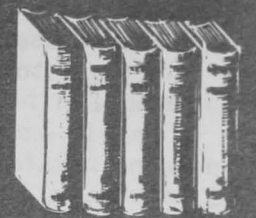




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Interstate Commerce Commission

FREIGHT RATE INCREASE EXTENDED TO 1955: The railroads were granted an extension of the expiration date of the increases in freight rates and charges authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its report and order of April 11, 1952, on Ex Parte No. 175 (and Sub-No. 1)--Increased Freight Rates, 1951. The expiration date of the increases in freight rates and charges was changed by the Commission from February 28, 1954, to December 31, 1955.

At the same time (in July 1953) the Commission denied the railroads' appeal to make the 15-percent temporary increase (granted on rail freight rates in April 1952) permanent.

* * * * *

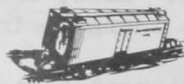
SOME RATE INCREASES GRANTED TO RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY: "Express rates and charges may justly and reasonably be increased not to the extent proposed but to the extent indicated herein," states the Interstate Commerce Commission in its report on Ex Parte No. 185 (Increased Express Rates and Charges, 1953) decided on July 20, 1953. In this proceeding, the Railway Express Agency, Inc., had proposed an average increase of about 23.5 percent in its rates and charges. However, the increases approved by the Commission represent about a 15-percent overall increase in rates and charges. Minimum charge for all classes of fishery products shipments were authorized to be \$1.80 as compared with \$2.30 requested by the Railway Express Agency, Inc. Also, the Commission denied the Express Agency's petition for a 25-percent increase in re-icing charges.

The principal increases of interest to the fishery industries as proposed and approved are outlined below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Approved</u>
1. First-class rates per 100 pounds.	Flat increase of \$1.04 or \$1.05 based on certain proposed factors.	20 percent, subject to \$1.04 as maximum, based on certain approved factors.
2. First-class charges 1 to 99 pounds.	Based on certain proposed factors, minimum charge \$2.30 per shipment.	Based on certain approved factors, minimum charge \$1.80 per shipment.
3. Multiples of first class rates and charges.	Increase proportionately to the proposed increases on first class.	Increase proportionately to the approved increases on first class.
4. Second-class rates per 100 pounds.	To be 75 percent of proposed increased first-class rates.	To be 75 percent of approved increased first-class rates.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Approved</u>
5. Second-class charges 1 to 99 pounds.	To be 75 percent of increased first-class charges, observing 75 percent of the 10-pound first-class charge as a minimum but no charge to be less than \$2.30.	To be 75 percent of increased first-class charges, observing 75 percent of the 10-pound first-class charge as a minimum but no charge to be less than \$1.80 per shipment.
6. ...		
7. All other less carload commodity rates and charges.	Increase by 25 percent. No charge to be less than \$2.30 per shipment.	Increase by 20 percent, subject to appropriate maxima so as to maintain the present percentage relationships to first class, except that maxima on so-called gift packages of fruit shall be 50 cents per shipment from origins in Washington, Oregon, and California, and 40 cents per shipment from other origins. No charge to be less than \$1.80 per shipment.
8. Re-icing charges on L.C.L. perishables.	25 percent.	No increase.

...



Selective Service System

MANPOWER POLICY FOR THE COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY AMENDED: An amendment of Operations Bulletin No. 91 (Manpower Policy for the Commercial Fishing Industry) was issued by the Selective Service System on July 31, 1953. The original bulletin was issued on March 5, 1953. The amendment substitutes the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, in place of the Defense Fisheries Administration, U. S. Department of the Interior, as the agency which will be requested to furnish information as to the essentiality of registrants engaged in the commercial fishing industry.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MARCH 1953, PP. 69-71.



Eighty-Third Congress (First Session)

JULY 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:

Air Transportation of Fish and Shellfish: In the House, H. R. 6310 (Younger) - a bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in the transportation of livestock, fish, and agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural commodities from the Act and from regulation by the Civil Aeronautics Board thereunder; to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Better Fishing Rodeo Day: In the House, H. J. Res. 302 (Van Pelt) - joint resolution designating August 22, 1953, as Better Fishing Rodeo Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Authorizes President to issue a proclamation calling for participation by boys and girls of America in "Better Fishing Rodeo Day.")

Fish Importations Investigation: In the House, H. Res. 380 (Bates) - resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate fish importations under Anti-Dumping Act of May 27, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Departments of Commerce and State, and the Tariff Commission have been asked to submit a report.

