



Department of Defense, Department of Commerce,
Department of Labor

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON DEFERMENT FROM MILITARY DUTY ANNOUNCED: The policies for occupational deferment of members of civilian components, including the Reserves and National Guard, in the mobilization of the Nation's armed forces were announced August 3 by the Secretary of Defense. No blanket deferments are contemplated. Each deferment will be determined on individual circumstances.

Fundamentally, deferments will be considered only for those engaged in a critical occupation necessary to a highly essential activity, and only until a satisfactory replacement is obtained.

The following are some excerpts from the Department of Defense policy on deferments of reservists possessing critical occupational skills, and portions of the Labor Department's "List of Critical Occupations" and the Commerce Department's "List of Essential Activities" which may be of interest to the fisheries and allied industries.

Department of Defense: Policies for Occupational Deferment of Reservists: The Department of Defense deferment policy for reservists is contained in a "Criteria for Delay in Call to Active Duty" which covers:

1. Members of the civilian components employed or engaged in critical civilian occupations or essential activities and who are needed for immediate utilization by the military services.
2. Members of the civilian components occupying critical key managerial jobs.

Department of Commerce: The following are the criteria and certain manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries named by the Department of Commerce in its "List of Essential Activities:"

Criteria:

1. Activities directly engaged in the production of war materials.
2. Activities necessary for the maintenance of the production of war materials included in 1 above.

3. Activities essential for the maintenance of national safety, health, and interest.

Manufacturing industries:

Major Group 20, Food and Kindred Products. Includes establishments manufacturing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

Major Group 22, Textile Mill Products, excluding lace goods (2292). Includes establishments engaged in performing any of the following operations, regardless of the type of fiber used: (1) manufacturing yarn, thread, cordage, and twine;....

Major Group 26, Paper and Allied Products. Includes the manufacture of pulp....and the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted paper products such as coated paper, paper bags, paper boxes, cards, and envelopes.

Non-Manufacturing:

Major Group 09, Fisheries. Includes establishments primarily engaged in commercial fishing; the operation of oyster farms and the tonging and dredging of oysters; the gathering of sponges, seaweed, etc.; and the operation of fish hatcheries or fishing preserves.

Major Group 42, Trucking and Warehousing. Includes establishments furnishing local or long distance trucking, transfer, and draying services, or engaged in the storage of farm products, furniture and other household goods, or commercial goods of any nature. The operation of terminal facilities for handling freight is also included.

Major Group 50, Wholesale Trade--Merchant Wholesalers, excluding beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages. Includes establishments usually known as wholesalers, merchant wholesalers, or jobbers, primarily engaged in buying, taking title to, and where customary, physically storing and handling goods, and selling the goods at wholesale, principally to retailers and industrial and commercial users. This group also includes industrial distributors, exporters, and importers, cash-and-carry wholesalers, drop shippers, wagon distributors, etc. The establishments included in this group may perform operations on the goods incidental to the wholesale trading and delivery, such as installing machinery, equipment, and fixtures; and collecting and bailing waste materials.

Separately incorporated sales subsidiaries of manufacturing and mining companies are included in this major group.

Major Group 51, Wholesale Trade, Other Than Merchant Wholesalers. Includes four general types of wholesale establishments: (1) sales branches and sales offices of manufacturing

and mining companies, (2) petroleum bulk stations, (3) agents and brokers, and (4) assemblers of farm products.

Manufacturers' sales branches frequently install machinery, equipment, or apparatus sold by them, and are sometimes engaged in leasing or renting machinery or equipment. Such activities are considered a part of the normal wholesale functions, and are included in this major group.

Major Group 54, Retail Trade--Food, including Candy, Nut and Confectionery Stores (5441). Includes retail stores primarily engaged in selling food for home preparation and consumption.

Major Group 62, Security and Commodity Brokers, Dealers, Exchanges, and Services, excluding Security Brokers and dealers (621), security and commodity exchanges (623), and services allied with the exchanges of securities or commodities (628).

Includes commodity contract brokers and dealers and security flotation companies.

