

# FEDERAL ACTIONS

## Department of Commerce

### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

#### FROZEN FILLET BLOCKS OR SLABS TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY IN IMPORT STATISTICS:

Frozen fish fillet blocks or slabs for use in fish sticks or other uniform portions, effective January 1, 1955, will be shown as a separate item in the statistics on imports published by the Bureau of the Census, according to the December 1954 Foreign Trade Statistics Notes from that agency. This relatively new commodity has been included with various other categories since first introduced. It has now been assigned a new Schedule A commodity number as follows:

New Schedule A Classification and Description	Schedule A Commodity No.
Fish and fish products: Frozen blocks or slabs made from fillets of cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish), compressed for use in the manufacture of fish sticks or other uniform portions (formerly part of 0060 110, 0060 150, and 0060 190) .....	0060 200

Importers and brokers are requested by the Bureau of the Census to take steps to insure the use of this new Schedule A commodity classification for frozen fillet blocks or slabs after January 1, 1955. This will prevent the additional cost in the rehandling of import entries by Census, Customs, importers, and brokers which could result from not describing the merchandise in terms of the new reporting requirements.

In order to prevent any delay in filing of import entries of frozen fillet blocks or slabs, importers should refer to P. B. A-3 before preparing entries filed on and after January 1, 1955.



## Foreign Operations

### Administration

#### FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR INDOCHINA:

The Office of Small Business, Foreign Operations Administration, announced on January 26, 1955, requests for funds to finance the purchase of fishery products in the value of US\$200,000 for Vietnam, and US\$160,000 for Cambodia. These products were to be purchased by commercial firms in Vietnam and Cambodia, Indochina, to the extent that purchase authorizations are issued.

## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### NEW REGIONAL POSITIONS:

A number of appointments to newly created key positions in the Service were announced by Secretary of the Interior McKay on November 26, 1954. The establishment of these new positions in the five regional offices of the Service in the United States is part of the Service's administrative reorganization as recommended by a Survey Team appointed by Secretary McKay March 1954. All of the positions were filled by promotions or reassignments of Service personnel.

The report of the Survey Team recommended that the Service's organizational structure be changed to place it on a line and staff basis and all major functions be regionalized except that of fundamental research.

In the Central Office of the Service, the Office of the Director has been reorganized to include an assistant director for wildlife, one for fisheries, and one