Fishermen's Estimated Income Tax: In the House, H. R. 6721 (Metcalf) - a bill to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Northern Pacific Halibut Act Amendment: H. R. 6467 (Weichel) - A bill introduced in the House to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Implements the 1953 Convention between the United States and Canada for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific and the Bering Seas signed at Ottawa, March 2, 1953, and which replaces a similar 1937 treaty. Simply changes wording and terms of 1937 law in order to make it applicable to the new Convention.

S. 2434 (Toby) - Senate bill similar to H. R. 6467; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Return of Vessels to Original Owners by U. S.: In the House, H. R. 6116 (Hart) - a bill to give owners of certain special-purpose vessels purchased or requisitioned by the United States an opportunity to reacquire such vessels when they are no longer needed by the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Includes fishing vessels.)

Supply, Marketing, and Prices of Agricultural Products: In the House, H. R. 6652 (Cunningham) -

a bill to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations to regulate supply of crops and to thereby guard against famine and destitution in any part of the United States and its possessions and in other nations, to promote orderly marketing of crops, to insure against unduly depressive price levels, and to establish a board and corporations for such purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Tuna Import Duty: In the House, H. R. 6546 - (Wilson of California) - a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tuna; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Provides for 6-cents-per-pound duty on fresh or frozen tuna (whether or not packed in ice, whole or beheaded, or divided into portions), except that (1) the duty shall be 3 cents per pound for 15 percent of the average apparent annual consumption of tuna during the preceding five calendar years entered in any calendar year, and (2) except that 5 percent of the average apparent annual consumption of tuna during the preceding five years entered from ports of the American Republics in any calendar year shall be duty free. The quantity admitted duty free from the ports of the American Republics shall be subtracted from the quantity admitted at the rate of 3 cents per pound. Secretary of the Treasury is directed to determine the proportionate amounts of fresh or frozen tuna of each of the several species which have been imported during the most recent five-year period and shall, so far as practicable, establish individual quotas for each of the several species of tuna. Amends Paragraph 718 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by adding the following new subparagraph: "(c) Tuna, prepared, or preserved in any manner when packed in containers of any kind, 45 per centum ad valorem." Amount of tuna to be admitted into the United States whether fresh or frozen or whether prepared or preserved in any manner shall be limited to 25 percent of the apparent average annual consumption of tuna during the preceding five calendar years or the equivalent of 2,700,000 cases of tuna calculated at 48 7-oz cans to the case (considered equal to 120,000,000 pounds on a round-weight basis), whichever quantity may be the larger. Will include these species of tuna: yellowfin, bluefin, big-eyed, skipjack, and albacore. The duties imposed "shall not be assessed or collected in violation of any international obligation of the United States existing on the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided, That the President is directed immediately to invoke Article XII of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States and Iceland, signed August 27, 1943, for the purpose of terminating all obligations of the United States under Articles VIII and XI of the agreement with respect to tuna, bonito, and yellowtail included in item 718 (b) of Schedule II of the said agreement." All tuna entering the United States from sources outside the customs area of the United States shall be considered to be from foreign sources and subject to this Act.

Tuna Import Duty: In the House, H. R. 6261 (King of California) - a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tunafish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. (Would impose an import duty of 45 percent ad valorem on tuna prepared or preserved in any manner when packed in containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each.)

H. R. 6348 (Utt) - similar to H. R. 6261; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Tuna Import Duty: In the House, H. R. 6512 (King of California) - a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose certain duties upon the importation of tunafish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Would impose a duty of 45 percent ad valorem for imports of tuna prepared or preserved in any manner, whether or not packed in oil or in oil and other substances when packed in containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each. This duty also applies to tuna (whether or not in bulk or in immediate containers, regardless of weight of container). Would impose a duty of 45 percent ad valorem on frozen tuna loins. Would direct President to enter into negotiations with other countries party to an agreement on which tuna products have been granted a concession in order to withdraw such concession. Similar to H. R. 6818. Revises H. R. 6261.

Wildlife Restoration Projects: In the House, H. R. 6438 (Angell) - a bill to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Provides for the spending of an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$13,467,468.71 under the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937. These funds would be made available to the States and Territories for wildlife restoration projects. Commercial fisheries projects would not be included.)

BILLS PASSED:

Customs Simplification: House passed, by a voice vote, H. R. 5877, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. This bill is designed to modernize the administrative and procedural provisions of the custom laws and does not propose any changes in classifications or rates of duty.