In general, essential activities are identified by broad categories. The group and industry numbers shown refer to the code numbers in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. The manual may be referred to for a detailed list of the industries included under each group.

Department of Labor: The following are certain occupations named by the Department of Labor in its "List of Critical Occupations:"

Selection of specific occupations was made on the basis of these major considerations:

- (a) The demand, in essential industries and activities for persons qualified to work in the occupations, would exceed the total supply under conditions of full mobilization.
- (b) A minimum training time of 2 years (or the equivalent in work experience) is necessary to the satisfactory performance of all the major tasks found in the occupation.
- (c) The occupation is essential to the functioning of the industries or activities in which it occurs.

Professional and Related Occupations:

Architect, marine

Bacteriologist

Biologist

Chemist - Includes: Chemist, analytical; Chemist, biological; Chemist, organic; Chemist, physical; Chemist, inorganic; Pharmacologist.

Engineer - Includes, among others, engineer, sanitary;
engineer, chief, marine.
Master, ship.

Skilled Occupations:

Foreman (critical occupations only)
Lay-out man, marine
Loftsman - Includes only: Loftsman, marine; Mock-up
assembler; etc.
Machinist - Includes, among others, Marine machinist.
Millwright
Ship rigger
Maintenance, mechanic

Definitions of these occupations have been issued by the Department of Labor.

More Detailed Information Available: The Department of Defense's policy statement on deferments, the Department of Labor's "List of Critical Occupations," and the Department of Commerce's "List of Essential Activities," may be obtained from the Office of Public Information, Department of Defense, Washington 25, D. C.



Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE ON TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS:^{1/} The United States intends to undertake trade agreement negotiations at Torquay, England, beginning September 28, 1950, with the Republic of Cuba, the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements announced on August 17. This is the second notice supplementary to that published April 14, 1950. The first supplementary notice was published on May 15, 1950. The original and first supplementary notices enumerated 23 countries, other than Cuba, with which it is proposed to negotiate at Torquay.

Annexed to the second supplementary notice published August 17 is a list (the second list supplementary to that published on April 14) of products imported into the United States, on which United States concessions may be considered during the negotiations. The following additional fishery products are included (reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the Tariff Act of 1930):

SCHEDULE 7. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

PARA.

720 (A) (2) FISH, SMOKED OR KIPPERED (EXCEPT FISH PACKED IN OIL OR IN OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES AND EXCEPT FISH PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINERS WEIGHING WITH THEIR CONTENTS NOT MORE THAN 15 POUNDS EACH):
HERRING (EXCEPT HARD DRY-SMOKED), WHOLE OR BEHEADED, BUT NOT FURTHER ADVANCED.

721 (D) CAVIAR AND OTHER FISH ROE FOR FOOD PURPOSES (EXCEPT STURGEON), NOT BOILED OR NOT PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINERS.

^{1/}SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1950, PP. 68-9; APRIL 1950, PP. 83-6.

Articles in all three lists issued may be considered for negotiation with the Republic of Cuba and with the other countries named. The Interdepartmental Committee has also announced that, in the case of each article in the list with respect to which the corresponding product of Cuba is subject to preferential treatment, the negotiations referred to with any country other than Cuba will involve the elimination, reduction, or continuation of the preference, perhaps with an adjustment or specification of the rate applicable to the product of Cuba.



Department of State

POSTPONEMENT OF TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS^{1/} NOT TO BEST INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES: After carefully reviewing proposals for postponement of the tariff negotiations scheduled to begin September 28 at Torquay, England, the Department of State on September 1 announced that it would be to the best interests of the United States and of other countries not to postpone the negotiations, in which some 40 nations are expected to participate.

Accelerated defense programs in the United States and Western Europe will mean a larger total demand for goods, greater employment and strong inflationary tendencies. To the extent that tariff reductions increase the volume of imports into the United States, or decrease the costs of such imports in our domestic markets, they will contribute to restraining the inflationary pressures with which we have to deal. Moreover, tariff reductions resulting from the Torquay negotiations can be expected to contribute to counter-inflationary measures taken not only in the United States but in most of the friendly countries of the world, since the effect of such reductions will be to help hold down prices throughout the world. Tariff reductions, as made through the careful and selective procedures of the trade-agreements program, present no threat to the American economy.