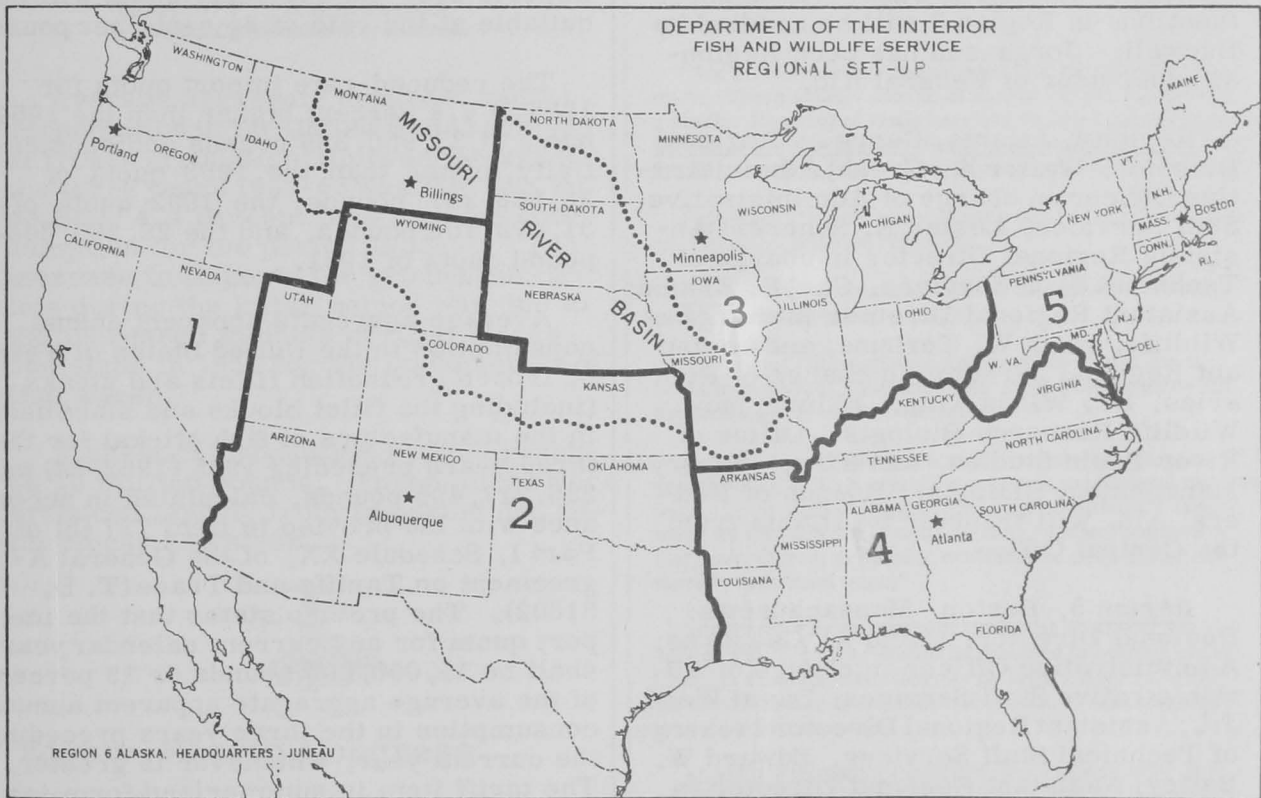
for field operations, as well as two assistants to the Director for administrative staff services and technical staff services, respectively.

To effect these changes at the regional level, regional activities are now divided under the headings of Administrative Staff Services, including Budget and Management, Personnel, and Finance and Procurement; Technical Staff Services, including River Basin studies, Federal Aid, Lands, and Engineering; Wildlife Division, including Wildlife Research, Game Management, Refuges, and Predator and Rodent Control; and Fisheries Division, including Fisheries Research, Commercial Fisheries, and Hatcheries.

The number and location of regional offices remain the same, and the present Regional Directors retain their posts. All Assistant Regional Directors remain in their same regions, with a reassignment of duties. Three members of the Central Office staff are being transferred to regional office posts.

Key staffing of the five United States regional offices under the reorganization will be as follows:

Region 1, Portland, Oregon: Regional Director, Leo L. Laythe; Administrative Officer in charge of Administrative Staff Services, Ben Hundley; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Technical Staff



Regional personnel in charge of the Technical Staff Services, Wildlife Division, and the Fisheries Division will carry the title of Assistant Regional Directors. The Administrative Officer, in charge of Administrative Staff Service, will continue to be designated by that title. Regional Directors will serve as liaison officers with the Assistant Director for Field Operations in the Central Office.

Services, Joseph T. Barnaby; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Wildlife, Paul T. Quick; and Assistant Regional Director in charge of Fisheries, Samuel J. Hutchinson. Barnaby has been Regional Fishery Management Biologist.

Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Regional Director, John C. Gatlin; Administrative Officer in charge of Administrative Staff Services, Harold O. Crowley; Assistant Regional Director in charge

of Technical Staff Services, Kenner C. Kartchner; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Wildlife, William T. Krummes. At the present time fisheries functions in this region will be assigned to Krummes. Krummes is transferring to Albuquerque from the Central Office where he is now Assistant Chief of the Branch of Wildlife Refuges.

Region 3, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Regional Director, Daniel H. Janzen; Administrative Officer in charge of Administrative Staff Services, Andrew J. Meyer; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Technical Staff Services, Samuel E. Jorgensen; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Wildlife, Robert W. Burwell. For the present, fisheries functions in Region 3 will be handled by Burwell. Jorgensen has been Regional Supervisor of Federal Aid.