Senate passed with amendments H. R. 5877, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Customs Simplification Act of 1953), after adopting all committee amendments.

H. R. 5877, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws, was cleared for the White House when the House agreed to Senate amendments thereto.

House passed H. R. 6584, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the determination of value, the conversion of currency, and certain American metal products returned.

Food and Drug Factory Inspection: House passed by a voice vote, H. R. 5740, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection, after a motion to

recommit the bill had been rejected by a voice vote. Rejected an amendment that would have required inspectors to get a court order for such inspections if refused admission by the owners.

Food Standards: House cleared for the President H. R. 6434, to amend the Food and Drug Act relating to food standards.

Northern Pacific Halibut Act Amendment: Senate passed without amendment and cleared for the House S. 2434, to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937.

House passed and sent to the White House S. 2434, to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937. (Makes changes in the original act to conform to the Convention between the United States of America and Canada for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa, March 2, 1953.)

Reciprocal Trade Agreements: Senate passed with amendments H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, after agreeing to consider the bill as reported as original text for purpose of amendment and after taking the following actions on amendments thereto:

Adopted: Millikin amendment providing that General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade shall not be affected by enactment of bill; Millikin amendment providing that in certain cases of divided vote, Tariff Commission shall transmit to President its findings and recommendations; Cordon amendment authorizing President to take immediate action in emergency cases affecting farm commodities, without awaiting recommendations of Tariff Commission, after first rejecting, on division vote, Magnuson amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor; and Gore amendment respecting exemption of Tariff Commission employees from certain penal statutes; and

Rejected: Malone amendment in nature of a substitute for the bill; Magnuson amendment (in nature of a substitute for similar Cordon amendment) providing for investigation by Tariff Commission in any circumstances tending to impair U. S. agricultural program; Douglas amendment adding new title on customs simplification; and Kefauver amendment to substitute for title I the provisions of S. 2138 (extending for 3 years authority to enter reciprocal trade agreements, etc.). Senate asked for conference on the bill, and appointed conferees.

Small Business Administration: Senate passed with amendments, H. R. 5141, to create the Small Business Administration and to preserve small business institutions and free competitive enterprise, after amending the bill by substituting for its text the language of S. 1523, a similar bill, which had first been amended by adoption of amended committee amendment (in nature of a substitute), on which the following actions on amendments had been taken:

Adopted: Several Maybank amendments which would authorize loans of not more than \$25 million at any one time by the Small Business Administration to aid in financing projects under Federal, State, or municipal law; Capehart amendment authorizing any National bank or State member bank of Federal Reserve System to own stock in or make loans to private corporations acquiring assets formerly held by RFC; and

Fulbright amendment requiring, when feasible, public notice of sale of RFC assets;

House adopted conference report on H. R. 5141, to create the Small Business Administration and to preserve small business institutions and free competitive enterprise and the measure was sent to the Senate.

Conference report on H. R. 5141, to create the Small Business Administration, to preserve small business institutions and free competitive enterprise, and liquidate the RFC, was adopted by the Senate, clearing the bill for the White House.

U. S. Jurisdiction over Outer Continental Shelf: Senate by 45 yeas and 43 nays adopted conference report on H. R. 5134, to provide for the jurisdiction of the U. S. over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf, clearing the bill for the President.

BILLS REPORTED:

Customs Simplification: House Committee on Ways and Means voted to report to the House H. R. 5877, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws.

Senate Committee on Finance reported to the Senate H. R. 5877, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Customs Simplification Act of 1953), with amendments (S. Rept. 632).

Food and Drug Factory Inspection Authority: House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported H. R. 5740, to permit factory, warehouse, etc., inspection in the enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act after first giving written notice to the owner, operator, etc., thereof (H. Rept. 708).

Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported to the Senate H. R. 5740, to amend the Federal, Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, so as to protect the public health and welfare by providing certain authority for factory inspection, with amendment (S. Rept. 712). On August 3 Senate receded from its amendment to this bill, thus clearing the bill for the President.

Food Standards: House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported to the House H. R. 6434, to amend sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards (H. Rept. 934).

Interior Appropriations: House adopted conference report (H. Rept. 947) on H. R. 4828, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior (includes Fish and Wildlife Service) for fiscal year 1954, and sent the measure to the Senate. Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 4828, agreeing to House amendments to certain Senate amendments and cleared the bill for the President's signature.