Another important consideration is that successful conclusion of the Torquay negotiations can help to correct the present imbalance of our trade by increasing the dollar-earning capacity of other friendly countries. The increased defense efforts of our allies promise to increase their need for dollar goods. These needs can be met in either of two ways: by increased sales of the goods of friendly countries in dollar areas, or by increased financial assistance from the United States. Of these two means, the former is clearly the more desirable. Reduction in the need for financial aid not only reduces the burden on our own taxpayers but increases the self-reliance of the nations associated with us in the defense effort.

The Torquay negotiations promise to make an important contribution by reducing tariffs affecting trade among European countries themselves and thus facilitating intra-European trade.

The invasion of Korea has greatly increased, not lessened, the need for economic strength and unity in the nations of the free world. The Torquay conference, by widening the area of international cooperation, and deepening it in degree, will contribute to both of these objectives.

Some of those who have proposed postponement of the Torquay Conference because of the Korean situation have expressed the fear of possible injury to domestic in-

^{1/}ALSO SEE PAGE 62 OF THIS ISSUE.

dustries in which they are interested.

There is no real cause for such concern. First, the Administration has given assurances that no recommendation will be made for a reduction or binding of any United States tariff which, in the considered judgement of the interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee, would be likely to cause or threaten serious injury to a domestic industry. The possibility of such injury is even less likely after Korea in view of the prospective high rate of United States production and employment. Second, if serious injury should nevertheless be threatened by a concession, it will be possible to withdraw or modify the concession under the "escape clause" to which all Torquay concessions will be subject.



Eighty-first Congress (Second Session)

AUGUST 1950

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-First Congress (Second Session) and signed by the President, that affect in any way the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are mentioned under this section only when introduced and, if passed, when they are signed by the President; and reports or hearings on any of these bills also are listed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEES:

Senate:

- S. 3998 (Magnuson for himself, Holland, O'Connor, Pepper, and Morse) - A bill to amend chapter 61 (relating to lotteries of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 4021 (McCarran) - A bill to revise, consolidate, and codify the navigation laws relating to admeasurement, documentation, entry, clearance, coastwise trade, foreign trade, and United States fisheries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- S. 4066 (Murray) - A bill to provide for the installation of improvements and facilities needed for the protection, development, and utilization of Federal resources affected by dam and water reservoir projects constructed by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The following was introduced prior to August 1, 1950, and was not previously reported under this section:

- S. 3957 (McMahon) - A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, section 251; to the Com-

mittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (July 24, 1950). (Adds to law a restriction of landings of fishery products in United States ports by foreign fishing vessels or by cargo vessels that load directly from fishing vessels at sea.)

House of Representatives:

- H. R. 9308 (Kunkel) - A bill to protect the national safety and security from the consequences of price and credit inflation, to facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
- H. R. 9314 (Spence) - A bill to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, provide for price and wage stabilization, provide for the settlement of labor disputes, strengthen control over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
- H. R. 9319 (Rogers) - A bill to prohibit the hoarding of foods, feeds, wearing apparel, certain containers, fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, and other necessities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

- H. R. 9321 (Hart) - Same as S. 4021; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
- H. R. 9322 (Hart) - A bill to clarify and consolidate the authority to require the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation on private structures in or over navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 9325 (Hoffman of Michigan) - A bill to stabilize prices, prevent inflation, and control production; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
- H. R. 9343 (Hoffman of Michigan) - Same as H. R. 9325; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
- H. R. 9427 (Mansfield) - Same as S. 4066; to the Committee on Public Lands.
- H. R. 9445 (Reed of N.Y.) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to facilitate the enforcement of certain provisions thereof prohibiting importation of products of forced labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- H. R. 9451 (Mack of Wash.) - Same as H. R. 9445; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- H. R. 9480 (Ellsworth) - A bill to amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act so as to make provision for an adequate reserve supply of railroad freight cars to supplement the normal supply in time of temporary shortage or national emergency; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H. R. 9521 (Lyle) - A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- H. Res. 824 (Kee) - Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8945) to give effect to the convention for the establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City, January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.
- H. Con. Res. 249, to correct an error in H. R. 6533, providing for U. S. aid to States in fish restoration and management projects, was adopted on August 1.

