



Department of the Interior

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

FEDERAL AID FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS:

Following is a listing of the approved projects under the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act--Public Law 88-309, which is administered by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial

Fisheries. The list includes those projects approved through December 31, 1965.

Public Law 88-309, which was signed by the President on May 20, 1964, provides for payment of \$5 million annually to States for commercial fishery research and development over a five-year period. The States will be required to provide matching funds equal to at least 25 percent of project costs.

State	Project	Title	Total First Year Cost	Date Approved
Alaska	5-9-R	Investigations of Ecological Factors Limiting Production of the Alaskan Pandalid Shrimp	\$ 25,000	11/18/65
Alaska	5-6-R	Cook Inlet Sockeye Salmon Investigations	50,000	10/1/65
Alaska	5-3-D	Expansion of Current and Development of Additional Commercial Fisheries Catch, Production and Gear Statistics	13,500	10/1/65
Alaska	5-4-R	Pink Salmon Optimum Escapement and Forecast Research	5,500	10/1/65
Alaska	5-7-R	Investigation of Factors Limiting the Production of Sockeye Salmon in Lakes	22,000	10/1/65
Alaska	5-10-R	Dungeness Crab Research in Southeastern Alaska	15,600	10/1/65
Alaska	5-11-R	Reproduction of King Crabs in the Kodiak Island Area	46,100	10/1/65
Alaska	5-8-R	Monitoring the Effects of Land Use on Salmon Production	15,800	8/18/65
Alaska	5-1-S	Coordination	33,000	8/25/65
Alaska	5-5-R	Kvichak River Smolt Study	32,000	10/18/65
Arizona	6-1-R	Investigation of Commercial Fishery Potentials in Reservoirs	13,732	12/9/65
California	6-3-R	Fisheries Resources Sea Survey	53,000	12/3/65
California	6-4-R	Shellfish Laboratory Operations	16,460	12/9/65
Delaware	3-8-D	Rehabilitation of the Natural Seed Oyster Beds in Delaware	40,000	7/22/65
Florida	2-11-D	Marketing	257,444	9/15/65
Florida	2-15-R	A Survey of Florida's Commercial Clam Populations	30,000	11/4/65
Georgia	2-10-R	Feasibility Study of Methods for Improving Oyster Production in Georgia	40,300	9/28/65
Idaho	1-1-D	Experimental Rearing of Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Trout at Hayden Creek Ponds	3,300	9/24/65
Idaho	1-9-C	Construction of Hayden Creek Rearing Ponds	23,600	9/24/65
Indiana	4-10-R	Mussel Research Study	16,360	12/16/65
Iowa	4-11-R	Industrial and Commercial Food Fish Investigations	20,000	12/30/65
Kansas	4-1-R	Investigations on Digestion and Metabolism of the Channel Catfish	17,320	7/8/65
Louisiana	2-20-S	Coordination	6,300	11/4/65
Louisiana	2-23-D	Oyster Lease Control Monuments	115,350	12/3/65
Louisiana	2-22-R	Ecology of Louisiana's Estuarine Waters	136,750	12/9/65
Louisiana	2-21-R	Coastwide Study of Penaeid Shrimp	152,400	12/9/65
Louisiana	2-24-D	Shell Planting for Oyster Cultch	65,000	12/1/65
Maine	3-13-D	Maine Marine Fisheries Extension Service	25,464	9/15/65
Maine	3-24-D	Promotion and Market Development	49,100	10/18/65
Maine	3-18-R	Investigation of Physical Aspects of Raw Herring	12,000	12/2/65
Maine	3-12-R	Northern Shrimp - Biological and Technological Research	35,232	12/3/65
Maine	3-14-R	Lobster Research Program	68,819	12/13/65
Maine	3-16-R	Biological, Environmental and Technological Research on Marine Worms	40,000	9/17/65
Maine	3-17-D	Study of the Economic and Operation Feasibility of Mechanization of the Maine Sardine Processing and Canning Operations	35,000	9/15/65
Maryland	3-21-R	Determination of the Distribution and Abundance of the Winter Flounder	13,584	9/21/65
Maryland	3-23-R	Study of the Effects of Thermal Pollution on the Eastern Oyster in the Patuxent River Estuary	8,112	10/4/65
Maryland	3-27-R	Tagging of Juvenile Striped Bass in Chesapeake Bay Estuaries	16,800	11/5/65

(Listing continued on next page.)