Northern Pacific Halibut Act Amendment: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported to the House H. R. 6467, a bill to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937; without amendment (H. Rept. No. 1043). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce ordered favorably reported without amendment S. 2434, to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937 (S. Rept. 613).

Prevention of Collisions in Inland Waters: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported to the Senate H. R. 2234, to amend the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the United States and on the western rivers; without amendment (S. Rept. 820).

Small Business Act of 1953: House Committee on Banking and Currency reported to House H. R. 6648, to amend section 205 of the Small Business Act of 1953; without amendment (H. Rept. No. 1048).

Trade-Agreements Extension: House Committee on Ways and Means voted to report to the House H. R. 5894, to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and certain other provisions of law to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers, and producers.

U. S. Jurisdiction over Outer Continental Shelf: Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 5134, to provide for the jurisdiction of the U. S. over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf. As approved by the conferees, the House would recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and agree to same with an amendment, part of which agreement would be the deletion from the bill of the so-called Hill education amendment. Conference report reported to the House (H. Rept. 1031). House adopted conference report and sent measure to the Senate.

CHAMBER ACTION:

Presidential Authority to Enter into Trade-Agreements: The House disagreed to Senate Amendments to H. R. 5495, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930; agreed to a conference with the Senate; and appointed conferees.

Trade Agreements Extension: The House by a roll call vote of 242 yeas to 161 nays, voted to recommit H. R. 5894, to amend the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 and certain other provisions of law to provide adequate protection for American workers, miners, farmers, and producers. While in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union a motion to strike the enacting clause was adopted by a teller vote of 175 yeas to 119 nays. H. Res. 347, the rule providing for 3 hours of debate on, the waiving of points of order against, and limiting amendments to H. R. 5894 was adopted by a roll call vote of 219 yeas to 183 nays.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

Customs Simplification: Senate Committee on Finance ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 5877, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 (Customs Simplification Act of 1953). Among the amendments there is one that would (1) delete from the bill (a) section 15 on dutiable value, and (b) section 22 on conversion of currency.

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention: Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered favorably reported convention with Canada for the preservation of halibut fishery of North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (Exec. P, 83d Cong., 1st sess.).

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

Defense Production Act: S. 1081, Defense Production Act amendments of 1953, signed June 30, 1953 (P. L. 95).

Small Business Administration: H. R. 5141, to create the Small Business Administration, to preserve small business institutions and free competitive enterprise, and liquidate the RFC. Signed July 30, 1953 (P. L. 163).

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Committee reports on bills reported in this section of interest to the fishery and allied industries available only from the committee submitting the report.

Amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to Protect the Public Health and Welfare by Providing Certain Authority for Factory Inspection, Senate Report No. 712 (July 29, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 9 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 5740. The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported favorably on the bill with an amendment and recommended passage. The primary purpose of this bill is to provide clear and enforceable statutory authority for the Food and Drug Administration to inspect factories and other establishments in which food, drugs devices, or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, packed, or held.

House Report No. 708 (July 6, 1953) also to accompany H. R. 5740, by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Amending the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937, House Report No. 1043 (July 29, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 2 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 6467. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported favorably on the bill without amendment and recommended passage. This is simply an adjusting act, a technical amendment, required in order to implement the Convention Between the United States and Canada for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa, March 2, 1953. This convention was sent on July 1, 1953, by the President to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification and has been reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The convention is the fourth in a series, each replacing the one next preceding, signed respectively in 1923, 1930, 1937, and 1953. The first convention established a bilateral commission, charged with the duty of scientific investigation of the North Pacific halibut fishery in which nationals of the United States and Canada participate. The 1930 convention added regulatory powers which have been modified in accordance with findings of the continuing scientific investigation, by the 1937 and 1953 versions. Enforcement of the Commission's regulations is carried out by the respective Governments. A law for this purpose, the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 325, 16 U. S. C. 772), provides penalties for violation of the regulations. The substantive provisions of the present law have proved adequate in the past and are consid-

ered adequate to enable the United States to carry out its obligations under the new convention. The law, however, is by its terms specifically applicable and limited to the 1937 convention and the International Fisheries Commission named in that convention. The proposed amendment would, without changing any substantive provision of the law, extend its coverage to regulations promulgated under the 1953 convention and any other treaty or convention which modifies or replaces that convention.