The following was introduced prior to August 1, 1950, and was not previously reported under this section:

- H. R. 7637 (Herlong) - A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to

provide for the regulation of the sizes and weights of motor vehicles engaged in transportation in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (March 9, 1950).

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

- Public Law 676 (S. 2080) - An act to authorize the regulation of whaling and to give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments, and for other purposes. Signed August 9, 1950.
- Public Law 681 (H. R. 6533) - An act to provide that the U. S. shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects. Signed August 9, 1950.
- Public Law 687 (H. J. Res. 453) - An act authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign nations to participate in the First U. S. International Trade Fair at Chicago. Signed August 12, 1950.
- Public Law 700 (H. R. 9074) - An act exempting from the Lottery provisions of the Criminal Code contests wherein prizes and awards are given for the species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Signed August 16, 1950.
- Public Law 721 (H. R. 7887) - An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an amendment to the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, and repealing the limitation on the life of such compact. Signed August 19, 1950. (Provides that, the States consenting to this amendment, any two or more States may designate the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission as a joint regulatory agency with such powers as they may jointly confer from time to time for the regulation of the fishing operations of the citizens and vessels of such designating States with respect to specific fisheries in which such States have a common interest; and repeals the limitation on the life of the compact, which was 15 years.)
- Public Law 730 (H. R. 7209) - An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the Atlantic Coast fish species for the purpose of developing and protecting fish resources. Signed August 25, 1950.
- Public Law 734 (H. R. 6000) - An act to extend and improve the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, and to amend the public-assistance and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act. Signed August 28, 1950.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Copies of these reports available only from the committee submitting the report.

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign
Commerce

Report No. 2029 (July 12, 1950), 3 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 6533 to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes. Bill reported favorably without amendment by the Committee and passage recommended. (Discusses provisions of the bill.)

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Report No. 2094 (July 18, 1950), 6 p., printed, to accompany S. 2633 to give effect to the convention for the establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, signed at Mexico City, January 25, 1949, by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and the convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, by the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, and for other purposes. Committee reported the bill favorably, with one amendment, and recommended passage. (Discusses the purpose and provisions of the bill; committee action; costs of the legislation; and an appendix contains excerpts from the First Session of the Eighty-first Congress Committee Report on the Two Tuna Conventions. In its conclusions, the Committee stated that "S. 2633 will permit the United States to meet its obligations under the conventions economically and effectively. The conventions provide for two international Commissions, whose function it is to study the tuna fishes and related bait fishes in the eastern Pacific about which there is a lack of basic knowledge. Both conventions are concerned, in part, with the same waters and the same species of fish. So there will be some interdependence in the findings and studies of the two Commissions. Thus it is appropriate that the Commissions having similar functions and procedures should be dealt with in a single law and, as now contemplated, the same United States Commissioners, can and should serve on both Commissions. United States Commissioners for the Costa Rican Commission were appointed by the President on June 19, 1950. Presumably they will also serve on the Mexican Commission. Upon the passage of this bill these Commissioners will be able to proceed at once with the important program for the conservation of the chief food resources of the Pacific Ocean.")

Senate Committee on the Judiciary

Report No. 2242 (August 3, 1950), 3 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 9074 to amend chapter 61 (relating to lotteries) of title 18, United States Code, to make clear that such chapter does not apply to nonprofit contests wherein prizes are awarded for the species, size, weight, or quality of fish caught by the contestant. Bill reported favorably without amendment by Committee and passage recommended. (Quotes facts presented in House Report No. 2536).