State	Project	Title	Total First Year Cost	Date Approved
Maryland	3-28-R	Effects of Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges on the Marine Resources of the Chesapeake Bay	\$ 36,000	10/28/65
Maryland	3-29-R	Studies of the Physical Processes of Movement and Dispersion of Oyster Larvae	18,000	10/29/65
Maryland	3-42-D	An Economic Study of the Fisheries and Seafood Processing Industries with Emphasis on the Chesapeake Bay Area	13,670	12/9/65
Maryland	3-25-C	Construction of Research Laboratory Facility to be Used for Studying Temperature Effects on Estuarine Organisms	4,770	12/9/65
Maryland	3-26-R	Studies of the Physical and Chemical Properties of the Estuarine Environment Associated with Fish Kills	21,000	9/28/65
Maryland	3-30-R	Suspended Sediments in the Upper Chesapeake Bay	24,000	11/5/65
Massachusetts	3-36-D	Design, Fabrication, and Test of a Prototype Improved Fish Washing Box for Otter Trawlers	5,000	11/30/65
Massachusetts	3-37-D	Collection, Compilation, Evaluation and Dissemination of Commercial Fisheries Statistics	21,662	12/3/65
Massachusetts	3-34-R	Mass Production of Larval and Juvenile Shellfish under Laboratory Conditions, and Investigations upon their Survival and Rate of Growth under Natural Conditions.	57,500	12/22/65
Michigan	4-2-R	Surveillance of Lake Trout Restoration in Michigan Waters of Lake Michigan	33,750	7/23/65
Minnesota	4-8-R	Minnesota Commercial Fisheries Improvement	10,416	9/15/65
Mississippi	2-25-R	Population Studies of Exploited Crustaceans and Fishes in a Northern Gulf of Mexico Estuary with Special Reference to the Effects of Brood Success on Commercial Availability	97,291	12/8/65
Missouri	4-3-R	Research and Management of Commercial Fisheries	17,208	9/15/65
Montana	1-20-C	Construction of Fishery Research Vessel for Fort Peck Reservoir Fishery Investigation	20,000	12/20/65
Montana	1-19-D	Fort Peck Reservoir Fishery Investigations	20,000	12/16/65
New Hampshire	3-31-R	Soft-shell Clam Population Study in Hampton-Seabrook Harbor, New Hampshire	4,800	11/4/65
New Hampshire	3-32-R	An Investigation of the Possibility of Seed Oyster Production in Great Bay, New Hampshire.	24,900	11/4/65
New Jersey	3-1-D	Shell Planting Program - Maurice River Cove and Mullica River.	200,000	6/25/65
New Jersey	3-2-R	Evaluation of the Menhaden and Shad Fishery in Delaware Bay and Adjacent Waters	22,002	7/19/65
New York	3-11-D	Pilot Plant Depuration of Hard Clams	39,000	9/15/65
New York	3-9-D	Management Planning for New York Freshwater Commercial Fisheries	24,000	11/4/65
North Carolina	2-9-R	Studies on Macroplanktonic Crustaceans and Ichthyoplankton of the Pamlico Sound Complex	12,000	9/29/65
North Carolina	2-6-R	Oyster Studies	24,200	8/6/65
North Carolina	2-8-R	A Study of the Quality of North Carolina Scallops.	12,500	8/17/65
North Carolina	2-26-R	Shrimp Studies.	28,334	12/8/65
Ohio	4-6-R	Lake Erie Commercial Fisheries Research	48,000	9/15/65
Oregon	1-10-D	Development of the Shad Industry	16,250	12/14/65
Oregon	1-12-R	Utilization of Hake, Dogfish, and By-products of the Fillet Industry for Protein Supplements	16,000	12/16/65
Oregon	1-14-D	Utilization of Shrimp Waste	11,100	12/16/65
Oregon	1-3-R	Study on the Distribution & Abundance of Pink Shrimp in the Pacific Ocean off Oregon	30,291	9/17/65
Oregon	1-5-R	Controlled Rearing of Dungeness Crab Larvae and the Influence of Environmental Conditions on their Survival	10,212	9/17/65
Oregon	1-4-R	Investigation of the Abundance and Recruitment of Bottomfish and Pacific Ocean Perch	20,802	9/21/65
Oregon	1-8-S	Coordination	5,000	7/23/65
Oregon	1-15-R	Processed Hake in Feed for Mink	6,000	9/15/65
South Carolina	2-1-C	Construction of Large Size Shrimp Farm Pond, to Demonstrate the Economic Potential of Shrimp Culture	9,928	7/8/65
South Carolina	2-3-R	To Manage and Practice Aquaculture in a Large Size Shrimp Farm Pond	6,960	7/8/65
South Carolina	2-2-R	Charting of Subtidal Oyster Beds and Experimental Transplanting of Seed Oysters thereto from Polluted Seed Oyster Beds	17,804	7/19/65
Tennessee	4-5-R	Development of Improved Fishing Methods for Use in South Eastern & South Central Reservoirs	27,334	9/15/65
Texas	2-12-R	An Evaluation of the Effects of Estuarine Engineering Projects	13,440	10/18/65
Texas	2-13-C	Construction of a Gulf Research Vessel	85,000	10/22/65
Texas	2-14-C	Coastal Fisheries Experiment Station	45,000	10/22/65
Virginia	3-5-D	Investigation of Potential for Expansion of the Industrial Fishery of the Mid-Atlantic Bight	49,849	9/17/65
Virginia	3-7-R	Investigations of Oyster Larvae and Spat and Certain Important Environmental Factors in an Horizontally Stratified Estuary	140,800	9/15/65
Virginia	3-19-R	Characterization of Coastal and Estuarine Fish Nursery Grounds as Natural Communities	30,100	9/17/65
Washington	1-21-C	Construction of Small Fishways	22,000	12/16/65

(Listing continued on next page.)

State	Project	Title	Total First Year Cost	Date Approved
Washington	1-17-S	Coordination of Projects under P.L. 88-309	\$ 12,000	9/28/65
Washington	1-18-R	Investigation of Effects of Specific Areas of Grays Harbor on the Emigration of Yearling Coho Salmon from the Rivers Emptying into that Harbor	4,667	11/18/65
Wisconsin	4-7-R	Assessment of Lake Trout Restoration in the Wisconsin Waters of Lake Michigan	27,333	9/15/65

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

REQUEST TO U. S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION FOR APPROVAL OF FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE MADE FROM FISH:

Secretary of the Interior Udall submitted in late February 1966, a petition to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve as a food additive a protein concentrate made from whole fish by researchers of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The marine protein concentrate, made from Atlantic hake in the experiments, is approximately 80 percent protein. The remaining 20 percent is made up largely of beneficial minerals. Approximately six pounds of fish are processed to produce one pound of a concentrate that is virtually odorless and tasteless. The Bureau's model unit plant at Beltsville, Md., has a capacity of 100 pounds a day.

Bureau researchers have found that the product blends well with other forms of food. It was successfully tested as an ingredient in

beverages, noodles, gravy, bread, and cookies. The addition of marine protein concentrate to those products materially increases their nutritive value.

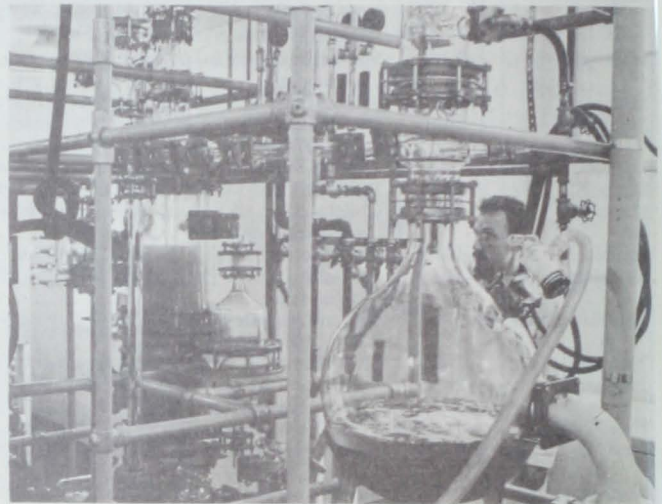


Fig. 2 - Scientist conducting solvent extraction experiments with large glass laboratory equipment, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory, College Park, Md.

