



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of the Interior

### EXTENSION OF FISHERY LOAN PROGRAM REQUESTED:

Congress has been asked for legislation aimed at assuring loans for upgrading and modernizing the commercial fishing fleet of the United States, announced the U. S. Department of the Interior, February 1, 1965, thereby contributing to a more efficient and profitable operation. The loan program is administered by the Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The U. S. Department of the Interior requested an amendment to the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 which would extend until 1975 the authority to make such loans. The fishery loan section of that Act is scheduled to end June 30, 1965.

Proposed legislation would continue to limit loans from an existing \$13 million revolving fund to applicants unable to obtain financial assistance from other sources at reasonable rates. The Department said the loan program has filled this credit gap and enabled fishermen to obtain financing needed to continue operation of their

vessels. The dual impact of foreign competition and increasing United States imports of fishery products has increased the need for reasonable long-term financing for fishing vessels and gear, the Department explained.

In submitting the legislative proposal, the Department said that as of July 31, 1964, a total of 142 fishing vessels had been replaced under the Act and that 588 other vessels had been converted, rebuilt, repaired, or re-equipped with certain fishing gear or with new engines. In addition, 280 vessel mortgages and lienable debt of another 255 vessels were refinanced. Many of these were multipurpose loans.

The proposed legislation also provides that the annual interest rate on each loan shall be at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be consistent with rates of interest on other public loans of comparable maturity.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

The following firms have applied for fishing vessel construction differential subsidies:

Firm and Address	Overall Size	Fisheries	Hearing Notice in Federal Register	Date of Hearing
Jacobsen Fishing Co. Fairhaven, Mass.	96.5 ft.	Groundfish, flounder, lobster	..... (1965) .....	
Hercules Fishing Products, Inc. Fairhaven, Mass.	100 ft.	Scallop, tuna, groundfish, lobster	Feb. 13	Mar. 16
Elmo, Inc. Port Monmouth, N. J.	220 ft.	Menhaden; other herring-like fish	Feb. 16	Mar. 18
Rockaway, Inc. Port Monmouth, N. J.	"	"	Feb. 20	Mar. 23
Calcasieu, Inc. Port Monmouth, N. J.	"	"	"	"
Boat Gannet Inc. New Bedford, Mass.	96.5 ft.	Groundfish, flounder, lobster	"	"
A. Irving Tormala and Edna E. Tormala Fort Myers, Fla.	85 ft.	Shrimp, snapper, grouper, Atlantic tuna	Feb. 25	Mar. 25
			Feb. 25	Mar. 30

hearings on the economic aspects of the applications were scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C.

See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, Mar. 1965 p. 98, Feb. 1965 p. 91, Jan. 1965 p. 99.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1965:

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 1965 is 24,383,589 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in the February 18, 1965, Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 6,095,997 pounds of groundfish fillets and steaks during each quarter of 1965 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.

Reduced Tariff-Rate Import Quota for Fish and Frozen Groundfish Fillets, 1954-1965	
Year	Quota 1,000 Lbs.
1965	24,384
1964	24,862
1963	24,875
1962	28,571
1961	32,601
1960	36,533
1959	36,920
1958	35,892
1957	37,376
1956	35,197
1955	35,433
1954	33,950

The reduced-rate import quota for 1965 is 1.9 percent less than the 1964 quota of 24,861,670 pounds. From 1951 to 1960 the quantity of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of 1-7/8 cents a pound had increased 244 percent, but in 1961 the trend was reversed significantly for the first time because 30 frozen fish fillet blocks with bits and steaks were no longer dutiable under the Tariff category of "frozen groundfish fillets." Further declines took place in 1962 and 1963, and the quota for 1965 is about one-half million pounds less than in 1964.

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 manufacture of fish sticks, but excluding fish blocks since September 15, 1959, and blocks of fish bits) for the three years (1962-64) preceding 1965 was 162,557,262 pounds, calculated in accordance with headnote 1, Part 3A, Schedule 1, under item 110.50, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. This was far below the consumption of 217,337,633 pounds in 1958-60 and 243,554,480 pounds for 1957-59.

The notice as it appeared in the Federal Register of February 18, 1965, follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T.D. 56360]

CERTAIN FISH

Tariff Rate Quota, 1965

FEBRUARY 12, 1965.