Region 4, Atlanta, Georgia: Regional Director, Walter A. Gresh; Administrative Officer in charge of Administrative Staff Services, Lester E. Scherer; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Technical Staff Services, Carl R. Eklund; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Wildlife, Hugh W. Terhune; and Assistant Regional Director in charge of Fisheries, Dr. Willis King. Eklund, now Wildlife Research Biologist, Office of River Basin Studies, and King, Fishery Management Biologist, Branch of Federal Aid, will transfer to Atlanta from the Central Office.

Region 5, Boston, Massachusetts: Regional Director, David R. Gascoyne; Administrative Officer in charge of Administrative Staff Services; David Wood, Jr.; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Technical Staff Services, Edward W. Bailey; Assistant Regional Director in charge of Wildlife, Allen Studholme; and Assistant Regional Director in charge of Fisheries, Joseph F. Puncochar. Studholme has been Regional Supervisor of Federal Aid, and Puncochar has been in charge of the Service's Fishery Technological Laboratory at East Boston, Mass.



## Treasury Department

### BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

#### GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1955:

The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch or rosefish) fillets for calendar year 1955 is 35,432,624 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in the February 2, 1955, Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 8,858,156 pounds of groundfish fillets during each quarter may be imported at the  $1\frac{7}{8}$  cents-per-pound rate of duty. During each quarter, groundfish fillet imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

The reduced-rate import quota for 1955 is 4.4 percent higher than the 1954 quota of 33,950,386 pounds and substantially higher than the 1953 quota of 33,866,287 pounds, the 1952 quota of 31,472,108 pounds, and the 29,289,808-pound quota of 1951.

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh or frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including the fillet blocks and slabs used in the manufacture of fish sticks) for the three years preceding 1955 (1952-54) was 236,217,495 pounds, calculated 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). The proviso states that the import quota for any current calendar year shall be 15,000,000 pounds or 15 percent of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the three years preceding the current year, whichever is greater. The tariff item in summarized form is: "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 (ocean perch)." Fillet blocks and slabs for making fish sticks are also included under this category.

The full text of the announcement as it appeared in the Federal Register (February 2) is as follows:

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1955 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 three years preceding 1955, calculated in the manner provided for in the cited agreement, was 236,217,-495 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1955 at the reduced rate of duty established pursuant to that agreement is, therefore, 35,432,-624 pounds.

[SEAL] D. B. STRUBINGER,  
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh or frozen groundfish fillets and steaks for the three years 1951-53 was 226,335,907 pounds, 4.4 percent less than the consumption for the period 1952-54. The increase in imports for groundfish fillets during the latter period was due to the increased imports of fillet blocks and slabs in 1954 for the manufacture of fish sticks.

Fish-stick production in 1954 reached 50 million pounds. These sticks were produced largely from imported cod fillet blocks and slabs.



## Eighty-Fourth Congress (First Session)

JANUARY 1955:

The First Session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress convened on January 5, 1955.

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees or passed by the Eighty-Fourth 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 when introduced and, if passed, when signed by the President; but also shown from month to month are the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills.

PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE: In his State of the Union Message, the President made the following statements and recommendations on the following subjects of interest to the fishery and allied industries:

International Trade: "... We must expand international trade and investment and assist friendly nations whose own best efforts are still insufficient to provide the strength essential to the security of the free world. . . .

"... Barriers still impede trade and the flow of capital needed to develop each nation's human and material resources. Wide reduction of these barriers is a long-term objective of our foreign economic policy--a policy of an evolutionary and selective nature, assuring broad benefits to our own and to other peoples.

"We must gradually reduce certain tariff obstacles to trade. These actions should, of course, be accompanied by a similar lowering of trade barriers by other nations, so that we may move steadily together toward economic advantages for all. We must further simplify our customs procedures..."

Fisheries: "Continued vigilance will be maintained over our fisheries, wildlife resources, . . ."

Food: "Better consumer protection under our existing pure food and drug laws; . . ."

Pollution: "Strengthened programs to combat the increasingly serious pollution of our rivers and streams and the growing problems of air pollution."