Secretary Udall told FDA that Bureau scientists worked for 3 years to develop pro-

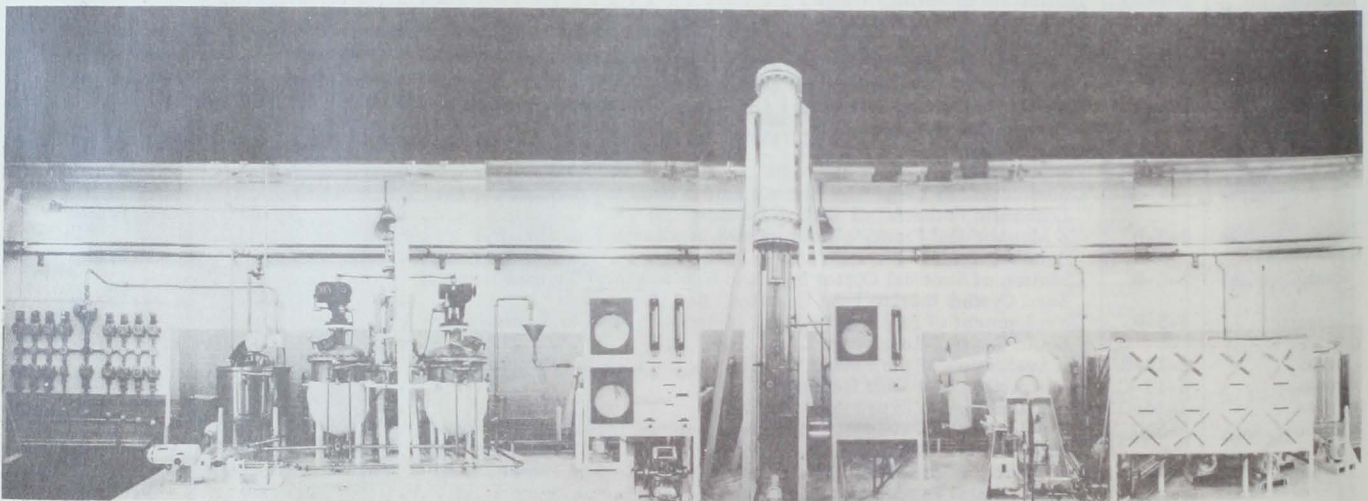


Fig. 1 - Extraction model unit for the manufacture of marine protein concentrate by use of solvent, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Food Engineering Research Laboratory, Beltsville, Md.

cedures for manufacturing a nutritious and completely wholesome product. Late in 1965, the results of their tests were reviewed by the Marine Protein Resource Development Committee of the National Academy of Science. On December 1, 1965, the Academy advised the Secretary that "in the Committee's judgment, fish protein concentrate from whole hake, as prepared by the Bureau's process, is safe, nutritious, wholesome, and fit for human consumption."

The Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries said the concentrate can contribute much to ending "protein starvation," the most urgent food problem of the century, for about two-thirds of the world's population. He said studies show that if only the unharvested fish in United States coastal waters were made into the concentrate, it would provide the additional high quality protein to balance the diet of one billion people for 300 days at a cost of about a half cent per person per day.

Notice of the Department of the Interior's petition appeared in the Federal Register, March 2, 1966.

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INCREASED INTEREST RATE ON FISHERIES LOANS EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1966:

An increase in the interest rate on fisheries loans from 5 to 5½ percent as proposed on March 1, 1966, by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries became effective April 1, 1966. (Federal Register, March 29, 1966.)

Interested persons were given 20 days within which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed increase. No comments, suggestions, or objections were received.

Donald L. McKernan, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which administers the loan program, explained that the increase is necessary to make the rate consistent with interest rates on other public loans of comparable maturity.

The fisheries loan fund was established by a section of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make loans for financing and refinancing the operations of commercial fishing vessels and gear. The Department of the Interior is authorized to make such loans through June 30, 1970.

Another provision of the loan fund legislation states that the purchase of a new vessel must not cause economic injury to efficient vessel operators working in the area where the new vessel will operate.

The loan program has filled the credit gap for fishermen, insuring the continued operation of their vessels, and is helping to upgrade and modernize the commercial fishing fleet of the United States.

Notice of the proposed rate increase as it appeared in the Federal Register, March 5, 1966, follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[50 CFR Part 250]

FISHERIES LOAN FUND PROCEDURES

Change of Interest Rate

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended (16 U.S.C. 742c), it is proposed to amend Part 250, Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below. Public Law 89-85 amended section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 by providing that any fisheries loans shall "Bear an interest rate of not less than (a) a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the average market yield on outstanding Treasury obligations of comparable maturity, plus (b) such additional charge, if any, toward covering other costs of the program as the Secretary may determine to be consistent with its purpose." The average market yield of outstanding Treasury obligations of comparable maturity has risen substantially since passage of the Act. The purpose of this amendment is to increase the interest rate charged on fisheries loans authorized on and after the effective date of the amendment from 5 percent to 5½ percent.

This proposed amendment relates to matters which are exempt from the rule making requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003); however, it is the policy of the Department of the Interior that, whenever practicable, the rule making requirements be observed voluntarily. Accordingly, interested persons may submit, in triplicate, written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240, within 20 days of the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Section 250.10 is amended by deleting "5 percent" and substituting "5½ percent" therefore.

DONALD L. MCKERNAN,
Director,
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

MARCH 1, 1966.

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APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL LOANS:

The following applications have been received for loans from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the construction or purchase of fishing vessels:

Charles L. and B. J. Johnson, Box 18, Anchor Point, Alaska 99556, for the purchase of a used 42-foot overall length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon, halibut, shrimp, and crabs. Notice of the application was published by the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, March 8, 1966.

Ronald Divers Watson, Route 1, Box 398, Marysville, Wash., 98270, for the purchase of a 37.5-foot overall length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 8, 1966.

Charles W. Beyers, 210 Ladera Court, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95061, for the purchase of a used 30-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and bottomfish. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 12, 1966.

James Mathew Torgerson, 1103 Fairfield St., Aberdeen, Wash. 98520, for the purchase of a used 73.6-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for hake, bottomfish, herring, and crab. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 12, 1966.

