committee of the Whole on Alaska, held hearings April 14 and 15, 1964, on S. 2719. Testimony was received from Congressman Rivers, the Mayor of Kodiak, the Mayor of Anchorage, and public witnesses. The hearings were recessed subject to call. On April 15, 1964, the Speaker of the House presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relating to a national Natural Disaster Insurance Act.

On April 16, 1964, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held a hearing regarding the effects of earthquakes and tidal waves on Alaskan fisheries. Testimony was received from Senator Gruening, Congressman Rivers, the Governor of Alaska, and officials of the U. S. Department of the Interior. The testimony included an outline of a proposed four-point Federal program to meet the immediate needs of the Alaskan fishing industry.

H. R. 10686 (Pelly) introduced in House April 6, 1964, to provide financial assistance to Alaskan fishermen adversely affected by the earthquake of March 27, 1964, and resulting tidal waves; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

On April 7, 1964, the President signed into law (P.L. 88-296) H. J. Res. 976, making a supplemental appropriation of \$50 million to replenish the disaster relief fund of the President. On March 18, 1964, the Federal Disaster Act Report (H. Doc. 249) from the President was printed in the Congressional Record, page 5348. Included was a report of the status of disaster relief funds as of December 31, 1963. These funds are to be used for aid in Alaska earthquake-damaged areas.

Senator Gruening, along with various other Senators, spoke from the floor of the Senate on March 30, 1964, concerning the recent earthquake and tidal waves in Alaska and along the West Coast. He announced that a program would be prepared concerning the disaster for presentation to the President and the Congress. (Congressional Record, pages 6272-6276.)

Senator Bartlett also spoke from the floor of the Senate on the above subject on March 30, 1964, stating that the Alaskan fishing industry had been very hard hit. (Congressional Record, pages 6349-6353.) On March

31, 1964, Senator Gruening spoke from the floor of the Senate, inserting in the Congressional Record, (pages 6396-6411) news articles describing the damage in Alaska from the recent earthquake and tidal waves. One of the articles (New York Times, March 31, 1964) concerned the possibility of a price increase in fishery products, particularly canned crab. On April 2, 1964, Senator Gruening spoke from the floor of the Senate inserting in the Congressional Record pages 6547-6559, additional news articles describing the damage in Alaska from the recent earthquake and tidal waves. One of the articles discussed the possible effect on salmon resources of the loss of water in the Copper River. Another article mentioned a proposal to make fishing vessels available to Alaska fishermen to harvest salmon during the coming fishing season. Senator Gruening also discussed the Alaskan disaster from the floor of the Senate April 13, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 7571-7572), and April 17, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 7986-7987).

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 10832 (Herlong), and similar bills through H. R. 10868, introduced in House April 14, 1964, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The objective of the U. S. Antidumping Act is to prevent foreign manufacturers from injuring American industries by dumping surplus merchandise here at prices below those charged in the exporting country. If the Treasury Department finds a price differential, and the Tariff Commission finds an American industry is injured, the foreign manufacturer must pay the differential to the Treasury in dumping duties. Bills were introduced in the 1st Session of the 88th Congress to make the Act more effective in achieving its original purpose and to help insure that international trade would be conducted in a fair and equitable manner.

In introducing H. R. 10832, Congressman Herlong spoke from the floor of the House stating, in part, "I should like to make clear that the 1964 amendment to the Antidumping Act represents a merging of the proposals embodied in the amendments introduced during the first session of this (88th) Congress with a few proposals which add to, modify, or delete various provisions. . . ." The Congressman's remarks, appearing in the Congressional Record, pages 7601-7602, continued with a detailed description of the proposed changes contained in the 1964 amendment to the Antidumping Act.

COAST GUARD APPROPRIATIONS: On March 24, 1964, Congressman Garmatz addressed the House on the subject of the Coast Guard equipment replacement and improvement program. He discussed the effects of a \$10 million reduction in the funds authorized under P.L. 88-281 for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard. The Congressman inserted in the Congressional Record (page 5964) a list of projects to be deferred to make a reduction of \$10 million in Coast Guard appropriations for fiscal year 1965. The list of projects that would be deferred included the construction of one medium endurance vessel for fisheries patrol off the New England coast.

CONSERVATION OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES: The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session on March 25, 1964, and ordered reported favorably to the House S. 988 (amended), to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas except by

domestic vessels or as provided by international agreement.

Fishing In U.S. Territorial Waters (Hearings before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 208 pp., printed. Contains hearings held Feb. 19, 20, 25, and 26, 1964, on S. 988, and related bills. Includes the text of S. 988, H. R. 7954, H. R. 8296, H. R. 9957, H. R. 10028, and H. R. 10040; reports from various Federal agencies; and statements of Congressmen, Federal and state officials, and industry personnel.