Labor: "... in the past 5 years we have had economic growth which will support an increase in the Federal minimum wage. In the light of present economic conditions, I recommend its increase to 90 cents an hour. I also recommend that many others, at present excluded, be given the protection of a minimum wage."

Statehood: "As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved, that Territory should be expected to achieve statehood. In the meantime, there is no justification for deferring the admission to statehood of Hawaii. I again urge approval of this measure. . . ."

ALASKA FISHERIES CONTROL TO TERRITORY: H.R. 244 (Bartlett), introduced January 5. A bill to amend the Organic Act of the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This bill would transfer the control and regulation of Alaska fisheries and game resources, except the fur-seal and sea-otter fisheries, from the Department of the Interior to the Territory of Alaska. The bill provides in part:

"... That the first proviso of section 3 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512), entitled "An Act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes" is hereby amended by striking out the words "fish" and "game" appearing therein; and that any other Federal limitations upon the legislative power of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska with respect to the control and regulation of the fisheries and game resources of Alaska, except those which may

be contained in the succeeding sections of this Act, are hereby expressly replaced.

"Sec. 2. The jurisdiction, supervision, administration, and control over the salmon and other fisheries and game of Alaska, heretofore and now vested in the Department of the Interior, be, and they hereby are, transferred to and vested in the Territory of Alaska, to be exercised by the Territorial legislature thereof in the manner hereinafter provided; Provided, however, that the authority and jurisdiction hereby conferred upon the Territory of Alaska shall not extend to the fur-seal or sea-otter fisheries, nor to the supervision or control of the Pribilof Islands, including the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, Walrus and Otter Islands, and Sea Lion Rock, in Alaska, but that such authority and jurisdiction over the said fur-seal and sea-otter fisheries, and supervision and control of the said Pribilof Islands, shall remain with the Federal Government. . . .

"Sec. 4 (a) The administrative authority hereby vested in the Territory of Alaska shall not become effective until the legislature of the said Territory shall, at any regular or extra session, accept jurisdiction of the administrative and regulatory functions over the fisheries and game of Alaska hereby transferred to and vested in the Territory of Alaska, and shall make provision by law for the administration and regulation thereof, as well as provision for defraying the necessary expenses of such administration, regulation, protection, and conservation of such fisheries and game. . . .

"Sec. 8. (a) Any and all property of the United States under the supervision and control of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Game Commission heretofore or now used exclusively in connection with the administration, supervision, and control of the fisheries and game of Alaska, for use in connection with the administration of the said fisheries and game by the Territory, shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Interior to the Territory of Alaska, such transfer to be made only after the administration of the said fisheries and game is accepted by the Territory in the manner hereinabove provided.

"(b) The property to be transferred shall include any and all books, papers, and documents of a scientific nature dealing with the fisheries and game of Alaska, as well as scientific equipment heretofore and now used exclusively in connection with the administration of the Alaska fisheries and game. From and after the date of such transfer of any of said property to the Territory, the cost of maintenance thereof shall be borne by the Territory. Delivery of any property transferred hereunder shall be without expense to the United States, but shall be made at such times and places as may be most convenient to both the United States and to the Territory of Alaska.

"Sec. 9. From and after the passage and approval of this Act, 50 per centum of the net proceeds accruing to the United States of America from the sale or sales of sealskins held under the provisions of the Act of April 21, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 326), and of the Act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 100), as amended, shall be annually paid by the Treasurer of the United States to the Territory of Alaska, to be used by the Territory only for the purpose of defraying the cost of protecting and conserving the fisheries and game of Alaska and of administering and supervising the same."

ALASKA NET REGULATIONS: H. R. 249 (Bartlett), introduced January 5. A bill relating to the regulation of nets in Alaska waters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The bill provides: "It shall be unlawful to lay or set any seine or net of any kind within one hundred yards of

any other seine, net, or other fishing appliance which is being or which has been laid or set in any of the waters of Alaska, or to drive or to construct any trap or any other fixed fishing appliance, except a set net, stake net, or anchored gill net, within six hundred yards laterally or within one hundred yards endwise of any other trap or fixed fishing appliance."