Jack E. McFarland, 12012 36th Ave. NE, Seattle, Wash. 98125, for the purchase of a used 39.2-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon, albacore tuna, and halibut. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 12, 1966.

Howard Jake Bowman, Box 574, Seadrift, Tex. 77983, for the construction of a new 39-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 17, 1966.

Robert Joseph Chasse, P. O. Box 201, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901, for the purchase of a used 40-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and halibut. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 31, 1966.

Karl Rosenberg and Hartzel West, Box 225 Seldovia, Alaska 99663, for the purchase of a used 29.8-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, March 31, 1966.

Regulations and procedures governing fishery loans have been revised and no longer require that an applicant for a new or used vessel loan replace an existing vessel (Public Law 89-85; Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures--50 CFR Part 250, as revised August 11, 1965).
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1966 p. 77.

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HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Ralston Purina Co., Van Camp Division, 840 Van Camp St., Long Beach, Calif., 90802, has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 170-foot overall length steel vessel to engage in the fishery for tuna. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was scheduled to be held. The U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of the application and hearing in the March 8, 1966, Federal Register.

Trawler Jeanne d'Arc, Inc., Tillson Wharf, Rockland, Maine 04841, has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 114-foot overall length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for groundfish, scallops, lobsters, and flounders. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was scheduled to be held. The Bureau published the hearing notice in the March 8, 1966, Federal Register.

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HUTCHINSON NAMED TO HEAD INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROMOTION IN FISHERIES:

The assignment of Samuel J. Hutchinson of Seattle, Wash., to the newly created post of Chief, Office of International Trade Promotion, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington, D. C., effective March 15, 1966, was announced by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Hutchinson, 58, has been Director of the Bureau's Pacific Regional Office with head-

arters in Seattle since 1957. Earlier he was Assistant Regional Director in Portland, Oregon, for about nine years.



Samuel J. Hutchinson

The new position was created to help the domestic fishing industry increase its exports by introducing American fishery products abroad--thus developing new markets--and by

participating in international trade fairs and trade missions.

Hutchinson was selected for the assignment because his 34 years in commercial fisheries has given him wide experience in scientific and administrative responsibilities. He brings to his new position extensive knowledge of the entire domestic fishing industry, including the foreign market potential of king crab, Alaskan shrimp, and canned and frozen Pacific salmon as well as the many other fishery products produced in the United States.

Hutchinson will organize the Foreign Trade Expansion Program with the cooperation of the industry and Government agencies. His analyses of world market conditions will determine the direction and goals of the program. He will advise the fishing industry on ways and means of developing markets in foreign countries and he will be responsible for encouraging United States firms to participate in the program. He will represent the Bureau at national and international fishery meetings, and participate in meetings with policy-making officials of foreign governments to explain United States export practices and programs.

A native of Sunnyside, Wash., Hutchinson received a Bachelor of Science degree in fishery biology from the University of Washington's College of Fisheries and also took graduate courses at the University. He entered the Federal service with the old Bureau of Fisheries, then part of the Department of Commerce, in 1931.



U. S. Tariff Commission

VALUATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In response to a resolution of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, dated February 9, 1966, the U. S. Tariff Commission has instituted an investigation to determine the methods of valuation used by the United States and by its principal trading partners in determining the duty applicable to imports.

The resolution directs the Commission to submit to the Senate Finance Committee not later than June 30, 1966, a preliminary report containing (a) a description of the methods of valuation used by the United States and of the principal trading partners of the United States (including those instances where valuation is in excess of the landed values) and (b) a comparative analysis of the basic differences between such methods of valuation and the valuation results they produce.

The resolution further directs the Commission to submit a final report not later than February 28, 1967, which shall include suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the customs valuation laws of the United States, including the Commission's views as to the feasibility and desirability of adopting the Brussels definition of value for customs purposes and as to means appropriate for adopting such definition of value with the least practicable effect on trade. (The Brussels definition of value was established under the Convention on Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, signed on December 15, 1950.)

The Commission urged all interested parties to submit written views pertinent to the investigation.



Department of the Treasury

U. S. COAST GUARD

ASSISTANCE TO NEW ENGLAND FISHING FLEET IN 1965:

The U. S. Coast Guard Search and Rescue Branch of the First Coast Guard District (all New England states except Connecticut) as-

sisted 235 commercial fishing vessels in the New England area during 1965.

Engine failure accounted for 152 of the causes for need of assistance, or 64 percent of the total calls for aid. Included in this category were situations where the main propulsion engine was unable to operate from a variety of ills such as fuel pump failure, clutch trouble, starting engine failure, bent or lost propellor, and broken shafts.

There were 28 vessels disabled due to the fouling of nets or towing wires in propellers. While further information is not available, it is assumed that the vessels' own fishing nets were the offenders in most cases, and not nets discarded by foreign vessels.

A total of 22 vessels requested medical advice for treatment of ill or injured crew men. In 14 of those emergencies Coast Guard rescue units evacuated the seamen by helicopter lifts and sped them to the nearest U. S. Public Health Service hospital. Medical advice from USPHS physicians, relayed to vessels through Coast Guard channels, played an important part in those operations.

Vessels in distress from taking water comprised slightly over 8 percent of the calls, or 20 in number. The furnishing of emergency water pumps by Coast Guard helicopters or surface craft played an important part in assisting vessels in danger of sinking. Seven vessels were saved by emergency dewatering equipment delivered by the Coast Guard on the high seas. The other craft were either towed or escorted to safety.

The lone fire reported ended in the destruction of the Boston based otter trawler Magellan on Georges Bank October 15, 1965. All crew members were rescued by the trawler Clipper.

In addition, New England lost 11 other fishing vessels in 1965. Among them was the tragic destruction of the scalloper Snoopy and the loss of 8 of its 11-man crew off the Virginia Capes by a live torpedo. The torpedo, snagged in the scallop dredge, exploded while the crew struggled to release the lethal weapon.

New Bedford lost 5 vessels, Portland-based vessels accounted for 3 losses, Gloucester recorded 2 foundering, while Boston and New London, Connecticut, fleets were each reduced by the loss of a single vessel.

With the exception of the heavy loss of life involved in the explosion of the Snoopy, the New England fleet escaped with the loss of 2 fishermen in 1965. Both casualties occurred on board New Bedford-based craft. The small trawler Susie O. Carver disappeared with her lone crew member while en route from Plymouth to New Bedford. Wreckage from the vessel was later found near the eastern entrance of the Cape Cod Canal.