H. R. 10492 (Downing) introduced in House March 18, 1964, to extend the national sovereignty of the United States over certain waters; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Would extend "complete and exclusive national sovereignty over the waters within a line 12 geographical miles distant from the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters."

On March 21, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke from the floor of the Senate on fisheries limits and inserted in the Congressional Record (page 5660) a paper entitled, "The Theory and Practice of the 12-Mile Fishery Limit," which had been presented to the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute at their meeting in Miami, Fla., during November 1963.

FEDERAL WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM: On March 23, 1964, the House received a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Federal Council for Science and Technology entitled Federal Water Resources Research Program for Fiscal Year 1965; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION: A message was received in the Senate, April 1, 1964, from the President making legislative recommendations for establishment of a National Commission on Food Marketing to study the food industry from farm to consumer. In his message the President said, in part, "... Information is not now available to permit an informed judgment concerning the effect of the recent changes in the food industry. We do not know whether the benefits of advanced technology are being fairly distributed among farmers, processors, distributors, retailers, and consumers. We do not know whether shifts in bargaining power require new laws. We do not know enough about the new character of the industry to determine the extent of the benefits and the need for any relief from hardship which may be necessary." Referred to Committee on Commerce. The message was printed in the Congressional Record, page 6484, April 1, 1964. By unanimous consent, the Senate adopted an amendment on April 1, 1964, to substitute language of the proposed legislation recommended by the President for establishment of a National Commission on Food Marketing for the text of S. J. Res. 71, introduced April 26, 1963, directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of chainstore practices which may be in violation of antitrust laws. S. J. Res. 71 was pending in the Senate Committee on Commerce. Companion resolutions introduced were H. J. Res. 977 (Cooley), H. J. Res. 978 (Roosevelt), H. J. Res. 979 (Kastenmeier), H. J. Res. 980 (Rosenthal), and H. J. Res. 983 (Olson) introduced in House April 6, 1964, and H. J. Res. 996 (Cunningham) introduced in House April 14, 1964; all referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The resolutions introduced

Amendments were discussed on the floor of the House by Congressman Roosevelt (Congressional Record page 666) and Congressman Kastenmeier (Congressional Record, page 6718, April 6, 1964.)

On April 13, 1964, the Senate Committee on Commerce continued hearings on S. J. Res. 71, to establish a National Commission on Food Marketing to study food marketing from the farm to the consumer. The Committee heard testimony from an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture on April 13, and from the Secretary of Agriculture on April 16, 1964.

FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS OFF U. S. COASTS: On April 16, 1964, Senator Jackson spoke from the floor of the Senate concerning foreign fishing vessels off U. S. coasts, and the proposed extension of Canadian fishing limits to 12 miles. (Congressional Record, page 7938.)

HALIBUT WEEK: H. Con. Res. 285 (Pelly) introduced in House April 6, 1964, and H. Con. Res. 287 (Sutton) introduced in House April 14, 1964, requesting the President to proclaim the 6-day period beginning May 18, 1964, and ending May 23, 1964, as National Halibut Week; both referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Companion resolution, S. Con. Res. 79 (Magnuson and Jackson), was submitted April 15, 1964 in the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The remarks of Senator Magnuson in submitting the resolution appear in the Congressional Record, pages 7858-7861.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1965: H. Rept. No. 1316, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1965 (April 10, 1964, referred from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H. R. 10809), 58 pp., printed. Included are funds for the Food and Drug Administration; also funds for the Public Health Service's environmental engineering sanitation program, and water supply and water pollution control program. The environmental engineering sanitation program is designed to assure that drinking water, milk, shellfish and other marine food, and supplies are served to the public; and to provide research on shellfish and other marine foods. The water pollution program provides for regional laboratories located in strategic points throughout the country to promote research and training activities and provide a base of action of State, interstate, and Federal agencies cooperating to eliminate water pollution.

INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS: S. J. Res. 170 and S. J. Res. 171 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate April 17, 1964 regarding Indian fishing rights; referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The text of the resolutions together with remarks by Senator Magnuson are published in the Congressional Record, pages 8000-8067. Senator Magnuson stated that S. J. Res. 170 was introduced "to establish that State statutes, rules, and regulations relating to hunting and fishing shall be applied to be necessary for conservation in certain areas. This would authorize State regulation of the manner of fishing outside an Indian reservation when such regulations are for the purpose of conservation and are equally applicable to all persons." Speaking in regard to S. J. Res. 171, Senator Magnuson said in part, "I also introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution on the same subject. . . . This approach provides for the acquisition by the

Secretary of the Interior of the Indian treaty rights to fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with other citizens. . . ."

INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT: After adopting an amendment thereto, the Senate on April 8, 1964, concurred in House amendment to S. 1605, a bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, to provide for labeling of economic poisons with registration numbers, to eliminate registration under protest, and for other purposes. The amendments (concerning registration and review procedures for decisions on registration) and a statement by Senator Ribicoff on S. 1605 and the amendments were published in the Congressional Record, pages 6967-6969, April 8, 1964.

On March 26, 1964, Senator Ribicoff spoke from the floor of the Senate on the subject of pesticide buildup in water sources. In his remarks, he mentioned announcements by the U. S. Public Health Service and the State of Louisiana concerning water pollution involving pesticides which appears to be the cause of fish kills in the lower Mississippi drainage basin and its estuarine waters in the Gulf of Mexico. The Senator also mentioned the placing of three widely used pesticides under "severe restrictions" by the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. In his remarks, Senator Ribicoff inserted a statement by the U. S. Public Health Service, a letter from the Louisiana State Board of Health, and several newspaper articles discussing the effects of pesticides. (Congressional Record, page 6250, March 26, 1964.)

On April 2, 1964, Senator Ribicoff spoke from the floor of the Senate on the fish kills in Louisiana which have been attributed to pesticides. The Senator announced that public hearings on the buildup of pesticides in water resources and the general environment would be held by the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations. The hearings began April 7, 1964, when testimony was received from officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. On April 8, 1964, officials of the Interior Department, and the Food and Drug Administration testified. Subsequent sessions were devoted to testimony from Department of Agriculture officials, Federal Aviation Agency officials, state officials, and others.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1965: The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations met in executive session on April 1, 1964, and approved for full committee consideration with amendments H. R. 10433, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. On April 4, 1964, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported favorably, with amendments, H. R. 10433. On April 8, 1964, Senator Hayden filed 4 notices in writing of his intention to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing amendments to H. R. 10433.

Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1965 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session; on H. R. 10433), 1,611 pp., printed. Included are testimony, statements, and exhibits relating to funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service; the Office of the Commissioner, and its two bureaus, Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

S. Rept. No. 971, Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1965 (April 4, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H. R. 10433), 43 pp., printed. 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.

For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, under management and investigations of resources, the Committee recommended an appropriation of \$18,669,900, an increase of \$837,000 over the House allowance, but a decrease of \$1,961,100 from the budget estimate. (For management, the Committee recommended \$490,734, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance and the budget estimate. For research, the Committee recommended \$11,908,200, an increase of \$737,000 over the House allowance, and an increase of \$138,900 over the budget estimate. For marketing and technology, the Committee recommended \$4,457,500, the same as the House allowance, but a decrease of \$75,000 from the budget estimate. The Committee concurred in the House allowances and budget estimates for the following: research on fish migration over dams--\$1,396,700; fishing vessel mortgage insurance--\$41,800; Columbia River fishery facilities--\$2,249,900; and increased Pay Act costs--\$250,066.) The Committee concurred in the action of the House proposing to transfer \$2,125,000 from the Pribilof Islands fund to the "management and investigations of resources" activity. That transfer had not been provided for in the budget estimate.

The additions recommended by the Committee under "management and investigations of resources" are: \$132,000 for acquisition of a vessel and additional reservoir research in South Dakota; \$100,000 for more adequate management and enforcement of fishing regulations in international waters; \$50,000 for initiation of a research program on shellfish processing and utilization at Ketchikan, Alaska; \$325,000 for initiation of a research program on North Atlantic lobsters; and \$230,000 for initiation of a program to survey and research the sea clam.

Also for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Committee concurred with the House allowance and budget estimate of \$300,000 for the special foreign currency program. In addition, the Committee concurred with the House allowance and budget estimate of \$4,788,000 for construction. (That will provide \$1 million for the Shellfisheries Research Center at Milford, Conn.; \$1.5 million for a biological research laboratory for the tropical Atlantic area; \$1,350,000 for the first phase construction of an exploratory fishing vessel; \$350,000 to equip a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea; and \$588,000 for conducting the Columbia River fishery facilities program.)

For the general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Commercial fisheries, the Committee recommended \$667,000, the same as the House allowance, but a decrease of \$9,000 from the budget estimate of \$676,000.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Committee recommended an appropriation of \$50,989,300, an increase of \$1,980,600 over the House allowance, and an increase of \$3,353,300 over the budget estimate. The increases include additional funds for the construction of sport fish facilities, including fish hatcheries and fishery research facilities.

