



FEDERAL ACTIONS



General Services Administration

NEW INTERIM CANNED SALMON SPECIFICATION: A revised interim Federal Specification for canned salmon (PP-S-0031b, dated May 1, 1953) has been approved by the Provisions Technical Committee, comprised of representatives of interested U. S. Government Agencies. Based upon available technical information, this interim specification issued by the General Services Administration has not been approved for promulgation as a regular Federal Specification as yet. Subject to modification, it is currently issued for optional use by all Federal agencies.



Major changes over the previous specification (dated August 8, 1951) include:

- (a) Two types of canned salmon.
 - Type I - Prepared from fresh (unfrozen) salmon.
 - Type II- Prepared from frozen salmon.
- (b) Shipping container shall be marked with the month and year of processing.
- (c) Army, Navy, and Air Force requirements that the average vacuum of 7 inches for a lot shall be required at point of acceptance.

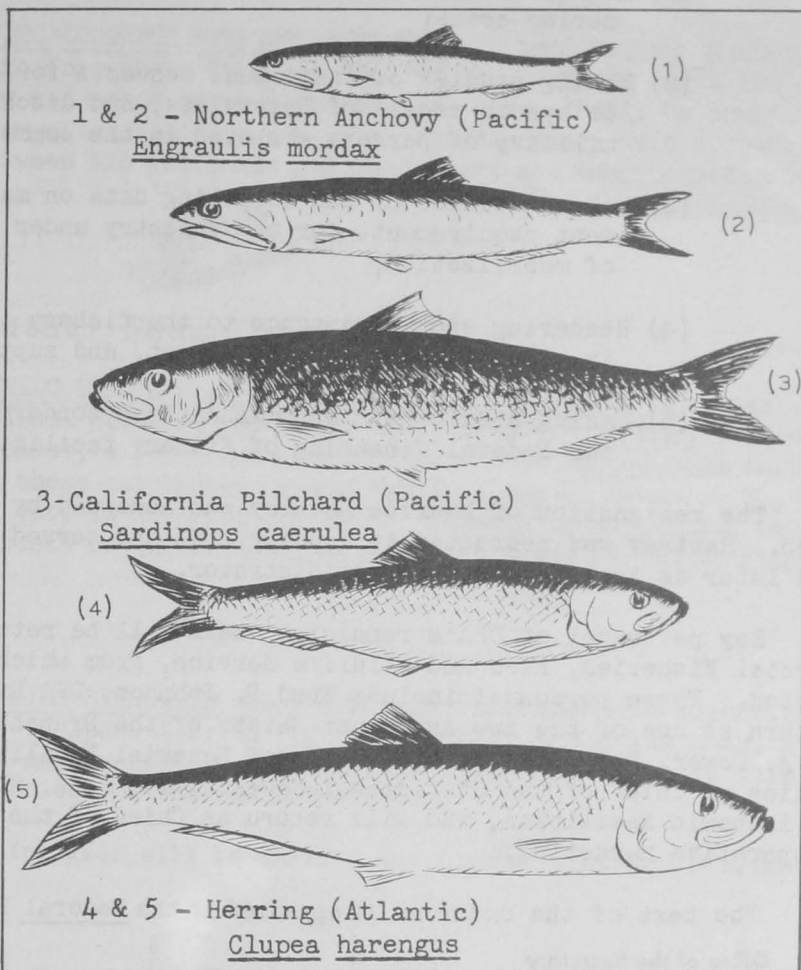
Copies of Federal Specifications and the Federal Specifications Index may be obtained upon application, accompanied by check, money order, cash, or Government Printing Office coupons, to the General Services Administration, Business Service Center, Region 3, Seventh and D Streets SW., Washington 25, D. C. Single copies of product specifications required for bidding purposes are available without charge at the GSA Regional Offices in Boston, New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. Prices of additional copies may be obtained from the GSA Regional Offices.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

LARGE HERRING MAY BE TEMPORARILY LABELED "LARGE SARDINES:" Canners are permitted to can and label herring (*Clupea harengus*) over nine inches as "large sardines." Canners who have specifically requested an opinion from the U. S. Food and Drug Administration have received letters indicating that the Agency would not adversely criticize the labeling of herring as "large sardines" provided they are specifically



SMALL HERRING LESS THAN 9 INCHES LONG (NO. 4) ARE PACKED BY MAINE CANNERS AND LABELED AS "SARDINES." CERTAIN CANNERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED BY THE U. S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION THAT TEMPORARILY THEY WON'T ADVERSELY CRITICIZE THE LABELING OF LARGE HERRING OVER 9 INCHES LONG (NO. 5) AS "LARGE SARDINES." PILCHARD AND ANCHOVY ARE SHOWN IN SKETCH FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES AND ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION STATEMENT.

labeled "large sardines" clearly and conspicuously together with the packing medium. This will be a temporary expedient until the U. S. Food and Drug Administration is able to hold a public hearing on the matter and establish a standard of identity for canned sardines.