One man was lost when a small dragger en route from New Bedford to the fishing grounds early in the morning of June 17, struck a submerged object, filled rapidly, and sank within a few minutes.

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HEARING ON PROPOSED CHANGES IN NAVIGATION AND VESSEL INSPECTION RULES AND REGULATIONS:

The Merchant Marine Council held a meeting March 21, 1966, in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of receiving comments, views, and data on the proposed changes in the navigation and vessel inspection rules and regulations as set forth in the MMC Public Hearing Agenda, CG-249 dated March 21, 1966.

Of particular interest to the operators of commercial fishing vessels in the 200-gross tons-and-over class is the Amendment to Subchapter P - Manning of vessels that provides that vessels equipped with full pilot-house control of the propulsion machinery would not be in violation of the rules if the vessel had in her service only a licensed chief engineer.

Present regulations require that two licensed engineers (one a chief engineer) shall be on board in charge of running the vessel's engine. The amendment reads - Add: However, uninspected vessels of 200 gross tons and over which are equipped with full pilot-house control of the propulsion machinery and on which there is no need for a person on watch at all times in the engineroom would not be in violation of 46 USC 224a if the vessel had in her service an appropriately licensed chief engineer.

Notice of the hearing appeared in the Federal Register, February 25, 1966.

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REPORTS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS WITHIN 200 MILES OF U. S. TERRITORIAL WATERS:

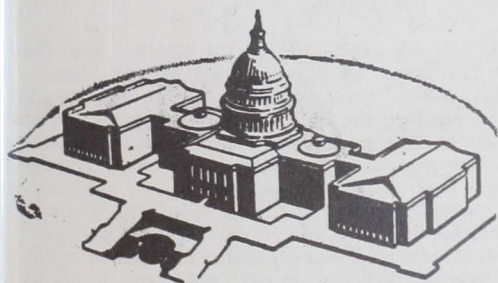
There has been an increase in the number of foreign flag-fishing vessels approaching the shores of the United States, according to the U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C., in January 1966. In order to insure that such vessels are not operating in derogation of laws of the United States, it is essential that all sightings of these vessels be reported promptly to the U. S. Coast Guard, or if more convenient to the nearest agent of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, who will in turn report to the Coast Guard. Commercial fishermen, party boat operators or any other persons sighting such vessels are requested to report as much of the following information concerning the sightings as practical:

- a) Name and/or number of vessel.
- b) Home port.
- c) Flag displayed.
- d) Date, time and position of vessel sighted.
- e) Estimated course and speed of vessel sighted.
- f) Any identifying configuration.



Eighty-Ninth Congress (Second Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to com-



mittees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: Rep. Curtis Wicker introduced in the House (*Congressional Record*, Mar. 8, 1966, pp. 5112-5116) concerning H. Res. 405, which he introduced June 1, 1965, directing the President to prepare an international agreement to harmonize the ad-

ministration of the antidumping laws and regulations of all nations. He inserted in the Record various material in support of his proposal. Also, he explored some objections to the provision of the Herlong-Hartke bill (H.R. 8510) which would amend the 1921 Antidumping Act, under which our present antidumping program is administered.

CLEAN RIVERS RESTORATION ACT OF 1966: H.R. 13262 (Rodino) introduced in House Mar. 3, 1966, to provide a program of pollution control and abatement in selected river basins of the United States through comprehensive planning and financial assistance, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to Committee on Public Works.

COMMERCIAL FISHERY RESOURCES SURVEY: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Commerce Committee held hearings April 19, 1966, on S. J. Res. 29, to authorize and direct the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior, to conduct a survey of the marine and fresh-water commercial fishery resources of the United States, its territories, and possessions.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP--MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES: The House Mar. 29, 1966, adopted H. Res. 806, increasing the membership of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries during the remainder of the 89th Congress from 31 members to 32 members.

The House Mar. 30, 1966, adopted H. Res. 807, appointing Rep. Thomas to membership on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: Introduced in House H.R. 13660 (Patten) Mar. 15, 1966, H. R. 13719 (Schmidhauser) Mar. 16, H. R. 13779 (Vivian) Mar. 17, H. R. 13951 (Hicks) Mar. 23, and H. R. 14155 (McCarthy) Mar. 30, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senate Committee on Commerce, Mar. 22, 1966, met in executive session to consider S. 985, proposed Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, but did not conclude action thereon, and was to meet again on Mar. 23.

ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND SURVEY: Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs conducted an open hearing Apr. 21, 1966, on S. 2282, to authorize Stewart L. Udall, the Secretary of the Interior, to conduct a program of research, study, and surveys, documentation, and description of the natural environmental systems of the United States, for the purpose of understanding and evaluating the systems.

ESTUARINE AREAS--NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ESTUARINE AREAS: H. R. 13447 (Dingell) introduced in House Mar. 9, 1966, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FACTORY-FISHING VESSELS: H. R. 13481 (Pepper) introduced in House Mar. 10, 1966, to assist the domes-

tic commercial fishing industry through the construction of three advanced-design factory fishing vessels; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FEDERAL MEDICAL-HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS FY 1966: Rep. Hall in extension of his remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 14, 1966 (pp. 5513-5524), a report compiled by the American Medical Association, tabulating the Federal medical-health appropriations for fiscal year 1966. The Department of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries is listed with an amount of \$656,000 compared to \$681,100 last year. The Bureau conducts research projects to determine the possible medical- and health-related implications of fish oils, pesticides, and botulism as applied to fishery products and nutritional studies. Included are the following studies: (1) the effect of dietary oils on blood cholesterol; (2) the nutritional effect of oxidized marine oils; (3) oxidative deterioration of fish and fishery products; (4) fractional distillation of extracted fish oil for medical research purposes; (5) nutritional value of fish protein concentrate; (6) engineering studies to improve the processing methods of fish protein concentrates; (7) pesticide residues in fish and shellfish; and (8) botulism studies.

FISHERIES--OREGON: Rep. Wyatt spoke in the House (Congressional Record, Apr. 7, 1966, p. 7615) concerning the four Russian fishing ships which were dragging for bottom fish very close to the coast of Oregon. He estimated that they were taking one-half million pounds of fish each day. He further stated that he had appealed to the Secretary of State to protest to the Russian Government. . . . Also, he pointed out the necessity of the United States taking the lead in an effort to resolve the fisheries problem in the Northwest and in Alaska, involving this country, and the Governments of Russia, Japan, and Canada.