Amending the Rules for the Prevention of Collisions on Certain Inland waters of the United States and on the Western Rivers, Senate Report No. 820 (July 30, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 2 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 2234. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported favorably on the bill without amendment and recommended passage. The purpose of this bill and the companion bill (S. 291) introduced in the Senate is to effect a change in the rules of navigation governing the Mobile, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers in the State of Alabama.

Amendment to Section 205 of Small Business Act of 1953, House Report No. 1048 (July 30, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 2 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 6648. The Committee on Banking and Currency, reported favorably on the bill without amendment and recommended passage. The bill would in effect give the same authority to the Small Business Administration as the Small Defense Plants Administration has had since its creation in 1951 under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, with respect to the waiver of conflict-of-interest statutes in connection with the employment of consultants and qualified key personnel in grades 16, 17, and 18.

Amending Sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with Respect to Establishment of Food Standards, House Report No. 934 (July 24, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 6 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 6434. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported favorably on the bill without amendment and recommended passage. The bill has a twofold purpose: (1) To simplify the procedures governing the issuing, amending, or repealing of regulations fixing and establishing definitions and standards of identity, standards of quality, or standards of fill of container, for foods as authorized by section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, by restricting the requirements for the formal type of hearings, as now prescribed in section 701 (e) of that act, to instances where this procedure is desired by a party who would be adversely affected if the regulation, as proposed, were to become effective; and (2) To enlarge the class of persons who as a matter of right may petition the Secretary to act on a proposal to issue, amend, or repeal, as the case may be, any such regulation.

Customs Administration, House Report No. 1046 (July 29, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 9 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 6584. The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on the bill without amendment and recommended passage. The bill amends the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the determination of value, the conversion of currency, and certain American metal products.

Customs Simplification Act of 1953, Senate Report No. 632 (July 24, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 30 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 5877. The Committee on Finance reported favorably on the bill with amendments and recommended passage.

The administrative and procedural provisions of the customs laws of the United States have not kept pace with the rapid expansion of international trade and the many recent far-reaching changes in methods of transportation and the interchange of commodities. H. R. 5877 improves customs operations and reduces both the time and expense of administering them. It eliminates certain unnecessary annoyances and inequities which plague both the Government and private parties engaged in the import-export business. It lays the groundwork for substantial savings in the cost to the Government of handling the vast amount of goods entering this country from foreign sources.

The bill does not change the import classification of any items which might be imported. The bill was intended, and has as its primary purpose, the saving of time, money, and complications in the administration of our customs laws.

Implementation of the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, Senate Report No. 613 (July 23, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 2 p., printed, to accompany S. 2434. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported favorably on the bill without amendment and recommended passage. In its general statement the Committee pointed out that the bill was simply an adjusting act. The changes in the existing law (Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1937) are indicated in the report.

Outer Continental Shelf, House Report No. 1031 (July 29, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 13 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 5134. The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5134) to amend the Submerged Lands Act, recommended to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with amendment. When used in this Act, the term "outer Continental Shelf" means all submerged

lands lying seaward and outside of the area of lands beneath navigable waters as defined in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third Congress, first session), and of which the subsoil and seabed appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction and control. The subsoil and seabed of the outer Continental Shelf appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction, control, and power of disposition as provided in this Act. This Act shall be construed in such manner that the character as high seas of the waters above the outer Continental Shelf and the right to navigation and fishing therein shall not be affected.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE:

Reciprocal Trade: House and Senate each received a message from the President transmitting to the Congress a report on the inclusion of escape clauses in existing trade agreements. House referred message to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered it printed as a House document (H. Doc. No. 205). Senate referred message to Committee on Finance.

TREATY RECEIVED:

Halibut Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea: Convention between U. S. and Canada for preservation of halibut fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on March 2, 1953, was received (Exec. P, 83d Cong., 1st session)--referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

TREATIES RATIFIED:

North Pacific Halibut Convention: Senate adopted resolution of ratification by unanimous vote of 77 yeas, for convention between U. S. and Canada for preservation of halibut fishery of North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa March 2, 1953 (Exec. P, 83d Cong., 1st session).



Editorial Assistant--Ruth V. Keefe

Illustrator--Gustaf T. Sundstrom

Compositors--Jean Zalevsky, Betty Coakley, Alma Greene, & Kathlyn Brophy

* * * * *

Photograph Credits: Page by page, the following list gives the source or photographer for each photograph in this issue. Photographs on pages not mentioned were obtained from the Service's file and the photographers are unknown.

Cover page--Norway Fisheries and Fish Processing.