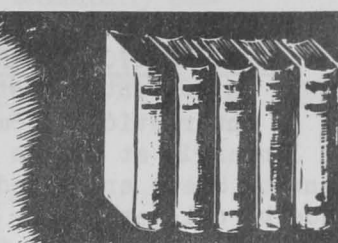




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CODIFICATION OF ALASKA FISHERY REGULATIONS: The Federal Register of December 29 carried a complete recodification of the Alaska commercial fishery regulations in effect as of that date. This is a periodic, routine process for conforming to the prescribed scope and style of the Code of Federal Regulations, as approved by the President, and should not be confused with the new regulations for 1949 which will be released early this year.

No substantive changes in meaning are embodied in the codification other than Part I, containing definitions of terms. Other alterations include editorial changes and a reorganization of structure and outline.

Future changes will be based upon this codification rather than upon the regulations as previously published.



Department of the Treasury

TARIFF-RATE QUOTA (1949) OF GROUND FISH, INCLUDING ROSEFISH, FILLETS: The following establishing a 1949 tariff-rate quota for groundfish, including rosefish, fillets appeared in the Federal Register of January 25, 1949:

FISH

TARIFF-RATE QUOTA

January 17, 1949

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1949 on certain fish dutiable under paragraph 717 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802).

In accordance with the proviso to item 717 (b) of Part I, Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802), it has been ascertained that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, in the 3 years preceding 1949, calculated in the manner provided for in the cited agreement, was 179,209,128 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1949 at the reduced rate of duty established pursuant to that agreement is, therefore, 26,881,369 pounds.

Department of State

U. S.-MEXICO INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF TUNA: A Convention between the United States and Mexico for the establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna was signed on January 24 at Mexico City by representatives of the two Governments, the Department of State announced. This action was taken as the result of recommendations made by delegates to a conference which met in Mexico City from October 25 to November 4 to discuss fish conservation matters of common concern to the two countries.^{1/}

The Convention provides for a Commission composed of two national sections and four members each, which will engage in scientific investigation of the tuna and tuna-like fishes of the eastern Pacific Ocean, as well as those fishes which are used for bait in the tuna fisheries. The scientific information now available, based on studies made in the past, is not sufficiently extensive, the Department pointed out, to indicate whether or not tuna stocks are now in danger of depletion or may be in the near future. The two countries will cooperate in this enterprise with the long-range view of maintaining the populations of these fishes at a level which will assure a maximum reasonable utilization, year after year, without depletion.

The text of the Convention (Convention Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States for the Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna), except for a few minor changes, conformed to the proposed Convention published in the December issue of this Review.^{1/}

Given below are only those sections which were amended:

PREAMBLE

The President of the United States of America:

Walter Thurson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in Mexico;

The President of the United Mexican States:

Manuel Tello, Acting Minister for Foreign Relations;

who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

7. At its first meeting the Commission shall select a chairman from the members of one national section and a secretary from the members of the other national section. The chairman and secretary shall hold office for a period of one year. During succeeding years, selection of the chairman and secretary shall alternate between the respective national sections.

9. The Commission shall be entitled to adopt and to amend subsequently, as occasion may require, by-laws or rules for the conduct of its meetings and for the performance of its functions and duties. Such by-laws, rules or amendments shall be referred by the Commission to the Governments and shall become effective, thirty days from the date of receipt of notification unless disapproved by either of the two Governments within that period.

^{1/}See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1948, p. 63.

13. The Commission shall designate simultaneously a Director and an Assistant Director of Investigations, who shall be technically competent and shall be responsible to the Commission. One of these functionaries shall be a national of the United States and the other a national of Mexico. Subject to the instruction of the Commission and with its approval, the Director shall have charge of:

ARTICLE III

3. In the event of termination of the Convention, property supplied to the Commission by the High Contracting Parties shall be returned to that High Contracting Party which originally provided it. Property otherwise acquired by the Commission, with the exception of the archives, shall be returned to the High Contracting Parties taking into account the proportion in which they shall have contributed to the expenses of the Commission.
4. At the termination of this Convention the High Contracting Parties shall divide the archives of the Commission as follows: The United States of America shall receive the part in English; and the United Mexican States, the part in Spanish. Either of the two countries shall be able to obtain certified copies of any document from the archives of the Commission which is in the possession of the other. These archives may be consulted at any time for this purpose by authorized representatives of the government not having in its possession the archives which it wishes to consult. This paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of Paragraph 17 of Article I of this Convention.