FISHING LIMIT OF 12 MILES: Introduced in House H. R. 13375 (Don H. Clausen), H. R. 13376 (Keith), H. R. 13377 (Mathias) Mar. 7, 1966, and H. R. 13479 (Morton) Mar. 10, to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Rep. Mathias inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 7, 1966 (pp. 4824-4825), a special report published in the January 1966 issue of Salt Water Sportsman titled "Henry 'Hal' Lyman Opines on the Longline Threat," by Hal Lyman.

Rep. Keith in extension of remarks (Congressional Record, Mar. 7, 1966, pp. 4827-4828), pointed out that this bill would reserve our coastal waters for American fishermen by claiming a zone of 9 miles beyond our present 3-mile territorial sea; would also conserve the resources within the 12-mile boundary; would cover only fishing and would imply no additional jurisdiction over these waters. He spoke of his recent trip to the Soviet Union where he witnessed the enormous strides that the Soviets have made in developing their fishing fleets and allied industries. He stated that Russia has a 12-mile territorial limit.

FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION: H. R. 13728 (Tupper) introduced in House Mar. 16, 1966, to provide that whenever the United States constructs certain fishing vessels in foreign shipyards, equivalent vessels shall be simultaneously constructed in domestic shipyards; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE PLANTS: Introduced in House H. R. 13347 (Don H. Clausen) Mar. 7, 1966, H. R. 13457 (Wyatt) Mar. 9, H. R. 13722 (Bates) Mar. 16, H. R. 14145 (McDowell) Mar. 30, H. R. 14268 (O'Neill) Apr. 4, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Rep. Clausen in Congressional Record, Mar. 7, 1966 (pp. 4834-4835), pointed out that this bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct and encourage research with a view to proving the feasibility of fish protein concentrate production would also authorize the construction and maintenance of a number of experimental fish protein concentrate production plants, which will begin to develop processes to reduce fish to fish protein concentrate in large enough quantities as to make it practical on a commercial basis. He stated that he is hopeful that the Food and Drug Administration will retract its ruling that FPC is unfit for consumption because this means that this product cannot be sold in the United States nor can it be sold overseas under Public Law 480. He stated that it is his understanding that this decision will be reconsidered shortly.

Sen. Douglas spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Mar. 14, 1966, pp. 5427-5429), giving an account of some of the recent developments of fish protein concentrate. Senators Bartlett and Morse also made remarks from the floor in support of fish protein concentrate.

Senate Commerce Committee held hearings Apr. 25, 1966, in Aberdeen, Washington, and May 2-3 in Washington, D. C. on S. 2720, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate.

FUR SEAL CONSERVATION AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION: Pribilof Island Fur Seal Sales: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to review the Administration of Fur Seal Skin Operations in the Pribilof Islands, Sept. 23, 1965, Part 1, 168 pp., printed. Contents include statements and letters, and testimony of various Federal officials, Senators, and business representatives.

GATT TRADE CENTER IN GENEVA: Sen. Brewster spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Mar. 10, 1966, pp. 5288-5289) concerning his recent trip to Geneva representing the United States and the Senate Commerce Committee as congressional advisor to the American delegation to meetings at the GATT Trade Center in Geneva. He stated that he is presently preparing a complete report on the meetings and conferences he attended with the many representatives of different countries who were gathered in Geneva for the GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) and UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) meetings, which were in session simultaneously. Sen. Brewster explained the nature of these two organizations and the extent of present American involvement and participation in other international activities which are centered in Geneva.

HULL INSURANCE FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS OF UNITED STATES. H. R. 14346 (Hagan)

introduced in House Apr. 6, 1966, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide hull insurance for commercial fishing vessels of the United States; to Commerce on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HUDSON RIVER RESTORATION: Introduced in House H.R. 13752 (Burton of California), H.R. 13760 (Johnson), H.R. 13777 (Todd) Mar. 17, 1966, H.R. 13858 (Husley) Mar. 22, H.R. 13948 (Udall), H.R. 13956 (Bard), H.R. 13957 (Cabell), H.R. 13958 (Mrs. Kelly), H.R. 13959 (Long of Md.), H.R. 13960 (Minish), H.R. 13961 (Pirnie) Mar. 23, H.R. 13987 (Fraser) Mar. 24, H.R. 14060 (Edwards of Calif.) Mar. 29, H.R. 14144 (Bard), H.R. 14152 (Rodino) Mar. 30, H.R. 14193 (Bard) Mar. 31, and H.R. 14390 (Conyers) Apr. 7, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the States of New York and New Jersey on a program to develop, preserve, and restore the resources of the Hudson River and its shores and to authorize certain necessary steps to be taken to protect those resources from adverse Federal actions until the States and Congress shall have had an opportunity to act on that program; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST, FY 1967: The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations Mar. 3, 1966, continued its hearings on fiscal 1967 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies, received testimony from Donald L. McKernan, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and John S. Gottschalk, Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, both of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sen. Magnuson spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Mar. 15, 1966, pp. 5719-5722) concerning the welfare of the American fisherman and the fishing industry. He spoke in opposition to the Bureau of the Budget cutback of funds for fishery programs in the budget now before the Congress for fiscal year 1967. He stated that the budget for fiscal year 1967 recommends that from the general fund Congress appropriate \$28,036,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries—\$8,925,259 less than the general funds appropriated by Congress for the Bureau in the current fiscal year, and lower than its request for fiscal year 1965. In this connection, he inserted in the Record an article published in the Feb. 1, 1966, edition of the Washington Evening Star, titled "Programs Pared for Great Sea," by James J. Kilpatrick. Among other things, Sen. Magnuson advised his fellow members of a report that the Soviet Union has discovered large gatherings of hake in the eastern section of the Pacific Ocean—stocks which may well be those which the U. S. is just preparing to harvest on a limited scale. He stated that he plans to urge the Appropriations Committee to adopt additional funding of \$100,000 for the Pacific hake program so that America can achieve its share of this resource and participate on an equal footing in the future conservation of this resource.

H.R. 14215 (Denton) introduced in House Mar. 31, 1966, bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (includes United States Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus: Commercial Fisheries, and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes; to Committee on Appropriations.