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1965, on certain fish dutiable under item 110.50, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

In accordance with item 110.50 of part 3, schedule 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, it has been ascertained that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh, chilled or frozen, fillets, steaks, and sticks, of cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and rosefish, in the 3 years preceding 1965, calculated in the manner provided for in headnote 1, part 3A, schedule 1, was 162,557,262 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1965 at the reduced rate of duty under item 110.50 is, therefore, 24,383,589 pounds.

[SEAL] LESTER D. JOHNSON, Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, April 1964 p. 78.



White House

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE:

President Johnson announced his intention on February 11, 1965, to nominate Dr. Stanley A. Cain of Ann Arbor, Mich., as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife to replace former Assistant Secretary Frank P. Briggs, who resigned February 28, 1965.

The new Assistant Secretary has had a long and distinguished career in many fields of conservation and science. From 1950 to 1961 he

was Chairman of the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources, and since 1950 has been the Charles Lathrop Pack Professor of Conservation.



Dr. Stanley A. Cain

He was president of the Ecological Society of America in 1958 and was vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1954.

Dr. Cain has been a member of the Advisory Board for Wildlife and Game Management in the Department of the Interior since 1962, and has also

served on the Department of the Interior Advisory Board on National Parks since 1960, and was named Board Chairman in 1964.

A member of the Advisory Board of the Conservation Foundation since 1954, Dr. Cain also has been Chairman of the Environmental Biology Panel of the National Science Foundation in 1958-59, Chairman of the Michigan Department of Conservation during 1963-64, a trustee of the Cranbrook Institute of Science since 1961, a trustee of the National Parks Association since 1963, and has been a representative of the National Academy of Sciences at various international meetings.

He has contributed to two Department of the Interior reports on wildlife and game management and on predator and rodent control, and has received many national and international honors.

Two books have been written by Dr. Cain, and he also is the author of more than 100 articles on botany, biogeography, and conservation.

Born in Jefferson County, Ind., June 19, 1902, Dr. Cain received his Bachelor of Science Degree from Butler University in 1924, his Master of Science Degree from the University of Chicago in 1927, and his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from that University in 1930. He has taught at Butler University, Indiana University, and the University of Tennessee. (News release, Office of the White House Press Secretary, February 11, 1965.)

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#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EXPANDED TRADE WITH SOVIET BLOC:

On February 18, 1965, the President created a special advisory committee to help explore ways of increasing peaceful trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern European bloc countries. J. Irwin Miller, a businessman from Columbus, Ind., was named chairman of the new committee. The White House Press Secretary said the group's function will be "survey the field" and report its findings and recommendations to the President. (Evening Star, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1965.)

Senator Magnuson had previously introduced in the Senate on February 1, 1965, a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 36) to develop proposals for the expansion of trade by the establishment of a high-level advisory council. Senator Magnuson in his remarks (Congressional Record, February 1, 1965, pp. 1711-1712) pointed out that the council could advise Congress and the President of the extent to which, and the methods by which, trade in nonstrategic goods and services between the United States and countries within the Communist bloc can profitably be expanded.



#### Eighty-Ninth Congress (First Session)



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

**ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 4970** (Philbin) introduced in House Feb. 16, 1965, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to Committee on Ways and Means. Similar to other bills.

**AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: H. R. 5696** (Long of Md.) introduced in House Mar. 2, 1965, to provide for the control and progressive eradication of certain aquatic plants in the States of Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and Tennessee; to Committee on Public Works.

**S. 1380** (Case) introduced in Senate Mar. 4, 1965, to provide for the control of obnoxious aquatic plants in navigable and allied waters; to Committee on Public Works.

**FISHERIES LOAN FUND EXTENSION: H. R. 5153** (Rivers of Alaska) introduced in House Feb. 18, 1965.

to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to other bills.

**FISH HATCHERIES:** H. R. 4886 (Perkins) introduced in House Feb. 15, 1965, to provide for the establishment of fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to other bills.

**FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION:** Senate received a letter Feb. 24, 1965, from the Chairman, National Commission on Food Marketing, Washington, D.C. (transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to exist for 1 year the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress and to provide necessary authorization of appropriations for such Commission (with accompanying paper); to Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 5702 (Cooley) introduced in House Mar. 2, 1965, to extend for 1 year the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make a final report to the President and to the Congress and to provide necessary authorization of appropriations for such Commission; to Committee on Agriculture.

**FUR SEALS:** Sen. Thurmond in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 19, 1965, pp. A725-A726) stated that in the Feb. 1, 1965, issue of Barron's, a national business and financial weekly, there was a very interesting and revealing article ("The Vanishing Seal: . . .") concerned with the Government contract to process the fur of the national supply of sealskins.

Sen. Gruening remarked (Congressional Record, March 1965, pp. 4072-4073) on the fur seal skin processing contract. He inserted the full text of Alaska State Senate Resolution 30 and news stories appearing in March 25 and 26, 1965, issues of Women's Wear Daily on March 2 meeting the Alaska congressional delegation has with Secretary of the Interior Udall to discuss the problem of seal skin processing.

**GREAT LAKES COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN'S PROBLEMS:** Sen. Hart inserted in the Congressional Record Feb. 11, 1965 (pp. 2571-2572) material made available by the Lake Superior Commercial Fishermen's Association and the Michigan Fish Producers' Association that documents the reasons why disaster aid is needed by their industry.

**HAWAII:** House Document H. Doc. 68, Honokahau Hawaii (Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 1, 1964, submitting a report together with accompanying papers and illustrations on an interim report on Honokahau Harbor, Hawaii authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 1950), referred to Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st Session, February 1965, 78 pp., illus., printed. Besides the favorable report of the District Engineer, it contains comments of various Federal agencies, State of Hawaii, and reports from Chief of Engineers and Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. One section discusses the commercial fishing benefits of the project. It points out that the average annual fish catch for the 6-year period 1956-1961 was about 93,300 pounds valued at \$220,000. An average of about 50 percent increase in

fishing time would increase the average catch to 139,700 pounds valued at \$34,700.

**INLAND, GREAT LAKES, AND WESTERN RIVERS RULE FOR SMALL VESSELS:** S. 1349 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate Mar. 4, 1965, to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in his remarks (Congressional Record, Mar. 4, 1965, pp. 3990-3991) pointed out that the purpose of the bill is to clarify the duties of small craft when operating in narrow channels in which large vessels are also navigating. The bill would amend the existing inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules of the road to provide that, in a narrow channel, a sailing vessel or a steam vessel (any vessel propelled by machinery) under 65 feet in length shall not operate so as to hamper the navigation of larger vessels which can only navigate within the channel.

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS:** The House Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Dept. of the Interior and related agencies held hearings Feb. 9, 1965, on fiscal year 1966 budget estimates of the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Appropriations held hearings Feb. 15-19, 1965, on fiscal year 1966 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior and related agencies; received testimony from Secretary of the Interior Udall. On Feb. 17 the State of Washington Senate and Feb. 24, 1965, the House of Representatives laid a resolution before the Senate on the installation of the Willamette Falls fishways under the federally financed Columbia River fishery development program, requesting the restoration of funds for the fishways in the fiscal year 1966 budget of the Interior Department. This was submitted with the concurrence of the Legislature of the State of Oregon. Fishways would improve the economy of the States of Washington and Oregon by increasing the annual production of salmon and steelhead trout by some 320,000 fish, according to the resolution; to Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on fiscal 1966 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, of Senate Committee on Appropriations, met Mar. 1-5, 1965. During hearings, Mar. 2, 1965, received testimony from the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, Director of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and Director of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Hearings continued.

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT:** On Feb. 19, 1965, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs received the nomination of Stanley A. Cain, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

**MARINE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT:** H. R. 5884 (Rivers of Alaska) introduced in House Mar. 5, 1965, to provide a program of marine exploration and development of the resources of the Continental Shelf; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**NATIONAL FISHERY CENTER AND AQUARIUM ADVISORY BOARD:** Senate Feb. 23, 1965, announced the Vice President's appointment of Senator Prouty (Vt.) as a member of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board for a 4-year term.