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign
Commerce

Report No. 2364 (August 15, 1950), 3 p., printed, to accompany S. 3957 to amend title 46, United States Code, section 251. Committee reported bill favorably with amendment and recommended passage. (The report explains the legislation and gives the change in the existing law. The part added to the law is as follows: "Except as otherwise provided by treaty or convention to which the United States is a party, no foreign-flag vessel shall, whether documented as a cargo vessel or otherwise, land in a port of the United States its catch of fish taken on board such vessels on the high seas or fish products processed therefrom or any fish or fish products taken on board such vessel on the high seas from a vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products.")

House Committee on Foreign Affairs

Report No. 2514 (July 12, 1950), 20 p., printed, to accompany S. 2080, authorizing the regulation of whaling and to give effect to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington under date of December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments. Bill reported favorably without amendment by the Committee and passage recommended. (The report discusses the whaling industry, the need for conservation, the 1946 Whaling Convention, and legislation incident to United States participation and its cost. Appendixes gives statistics on whaling for 1947-48 and 1948-49, and the text of the Whaling Convention. In its conclusions, the Committee stated "The cost is nominal, and for this small expenditure, the United States will have a voice in the making of whaling regulations and an opportunity to participate in whaling operations when interested parties in this country wish to undertake them.")

House Committee on Merchant Marine and
Fisheries

Report No. 2924 (August 16, 1950), 2 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 9134, to amend title 46, United States Code, section 251. Bill reported favorably with amendments by the Committee and passage recommended. (Adds to the present law the following: "Except as otherwise provided by treaty or convention to which the United States is a party, no foreign-flag vessel shall, whether documented as a cargo vessel or otherwise, land in a port of the United States its catch of fish or fish products, or any fish or fish products taken on board such vessel on the high seas from a vessel engaged in fishing operations or in the processing of fish or fish products.")

House Committee on Foreign Affairs

Report No. 2996 (August 25, 1950), 14 p., with map, printed, to accompany S. 2801, a bill to

give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, and for other purposes. Bill reported favorably with amendments and passage recommended by Committee. (The report gives the purpose of the legislation; a discussion of the Northwest Atlantic fishery, the need for international action, and the Convention; and the provisions and costs of the bill. The amendment states clearly that neither the bill nor

the Convention is intended to change in any way the powers the States now have over their territorial waters. In its conclusions, the Committee stated that the Northwest Atlantic fishery is an important one, not only to the New England fishery and the United States as a whole, but also to other nations of the world. The economic base of the industry is severely threatened. Unilateral action by the United States is not possible, for the fishery is an international one and requires international action.)



AQUATIC RESOURCES OF THE RYUKYU AREA

Ryukyuan Skipjack Fisheries: The skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis) is by far the most important species taken in the Ryukyu area. Although the bulk of the skipjack catch obtained in the western Pacific Ocean is harvested by the Japanese during the summer and fall months in the waters directly east of Japan Proper (estimates are that these Japanese waters produce 80 percent of the total western Pacific catch), the Ryukyu area is an important fishing ground because it is a passageway for the migration of the species northward from southern waters. A large group of skipjacks proceeds from the area around the Molucca and Celebes seas along the Philippine Islands and enters Ryukyu waters. Fishermen and observers in the Ryukyu area have reported noting two types of skipjack schools: migratory schools, which are found in any part of the region although they usually are taken in the open sea over deep waters; and resident schools, which are fished principally in the areas around the small islands and over shallow banks. Aikawa (1937, pp. 17-21) states that the migratory schools comprise about 60 percent of the total catch in the Ryukyuan area and that they are distinguished from the nonmigratory forms by their relatively heavier bodies.

The presence of resident shoals permits fishing operations for the skipjack to be carried on throughout the year, except during the winter months (especially January) when weather conditions are unfavorable. The peak season for skipjack operations in the Ryukyu area occurs when the migratory schools pass through on their annual movement into Japanese waters. Generally, peak operations are from April through July, and at this time many visiting Japanese vessels come into the area from the Kyushu ports of Aburatsu, Yamakawa, Makurazaki, and other lesser places.

--Fishery Leaflet 333