House Committee on Appropriations filed a report (Rept. 1405), Mar. 31, 1966, without amendment on H.R. 14215; to Committee of the Whole House on the floor of the Union.

House Apr. 5, 1966, considered H.R. 14215, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and

related agencies (includes United States Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus: Commercial Fisheries, and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967. However, pursuant to a unanimous agreement of Mar. 30, the vote was postponed until Wed. Apr. 6. The House adopted an amendment submitted by Rep. Garmatz to increase appropriations for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries from \$20,292,000 to \$20,312,000, which would provide \$20,000 for the staffing and operation of the Baltimore Fishery Market News Service Office. Rep. Denton spoke in the House (Congressional Record, Apr. 5, 1966, pp. 7282-7324), concerning several items of major interest in the bill which included Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development, excess foreign currency authorization, and anadromous fish. Reps. Fascell, Wyatt, and Garmatz also spoke in support of fishery items included in the bill. Rep. Berry spoke in opposition to the increase of funds for the Bureau.

House Apr. 6, passed H.R. 14215.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1967: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-Ninth Congress, 2nd Session; Part 1, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Geological Survey, National Park Service, 964 pp. printed; Part 2, Department of the Interior, Alaska Railroad, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Office of Coal Research, Office of Oil and Gas, Office of Saline Water, Office of Territories, Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, Office of Water Resources Research, 761 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.

H. Rept. 1405, **Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1967** (Mar. 31, 1966, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany H. R. 14215), 59 pp., printed. Committee submitted report in explanation of the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (includes the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus: Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife) for fiscal year 1967. Contains summary of bill, revenues, summary of increases and decreases, extent of activities funded in bill, and agency by agency discussion of funds requested.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES: Rep. Casey (Texas) Mar. 8, 1966, submitted his resignation as a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Same day House adopted H. Res. 755, electing Rep. Hathaway (Maine) and Rep. Jones (N.C.) to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Rep. Walter B. Jones was elected to the unexpired term of the late Mr. Bonner.)

MINIMUM WAGE: H.R. 13712 (Dent) introduced in House Mar. 16, 1966, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage, and for other purposes; to Committee on Education and Labor. Similar to H.R. 10275.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND PROGRAM ACT OF 1965: H.R. 13482 (Pepper) introduced in House

Mar. 10, 1966, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, so as to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education, training, and research in the marine sciences, to facilitate the use of the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf by participants carrying out these programs and for other purposes; to Committee on Science and Astronautics.

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION ACT: S. 3107 (Jackson and 8 others) introduced in Senate Mar. 21, 1966, to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Sen. Jackson pointed out in Congressional Record, Mar. 21, 1966, pp. 6047-6049, that this bill was submitted by the Bureau of the Budget and would carry out the President's recommendation as stated in his message of Feb. 23 on preserving our national heritage; would provide for the establishment of a seven member commission of distinguished citizens outside of government and would direct them to consider all aspects of present and anticipated national water problems. He inserted in the Record the text of the bill, together with the letter from the Bureau of the Budget explaining the bill.

Introduced in House H.R. 13849 (Aspinall) Mar. 22, 1966, H.R. 13940 (Reinecke) Mar. 23, and H. R. 14151 (Rodino) Mar. 30, to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Rep. Reinecke spoke in the House and pointed out in Congressional Record, Mar. 23, 1966 (p. 6273), that he had introduced an almost identical bill last July (H.R. 9895) but that the several agencies concerned in the executive branch failed to respond to the Committee's request for reports. The bill being introduced came from the executive branch, and the Congressman's sponsorship of it comes from his interest in seeing that the legislation is passed rather than any pride of authorship.

The House received a letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE: Sen. Metcalf spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Mar. 29, 1966, pp. 6645-6647), concerning the 31st. North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference which was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., last week. He stated that the theme of the meeting was "Renewing Our Resources Environment," and that the sessions of the conference devoted attention to, among other things, air and water pollution, natural beauty, and the pressures of urbanization on resources, fish and wildlife. He inserted in the Record the presentation entitled "Are Present Tools Enough?," which was delivered by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute.

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: Senate Apr. 7, 1966 disagreed to House amendments to S. 944, to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, and to establish a National Oceanographic

Council, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--TRADE AGREEMENT: The President Mar. 14, 1966, transmitted to the Senate a copy of the trade agreement entered into between the United States and Canada on Dec. 17, 1965, covering reestablishment of concessions in the U.S. schedule to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and covering new concessions to be included in such schedule to offset impairment in concessions negotiated with Canada; referred to Committee on Finance.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS 2ND, FY 1966: H.R. 14012 (Mahon) introduced in House Mar. 25, 1966, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes. House Committee on Appropriations Mar. 28, 1966, reported (H. Rept. 1349) on H.R. 14012, without amendment; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Includes additional funds for the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

H. Rept. 1349, Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1966 (Mar. 25, 1966, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany H.R. 14012), 41 pp., printed. Discusses scope and summary of the bill.

The House Mar. 29, 1966, passed H.R. 14012, to make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. The House Committee on Appropriations recommended (H. Rept. 1349) an appropriation of \$148,000, a reduction of \$55,000 below the budget request.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations began hearings Mar. 29, 1966, on the proposed second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1966, received testimony from Harold E. Crowther, Deputy Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and other Government officials.

Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1966: Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, 612 pp., printed. Includes testimony, statements, and exhibits on additional funds for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

H. Doc. 383, Supplemental Appropriations for 1966: Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting Proposed Supplemental Appropriations for Various Agencies for Fiscal Year 1966, referred to Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, Feb. 21, 1966, 21 pp., printed. Includes, among others, additional funds for Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

SOVIET TRAWLERS IN U. S. TERRITORIAL WATERS: Sen. Tower inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 9, 1966 (pp. 5210-5212), an article that was printed in Navy magazine titled, "The Problem of Soviet Trawlers--Frequent Entry Into Our Territorial Waters by These Electronic-Laden Ships Calls for Tit-for-Tat Response by United States..." by Raymond Schuessler.

WATER POLLUTION: H.R. 13562 (Helstoski) introduced in House Mar. 14, 1966, to amend the Federal

Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such Act; to Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 13627 (Kupperman) introduced in House, Mar. 1, 1966, to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize reimbursement of States and to refinance certain treatment works; to Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 13653 (Cleveland) and H.R. 13655 (Cramer) introduced in House Mar. 15, 1966, to amend Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize reimbursement of States, municipalities, or intermunicipal or interstate agencies that wish to undertake construction of treatment works in advance of the availability of funds; to Committee on Public Works.