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION:** H. Doc. 89, Fourteenth Annual Report of the National Science Foundation (Message from the President of the United States

transmitting, The Fourteenth Annual Report of the National Science Foundation for Fiscal Year 1964, pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950); referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st Session, Feb. 15, 1965, 159 pp., printed, illus., and accompanying papers. Contains letters of transmittal, Director's Statement, and program activities of the National Science Foundation. One section of the program deals with oceanographic research vessels and facilities.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES TREATY: House Speaker, Feb. 23, 1965, presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to requesting full consideration of the value of salmon fisheries to Alaska, to the Pacific Northwest, and to the Nation as a whole, and to take appropriate action necessary to preserve this industry; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Senate of the State of Washington petitioned the Senate to consider with the greatest care the value of our salmon fisheries to Alaska, to the Pacific Northwest, and to the Nation as a whole, and to take all appropriate action necessary to preserve this industry by insisting upon language in the revised treaty that will furnish adequate protection for it; to Committee on Commerce.

Rep. Pelly in extension of remarks in Congressional Record, Mar. 3, 1965 (pp. A949-A950) inserted the text of a Washington State Senate petition.

Sen. Magnuson inserted in the Congressional Record, Mar. 4, 1965 (pp. 3978-3979) Washington State Senate Resolution No. 1965-24 (adopted Feb. 17). Rep. Meeds inserted the same resolution in the Congressional Record, Mar. 5 (pp. 4139-4140).

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: H. R. 5654 (Fascell) introduced in House Mar. 2, 1965, to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes to establish a National Oceanographic Council, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Rep. Fascell in his remarks (Congressional Record, Mar. 2, 1965, pp. 3884-3885) pointed out that the Vice President shall be Chairman of the Council and members will include the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, Director of the Office of Science and Technology, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Director of the National Science Foundation, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Purpose is to set forth policy and furnish the guidance, cooperation, and coordination needed to develop ocean research to the fullest extent. It would also help centralize and more readily provide significant and timely information to high officials, including Congress, about these aims and activities.

Senate Committee on Commerce met Feb. 19, 1965, on S. 944, to establish a National Oceanographic Council. Would establish a policy and purpose for national oceanographic program; and provide high-level guidance and coordination of Government activities. Hearings were held and testimony was received from Director, Office of Science and Technology; Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development; and Chairman, Interagency Committee on Oceanography. Hearings were recessed subject to call.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Rep. Keith in his remarks in Congressional Record, Feb. 25, 1965 (pp. A826-A827)

commented on the special report of the Committee on Oceanography of the National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council, "Economic Benefits From Oceanographic Research": "The committee--NASCO--has made a detailed and thoughtful evaluation of future economic benefits that could result from oceanographic research, and compares these benefits with the cost of doing the research." He inserted an editorial ("Would Do Well"), by the Cape Cod Standard Times, Hyannis, Mass., on the report.

On Mar. 2, the House and on Mar. 4, 1965, the Senate received a communication from the President of the United States, on the national oceanographic program for fiscal year 1966; referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Senate Committee on Commerce.

Sen. Magnuson in an extension of remarks (Congressional Record, Mar. 4, 1965, pp. A969-A970) inserted article ("Oceanography and the National Welfare") written by Rear Adm. Denys W. Knoll, U. S. Navy, from the Dec. 1964 issue of Navy. In the same day's Record (pp. A957-A959) Sen. Magnuson inserted Capt. T. K. Trethewell's (U. S. Navy) article ("The Soviet Effort in Oceanography") from the same issue of Navy.

Rep. Findley (Congressional Record, Mar. 5, 1965, pp. A990-A991) in extension of remarks inserted an article ("Wilson Urges U. S. Agency to Direct Oceanography") from the Pacific Coast Industry & Electronic News, outlining the efforts being made by Congressman Bob Wilson of California in behalf of streamlining and expediting the various aspects of oceanographic research by the Government.