Department of the Interior

DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION ABOLISHED: Because of the progressive relaxation of emergency controls, the Defense Fisheries Administration (DFA) will terminate its activities formally on June 30, 1953, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced on May 15.

This defense agency was originally established on December 4, 1950, as a counterpart of World War II's Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries to handle manpower, material, production, and other problems confronting the fishery industry as a result of the stepped-up defense production operations.

After June 30, 1953, the following DFA functions will be continued in the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service:

- (1) Making studies of proposed military restricted zones in marine areas;
- (2) Making studies of individual requests for draft deferment, delays in recall of Reservists, and discharges from the military of persons employed in the commercial fisheries;
- (3) Making studies of and compiling data on material and equipment requirements for the industry under various degrees of mobilization;
- (4) Rendering spot assistance to the fishery industry in obtaining scarce materials, equipment, and supplies; and
- (5) Making studies and recommendations concerning applications for Federal financing of fishery facilities.

The resignation of Maurice Rattray was accepted by the Secretary on April 29, 1953. Rattray was recruited in January 1951 and served as a Deputy Administrator and later as Assistant to the Administrator.

Key personnel of DFA's remaining staff will be returned to the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, from which they were originally selected. These personnel include Fred F. Johnson, DFA Executive Officer, who will return as one of the two Assistant Chiefs of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries; E. A. Power, DFA Chief of the Branch of Material Facilities, who will resume his duties as Chief of the Statistical Section; and R. A. Kahn, Chief of DFA's Branch of Economic Facilities, who will return as Chief of the Section of Economics and Cooperative Marketing.

The text of the order as it appeared in the Federal Register of May 19 follows:

Office of the Secretary

[Order No. 2722]

DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

ABOLITION

MAY 13, 1953.

The Defense Fisheries Administration is abolished as of the close of business

on June 30, 1953. The Administration will proceed at once, in conformity with applicable laws and regulations, to terminate its activities as rapidly as possible. Proper provision will be made for the liquidation of fiscal accounts, the disposition of official records and Government property, the completion of all

personnel and miscellaneous administrative matters, to the extent possible and the completion of current surveys and reports. Any unfinished administrative work as of that date will be assumed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

JOHN L. FARLEY TAKES OATH AS DIRECTOR: John L. Farley of Seattle, Wash., was sworn in at Seattle on May 25 as Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Federal District Judge John C. Bowen administered the oath.



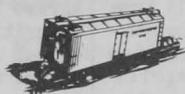
The ceremony was conducted at a breakfast meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and was witnessed by 60 or more business associates of Farley, and representatives of the Pacific Northwest fishing industry. Under Secretary of the Interior Ralph Tudor, who had just returned from an Alaska inspection tour, was also present and spoke briefly.

Farley was scheduled to address a meeting of the Western Wildlife Association in Long Beach, Calif., on June 1 and to speak before the annual meeting of the Izaak Walton League in Grand Rapids, Mich., on June 4. He was expected to report for duty in Washington on June 6.



Interstate Commerce Commission

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY TO CONTINUE EXPRESS SERVICES: Counsel for certain United States railroads on May 27 in Interstate Commerce Commission docket Ex Parte 185 stated that the present type and scope of national express service will be continued by the Railway Express Agency after February 28, 1954, in accordance with a draft proposal of an agreement between the railroads and the agency now under consideration.



Mutual Security Agency

FORMOSA TO PURCHASE FISHING TRAWLERS AND EQUIPMENT WITH MSA FUNDS: Formosa has been authorized by the Mutual Security Agency to spend \$190,000 for the purchase of fishing trawlers and equipment, a May 5 news release from that agency reports. The contract period covering these purchases is from May 1, 1953, to November 30, 1953. The terminal delivery date is November 30, 1954. Formosa is authorized to make these MSA-financed purchases in the United States and Possessions, United Kingdom, or Japan.