House Committee on Government Operations Mar. 1, 1966, filed a report (H. Rept. 1330) on water pollution control and abatement, without amendment; referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Sen. Randolph in extension of his remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 15, 1966 (pp. A1435-436), an address delivered Mar. 1, 1966, by Sen. Rankin before the American Water Works Association, Washington, D. C., titled "Water Quality and the National Interest."

Rep. Reinecke inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 6, 1966 (pp. A2018-A2020), an article that appeared in the Mar. 1966 issue of Engineering and Science, titled "Controlling Ocean Pollution," by Dr. Norman Brooks, professor of civil engineering, California Institute of Technology.

WATER RESOURCE PROPOSALS--FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATIONS: S. 3034 (Jackson) introduced in Senate Mar. 7, 1966, and H.R. 13419 (Aspinall) introduced in House Mar. 9, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Sen. Jackson inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 7, 1966 (pp. 4875-4876), a letter from Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, requesting the proposed legislation and stating the purpose and need for the same.

The House Mar. 7, 1966, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation.

The Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings Mar. 28, 1966, on S. 3034, to authorize feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH: The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Mar. 17, 1966, met in executive session and approved for full committee action H.R. 3606 (amended), to promote a more adequate program of water research. Similar to S. 22.

House Mar. 21, 1966, received a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Sen. Jackson inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 21, 1966 (p. 6049), the letter from President Johnson transmitting a long-range water research report by the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

Sen. McGovern inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 21, 1966 (pp. 6095-6101), a statement by Sen. Anderson on the annual report of the Office of Water Resources Research, together with the letter of transmittal by the Secretary of the Interior.

House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Mar. 23, 1966, met in open session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 3606 (amended), to promote a more adequate national program of water research.

House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Mar. 26, 1966, reported (H. Rept. 1350), with amendment H.R. 3606, to promote a more adequate national program of water research; referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1350, Promoting a More Adequate National Program of Water Research (Mar. 26, 1966, report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany H.R. 3606), 14 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, major provisions of the bill, and changes in existing law.

The Senate Mar. 29, 1966, received a communication from the President, transmitting a report entitled "A 10-Year Program of Federal Water Resources Research" (with an accompanying report); to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The House Mar. 30, 1966, adopted H. Res. 801, providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on H.R. 3606, to promote a more adequate national program of water research. The House then passed H.R. 3606. This passage was subsequently vacated and S. 22, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the House-passed language. Several Representatives made remarks from the floor when considering the bill. Rep. Quillen pointed out in Congressional Record, Mar. 30, 1966 (pp. 6801-6802), that the purpose of H.R. 3606 is to improve current research programs in the field of water resources by amendment of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 to provide authority to undertake a program of research into all aspects of water problems under the control of the Department. He stated that under H.R. 3606, research grants and contracts on a matching or other basis are provided for State agencies, universities, firms, and individuals working in the field; and authorizes \$85 million over a 10-year period.

Senate Apr. 5, 1966, concurred in the House amendment to S. 22, to promote a more adequate program of water research; thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

WORLD HUNGER: H.R. 13667 (Tupper), to promote international trade in agricultural commodities to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes; to Committee on Agriculture.

Sen. Tydings inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 22, 1966 (p. 6193-6195), a statement submitted by Sec-

retary of State, Dean Rusk, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, March 7, 1966, supporting S. 2933.

Note: REPORT ON FISHERY ACTIONS IN 89TH CONGRESS: The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has issued a leaflet on the status of most legisla-

tion of interest to commercial fisheries at the end of the 1st session of the 89th Congress. For copies of MNL--3 "Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, 89th Congress, 1st Session 1965," write to the Fishery Market News Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Rm. 510, Arlington, Va. 22209.



PROGRAM TO SAVE RARE ARIZONA TROUT

A program to save the rare native Arizona (or Apache) trout is being stepped up. Sponsored jointly by the U. S. Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Arizona and New Mexico fishery agencies, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Apache tribe, the program is designed to protect the habitat of the fish and, if necessary, to increase its numbers by artificial propagation.

Once the Arizona trout was found in 360 miles of stream. Today the survivors can be found only in two small mountain streams--Ord Creek and the upper end of the White River's East Fork--on the 1,664,872-acre Fort Apache Reservation in east-central Arizona. The landlords are about 4,000 Apaches, who are cooperating in the effort to save the rare fish.

The Arizona trout is much smaller than the non-native rainbow and the Yellowstone cutthroat, which have been stocked in downstream waters. The small size of its two streams, and the resulting scarce food supply, has limited the average size of the fish to 5 to 6 inches, though it may reach 16 inches. Its back is a dark olive green and its belly and sides yellow gold. The yellow-gold color is always present in the pure strain and is often present in hybrid strains. It has minute scales and its spots are black and sharp; many of the spots are circled.

The Arizona trout spawns in March and April. The female lays between 200 and 600 eggs. Its nesting is similar to that of the rainbow trout. The female digs a "redd"--a shallow, round depression in gravel under running water. As she drops the eggs, the male, who is at her side, fertilizes them. The eggs are then covered with gravel and incubation begins. This requires 5 to 6 weeks, then the fry hatch, rise from under the gravel and begin searching for their food--small organisms in the stream.

In the summer of 1964, the White Mountain Apache Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs asked the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to study the Arizona native trout and recommend a program to save it. A Bureau biologist studied the problem and recommended that 15-foot vertical dams be built on the two streams to prevent the upstream migration of competing fish--and that the water upstream of the barriers be restocked with the Arizona native trout.

He suggested, too, that a small lake be constructed where the trout would be able to maintain its own population by spawning in a live stream feeding the lake. If hatchery propagation becomes necessary or desirable, the lake would be a good source of eggs.

Eventually, the Arizona native trout will be given a scientific name and, together with the Gila trout (*Salmo gila*), may be brought back from the edge of extinction. The need is urgent. Both rare fish are presently at the mercy of an act of nature or man: a forest fire, a natural catastrophe, or a pesticide could destroy them. But, if things go according to plans for the next few years, there may even be limited fishing again for the two trout.