The Committee concurred with the House appropriation for the Office of the Commissioner of \$425,000, an increase of \$32,000 over the budget estimate.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES: On April 1, 1964, the Senate received a copy of the protocol (Ex. B, 88th Cong., 2nd Sess.) to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington, D. C., February 8, 1949, which protocol relating to harp and hood seals was signed at Washington, D. C., July 15, 1963, by the United States and 11 other governments; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

OCEANOGRAPHY: H. R. 10904 (Wilson) introduced in House April 15, 1964, to establish the National Oceanographic Agency; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The bill would establish a National Oceanographic Agency as an independent agency to establish a coordinated national program for oceanography and related sciences, including meteorology. All functions relating to oceanography now being carried out by separate agencies would be transferred to the National Oceanographic Agency. The remarks of Congressman Wilson in introducing the bill and the text of the bill appear in the Congressional Record, pages 7781-7782.

On March 23, 1964, the House received a communication from the President of the United States, relative to forwarding advance copies of two publications of the Federal Council for Science and Technology that set forth Government-wide plans and budget details entitled National Oceanographic Program, Fiscal Year 1965, Parts I and II; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Property rights, oceanography, and international law were discussed by Congressman Hanna under an extension of remarks on April 8, 1964 (Congressional Record Appendix page A1728). Under an extension of remarks, Congressman Hanna commented on plans of the U. S. Navy to create an Institute of Naval Oceanology. A new paper article discussing the Institute was inserted by the Congressman in the Congressional Record, Appendix page A1764, April 9, 1964.

A paper titled "Industry and the Economy of the Sea," delivered to the Governor's Conference on California and the World Ocean was inserted by Congressman King in the Congressional Record, pages 7612-7621, April 14, 1964.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM USE OF IMPORTED PRODUCTS: S. 2694 (Miller) introduced in Senate March 25, 1964, to prevent schools participating in the school-lunch program under the National School Lunch Act from serving lunches containing any meat, poultry, or fish, or any product thereof, imported into the United States; referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Senator Miller's statement of the need for the bill appeared in the Congressional Record, page 5977, March 25, 1964.

TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1964: On April 9, 1964, the House Committee on Rules deferred action on H. R. 9903, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, and to implement more fully the national transportation policy, and for other purposes.

WATER CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENT:
 H. R. 3682 (McIntire) introduced in House April 6, 1964, to amend the act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fish vessels for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings March 24, 1964, on H. R. 3620 and S. 1111, similar bills, to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a water resources council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning.

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL: The Subcommittee on Reclamation and Reclamation of the House Committee



MARINE SCIENTISTS DRILL INTO OCEAN FLOOR

Scientists from the Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami, have succeeded in drilling 186 feet into the ocean floor at a depth of 2,000 feet at a Caribbean site south-west of Jamaica. Working from the 174-foot vessel *Submarex*, owned and operated by a California firm, and aided by the Institute of Marine Science Research vessel *Gerda*, the investigators anchored in deep water and obtained deep-sea sediments dating back some 200 million years. The operation constitutes the first phase of Project LOCO (Long Cores). Planned and directed by the Institute of Marine Science, with the cooperation of the California firm and the financial support of the National Science Foundation, the Miami investigators hope eventually to obtain continuous core samples of up to one-half mile in length from the ocean floor.

Sediment in deep-sea cores is dated by radioactive methods and by identifying tiny fossil shells embedded in it. About half the ocean floor is covered with a mud containing the empty shells of Foraminifera, tiny protozoans that live near the ocean surface. As the organisms die and sink, they contribute to the bottom sediment, known as Globigerina ooze, which accumulates at a rate of about one inch in a thousand years. When major changes occur at the earth's surface--such as when a large mountain range is created, a oceanic current shifts its course, or a major glaciation causes a lowering of temperature--the character of the sediment and the types of shells buried in it change. Thus deep-sea sediments contain a unique record of the past history of the earth.

It is, of course, not easy to sample these sediments. One method, developed by Prof. H. H. Kullenberg in Sweden during World War II and extensively used today involves the lowering to the sea floor of up to 60 feet of steel pipe by means of a steel wire. Iron weights, placed on top of the pipes, force them into the sediment and piston placed inside the sediment to enter from the bottom opening. The longest core ever raised by this method is 66 feet long. In order to reach and sample deeper sediments, drilling equipment must be used.

The California marine exploration firm of Los Angeles acquired considerable experience in drilling through the deep ocean floor when it conducted, more than two years ago, the first phase of the MOHO Project off the coast of southern California. The purpose of that project is essentially to sample the upper mantle, which underlies the crust of the earth at a depth of 3 to 4 miles below the ocean floor. The purpose of the Institute of Marine Science's LOCO Project, on the other hand, is to sample in continuity the sediments of the deep-sea floor, which are 1,000 to 3,000 feet thick, and to thus gain an insight into the past history of the earth.