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THAILAND TO PURCHASE FISHING GEAR WITH MSA FUNDS: Thailand has been authorized by the Mutual Security Agency to spend \$12,000 for the purchase of fishing gear, a May 14 news release from that agency reports. Thailand is authorized to make this MSA-financed purchase in the United States and Possessions.

Procurement of this fishing gear will be carried out through another U. S. Government agency.



Eighty-Third Congress (First Session)

APRIL 1953

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees or passed by the Eighty-Third Congress (First Session) and signed by the President that directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and, if passed, when signed by the President; but also shown are the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month.

BILLS INTRODUCED:

Distribution of Fishery Products: S. 1731
 (Stonshall) - A bill to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (This bill provides that from funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, 49 Stat. 774, as amended, \$1,000,000 per year shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. Of this, \$750,000 shall be used to promote the free flow of domestically-produced fishery products in commerce by conducting a fishery educational service and fishery technological and relat-

ed research programs; and \$250,000 to develop and increase markets for domestic fishery products. Similar to H. R. 4303 (Lane) but does not provide for Government purchase of surplus fishery products.)

Interior Appropriations: H. R. 4828 (Jensen) - A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations. (This bill includes appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service.)

This bill reported out by the Committee (H. Rept. 314).

Regulation of Chemical Additives in Food: H. R. 4901 (Miller of Nebraska) - A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, by providing for the regulation of chemical additives in food to insure that such chemical additive has been adequately pretested and declared safe; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Return of Fishing Vessels: S. J. Res. 67 (Tobey) - Joint resolution to repeal certain World War II laws relating to return of fishing vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill repeals the Act of April 29, 1943, that authorized the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto; and the Act of August 10, 1946, relating to the sale of surplus vessels suitable for fish. Vessels would be disposed of in accordance with other laws enacted prior to these two.

Striped Bass Protection: H. R. 4585 (Delaney) - A bill to protect striped bass; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. This bill makes it unlawful to fish for striped bass within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States by any means except a hook and line.

Also: H. R. 4787 (Wolverton)...

Trade Agreement Authority: H. R. 4533 (Ayres) - A bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also: H. R. 4491 (Robson of Kentucky) ...
 H. R. 4590 (Frelinghuysen) ...
 H. R. 4594 (Keating) ...
 H. R. 4592 (Hyde) ...
 H. R. 4719 (Ford) ...
 H. R. 4724 (Javits) ...

Tuna Import Duty: H. R. 4945 (Utt) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna fish; to the Committee on Ways and Means. This bill imposes on tuna and tuna-like fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice) whole or beheaded or eviscerated or both, or filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, a 30 percent ad-valorem duty; except that, for a quantity of tuna entered in each calendar year not in excess of 15 percent of the average apparent annual consumption of tuna during the preceding three calendar years, the rate of duty shall be 15 percent ad valorem. This amendment shall apply to all tuna entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption.

BILL REPORTED:

Temporary Economic Controls: Committee on Banking and Currency reported to Senate S. 1081, providing authority for temporary economic controls and for other purposes, with amendment (S. Rept. 138). Before reporting the bill, Committee amendments included one which would allow the President to allocate materials for general distribution in the civilian market if he finds either that it is a scarce material critical to the national defense, or that the national defense requirements for the material cannot be met without creating significant dislocation of its normal distribution in the civilian market to a degree creating appreciable hardship.

BILLS PASSED:

Interior Department Appropriations: The House passed, by a voice vote, H. R. 4828, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, after rejecting a recommittal motion with instructions. (This bill includes appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service.) As reported from the Committee on Appropriations the bill carried appropriations of \$404,863,239, which figure is \$202,473,161 below the budget estimates and \$137,874,262 under the 1953 appropriation. Amendments were adopted to: provide an additional \$50,000 for expenses of planning in connection with the southeastern power area; provide \$100,000 for investigations in Alaska by the Bureau of Reclamation; increase by \$1,217,104 the funds of the Bureau of Mines for conservation and development of mineral resources.

Titles of States to Lands and Resources Beneath Navigable Waters: By a vote of 285 to 108 the House passed H. R. 4198, to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources and the resources of the outer Continental Shelf. A recommittal motion was rejected by a vote of 283 to 106.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Reciprocal Trade Agreements: Senate received message from President transmitting recommendation that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act be renewed for 1 year pending completion of a thorough and comprehensive reexamination of U. S. economic foreign policy—referred to Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 38. House received same message—referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