OCEANOGRAPHY LEGAL PROBLEMS: H. R. 5175 (Lennon) introduced in House Feb. 18, 1965, providing for a study (by U. S. Coast Guard) of the legal problems of management, use, and control of the natural resources of the oceans and ocean beds, to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESTRICTED AREA: H. R. 5270 (Aspinall) introduced in House Feb. 23, 1965, to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi Offshore Warning Area, for defense purposes and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5271 (Aspinall) introduced in House Feb. 23, 1965, to provide for the restriction of a certain area of the Outer Continental Shelf for defense purposes, and for other purposes (Matagorda Water Range); to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Public Lands Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Feb. 25, 1965, in executive session approved for full committee consideration certain bills to restrict for defense purposes certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf: S. 426, the East Test Range; S. 427, the Gulf Test Range; S. 428, the Matagorda Water Range; and S. 645, the Corpus Christi Offshore Warning Area for Navy use for 6 years. Prior to this action testimony was received from various Government officials.

PESTICIDES RESEARCH: House received a letter Mar. 5, 1965, from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of Aug. 1, 1958, relating to a continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and

pesticides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses to this resource"; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. To increase fund authorization.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION: S. 1136 (McClellan and 4 others) introduced in Senate Feb. 17, 1965 for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; to Committee on Government Operations. Sen. McClellan in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 17, 1965, pp. 2709-2710) pointed out that the bill provides for the establishment of a Hoover-type commission composed of representatives from the legislative and executive branches of the Government and of persons from private life who are eminent in one or more fields of science or engineering, or who are qualified and experienced in policy determination and administration of industrial scientific research and technological activities. Objective is a study of all of the programs, methods, and procedures of the Federal departments and agencies which are operating, conducting and financing scientific programs to bring about more economy and efficiency. (Similar to bills in 88th Congress, particularly S. 816, passed by Senate Mar. 8, 1964, and referred to House Committee on Science and Astronautics; no further action.)

ALL BUSINESS DISASTER LOANS: Introduced in House, H. R. 4978 (Teague of Calif.) Feb. 16, 1965, and H. R. 5077 (Don H. Clausen) Feb. 25, 1965, to authorize additional funds to be available exclusively for disaster loans. Referred to Committee on Banking and Currency. Similar to other bills.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FY 1965: H. R. 5098, Supplemental Estimate of Appropriations for Various Agencies and the District of Columbia: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a report indicating the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriations for fiscal year 1965 for various agencies and the District of Columbia; referred to Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st Session, Mar. 2, 1965, 26 pp., printed. Includes, among others, increased pay costs for the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Service.

QUEHANNA RIVER DAM: H. R. 5423 (Rhodes of Pa.) and H. R. 5430 (Schneebeil) introduced in House Mar. 12, 1965 (Clark and Scott) introduced in Senate, Feb. 24, 1965, to authorize the construction of a dam on the Susquehanna River, Pa., to respective Committees on Public Works. Sen. Clark in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 24, 1965, pp. 3392-3393) pointed out that a separate fishway will be provided in order not to interfere with fish runs.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: H. R. 5788 (Fallon) introduced in House Mar. 3, 1965, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Property affected includes the site of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory, College Park, Md. Similar to H. R. 2888 and S. 673, 88th Congress; hearing held on House bill; no further action.)

TRADE AGREEMENT AUTHORITY: H. R. 5566 (Derwinski) introduced in House Mar. 1, 1965, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide that the authority to enter into trade agreements under such act will expire at the end of 1965; to Committee on Ways and Means.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANT AMENDMENT: S. 1333 (Hartke) introduced in Senate Mar. 1, 1965, to amend the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 with respect to determinations by the Tariff Commission of injury or threatened injury to firms or groups of workers; to Committee on Finance. Under the amendment, it must be established to the satisfaction of the Tariff Commission that the increased imports are attributable in whole or in part to concessions under trade agreements; also that the increased imports have been the predominant factor in causing, or threatening to cause, serious injury to a firm, or unemployment or underemployment of a group of workers. Changes in the adjustment assistance provisions relate to the standards to be applied by the Tariff Commission in measuring injury to firms and unemployment of workers.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT: Special Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Public Works on Air and Water Pollution met Feb. 23, 24, and 26, 1965, on S. 560, proposed Federal Installations, Facilities, and Equipment Pollution Control Act.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Introduced in House, H. R. 4953 (Howard) Feb. 16, 1965; H. R. 5036 (Giaino) and H. R. 5071 (Helstoski) Feb. 17; H. R. 5151 (Reuss) and H. R. 5159 (Schmidhauser) Feb. 18; H. R. 5411 (McGrath) Feb. 24, 1965; to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, etc.; to Committee on Public Works. Similar to other bills.