Eighty-first Congress

JANUARY 1949

PUBLIC BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEES:
Listed below are all the public bills and joint resolutions introduced and referred to committees by the Eighty-First Congress which affect in any way the fisheries and fishing and allied industries. The bills are listed in the order in which they were introduced.

House of Representatives:

- H. R. 71 (Hale) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 178 (Farrington) - A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act with respect to the apportionment of funds to Hawaii and Alaska; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
- H. R. 180 (Gossett) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

- H. R. 216' (Bartlett) - A bill transferring the jurisdiction, supervision, administration, and control over the salmon and other fisheries of Alaska, except the fur-seal and sea-otter fisheries, from the Department of the Interior to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 230 (Bland) - A bill to promote effectual utilization of the fishery resources of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 334 (Boggs of La.) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 341 (Celler) - A bill relating to the rights of the several States in lands beneath inland navigable waters and to the recognition of equities in submerged coastal lands adjacent to the shores of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 354 (Celler) - A bill to promote the development and conservation of certain resources in the submerged coastal lands adjacent to the shores of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.
- H. R. 427 (Jackson of Wash.) - A bill to establish a Columbia Valley Authority to provide for integrated water control and resource development on the Columbia River, its tributaries, and the surrounding region in the interest of the control and prevention of floods, the irrigation and reclamation of lands, the promotion of navigation, the providing of employment, the strengthening of the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.
- H. R. 849 (Hope) - A bill to establish conservation and orderly development of the Nation's agricultural land and water resources as a basic policy of the United States, to provide for a national agricultural and land-and-water conservation program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.
- H. R. 860 (McDonough) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 936 (Allen) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said land and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 960 (Potter) - A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Charlevoix, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 961 (Potter) - A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 962 (Potter) - A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Rogers City, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 963 (Potter) - A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near St. Ignace, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- H. R. 986 (Herter) - A bill authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of species of fish of particular interest to sports anglers of the Atlantic coast, with respect to the biology, propagation, catch records, and abundance of such species, to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for increasing the abundance of such species and promoting the wisest utilization thereof; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1140 (Bartlett) - A bill to protect and conserve the salmon fisheries of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1182 (Boggs) - A bill to amend section 3469 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the tax imposed on transportation of persons shall not apply to transportation on boats for fishing purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- H. R. 1199 (Rogers) - A bill making an appropriation for the construction and operation of a fish hatchery at North Attleboro, Mass.; to the Committee on Appropriations.
- H. R. 1212 (Doyle) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 1222 (Jackson) - A bill to authorize the exchange of certain fishery facilities within the State of Washington; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1230 (King) - A bill to establish a national natural resources policy, to create a Natural Resources Council, to provide for a natural resources inventory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
- H. R. 1410 (Passman) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 1515 (Bartlett) - A bill to provide for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in the waters of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1542 (Grant) - A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1705 (Bennett of Fla.) - A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1719 (Larcade) - A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- H. R. 1746 (Dingell) - A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1825 (Boykin) - A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 1832 (Hand) - A bill to provide that the tax on the transportation of persons shall not apply to transportation on boats for fishing purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate:

- S. 35 (McCarran) - A bill to establish a national natural resources policy, to create a Natural Resources Council, to provide for a national resources inventory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S. J. Res. 42 (Sparkman) - Joint resolution granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S. 64 (Maybank) - A bill to establish a Savannah Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development in the basin of the Savannah River in the interest of the control and prevention of floods, the promotion of navigation, and the strengthening of the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.
- S. 155 (Knowland) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.



THE CUBAN FISHING INDUSTRY

It is estimated that there are 9,000 fishermen permanently employed in Cuba. About 500 of these in Habana are members of the only fishermen's union. Some 3,000 additional men fish sporadically, depending on whether remuneration in other industries is better or worse. Also employed directly by the industry are roughly 1,000 men, including sail-makers, carpenters, calkers, etc. In addition, about 6,000 men are indirectly employed in the transportation, sale, and packing of fish.

--Fishery Leaflet 308