Committee on Public Works held hearing Feb. 18-19, 1965, on H. R. 3988, S. 4, and related bills. Testimony was given by Secretary of the Interior Udall, and Representatives Dingall, Ottinger, McCarthy, and Saylor. Hearing continued Feb. 23.

WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT: S. 1229 (Jackson) introduced in Senate Feb. 19, 1965, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple purpose water resource projects, and to provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority for recreation development of projects under his control; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Also, H. R. 5269 (Aspinall) introduced in House Feb. 23; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; similar to S. 1229 and H. R. 52.

Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Mar. 5, 1965, considered H. R. 5269. Testimony was given by Assistant Secretary of the Interior and public witnesses. Then full Committee met Mar. 10, 1965, on the bill.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT: River Basin Planning Act: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 21 (a bill 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), Feb. 5, 1965, 42 pp., printed. Contents include departmental reports; statements and communications from various Federal officials, Senators, and associations. Appendix contains excerpts from Senate report on S. 1111 (88th Congress).

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Feb. 24, 1965, in executive session, ordered reported favorably with amendments S. 21, proposed Water Resources Planning Act. Same day bill was reported to Senate (S. Rept. 68).

S. Rept. 68, Water Resources Planning Act (Feb. 24, 1965, report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 21), 10 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, major provisions of the bill, background, and presents agency reports. Bill is to encourage the wise management, orderly development, and highest possible uses of water and related land resources through coordinated and cooperative efforts by Federal agencies and the State and local governments. Would establish a Water Resources Council; authorize the President to create river basin commissions for coordinated studies and planning within a State, basin, or group of basins; and provide Federal grants to States to assist

them in developing comprehensive water and related land resources plans.

Senate Feb. 25, 1965 passed with committee amendments S. 21 and sent it to the House on Mar. 1, for concurrence. On same day House referred S. 21 to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Sen. Ellender inserted some remarks in Mar. 4 Congressional Record (pp. 4094-4095) on S. 21.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH: Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs met Mar. 2, 1965, on S. 22, authorizing additional funds to promote a wider national program of water research. On same date began hearings, and concluded them Mar. 3.

Note: REPORT ON FISHERY ACTIONS IN 88TH CONGRESS: The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has issued a leaflet on the status of all legislation of interest to commercial fisheries at the end of the 88th Congress. For copies of MNL-3--"Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, 88th Congress, 1st Session 1963 and 2nd Session 1964," write to the Fishery Market News Service, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Room 510 Arlington, Va. 22209. Requests for this leaflet will be filled on a first-come first-served basis until the supply is exhausted.



#### FOOD PRESERVATION BY IRRADIATION OUTLINED IN ARMY'S PETITION TO FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The original petition by the Army's Quartermaster General to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for permission to use gamma radiation for food preservation has been released to industry. The petition, approved in 1963 by the FDA, is available from the U.S. Department of Commerce through its Office of Technical Services. It describes the complete irradiating process for canned bacon--the initial food product irradiated by the Cobalt-60 source used by the Army's investigators.

"A milestone in the history of food preservation," says the Quartermaster General, referring to the FDA's approval of the ionizing radiation process. "It culminates a decade of U. S. Army-sponsored research. This is the first approval obtained from a regulating agency of any country for a radiation sterilized food. It opens the way for the development of the first new method of food preservation, except for canning, since the dawn of history."

The process yields a safe irradiated product which remains free from toxic and other micro-biological spoilage. And the precedents established by the Army's petition for the approval of the process with the research data that accompanied it, facilitated the later clearances of other irradiated foods. For example, wheat and wheat products can be disinfested by gamma radiation. White potatoes can be sprout-inhibited. The shelf life of fresh fish can be extended.

"This petition," says the Army, "and the years of research it represents will be instrumental in the future clearance of a broad spectrum of radiation-preserved foods. The removal of legal restrictions for unrestrained consumption of these foods will open up new industries, help raise living standards, and reduce the incidence of food borne disease throughout the world."

You can buy Use of Ionizing Gamma Radiation from a Cobalt-60 Source for Preservation of Bacon for \$3.00. Order publication PB 166 130N from OTS, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1964 p. 24.