Also S. 456 (Magnuson), introduced January 14, similar to H. R. 249.

ALASKA STATEHOOD: H. R. 185 (Saylor), introduced January 5. A bill to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also introduced January 5 H. R. 248 (Bartlett), H. R. 511 (Engle), H. R. 825 (Mack of Wash.); and S. 452 (Langler) introduced January 14; all similar to H. R. 185. These bills provide in part:

"Sec. 3 . . . That said State (Alaska) and its people do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to any lands or other property not granted or confirmed to the State or its political subdivisions by or under the authority of this Act, the right or title to which is held by the United States or is subject to disposition by the United States, and to any lands or other property (including fishing rights), the right or title to which may be held by any Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts (hereinafter called natives) or is held by the United States in trust for said natives;. . . .

"Sec. . . . (g) All real and personal property of the United States situated in the Territory of Alaska which is specifically used for the sole purpose of conservation and protection of the fisheries and wildlife of Alaska, under the provisions of the Alaska game law of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 301; 48 U. S. C., secs. 192-211), as amended, and under the provisions of the Alaska commercial fisheries laws of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 478; 48 U. S. C., secs. 230-239 and 241-242), and June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 465; 48 U. S. C., secs. 221-228), as supplemented and amended, shall be transferred and conveyed to the State of Alaska by the appropriate Federal agency; Provided, That such transfer shall not include lands withdrawn or otherwise set apart as refuges or reservations for the protection of wildlife nor facilities utilized in connection therewith, or in connection with general research activities relating to fisheries or wildlife. The rights of the State of Alaska over fisheries and wildlife shall not be construed to include control over fur seals, sea otters, and such other fish and wildlife resources as are protected under the provisions of international agreements. At the close of each fiscal year, commencing with the year during which Alaska is admitted into the Union, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State of Alaska 50 per centum of the net proceeds, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, derived during such fiscal year from all sales of sealskins or sea otter skins made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 100; 16 U. S. C., secs. 631a-631q), as supplemented and amended. . . .

"(k) The portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, of sales of seal or sea otter skins, of oil royalties, and other such revenues derived by the Federal Government from the sale or lease of resources within the State, which are not paid over to the State, or heretofore or hereafter authorized by the Congress to be appropriated or expended for a specific purpose, pursuant to the terms of this or any other Act, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in a special fund and shall be devoted only to the retirement of the public debt of the United States. . . ."

BUY-AMERICAN EXEMPTIONS: H. R. 728 (Mr. Smith of Mississippi), introduced January 5. A bill to provide for the suspension by the President under certain circumstances of certain provisions of law embodying the buy-American principle to the Committee on Public Works.

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER INTERESTS: H. Con. Res. 21 (Zablocki), introduced January 5. Concurrent resolution providing for the creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

DUMPING BAN IN WATERS ADJACENT TO NEW YORK CITY: H. R. 3106 (Dorn of New York), introduced January 26. A bill to aid navigation and protect the fishing industry in the waters adjacent to New York City by prohibiting the dumping of certain materials in such waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

DUMPING BAN IN U. S. COASTAL WATERS: H. R. 3107 (Dorn of New York), introduced January 26. A bill to aid navigation and protect the fishing industry by prohibiting the dumping of certain materials in the coastal navigable waters of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

ELIMINATION OF SALMON TRAPS IN ALASKA: H. R. 242 (Bartlett), introduced January 5. A bill to provide for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in the waters of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The bill provides:

"... Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall compute the average catch per year for the period between January 1, 1952, and December 31, 1954, both dates inclusive, for each established trap (as defined in section 5) operated by a commercial operator (as defined in section 5).

"(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall close to salmon-trap fishing so many of the areas or sites of the traps operated by each commercial operator, and at such times, as the Secretary determines to be necessary so that the sum of the average catches (as computed under subsection (a)) of all established traps being operated at the close of each of the following years by such operator shall equal, as nearly as possible, but shall not be less than, the indicated percentage of the sum of the average catches (as so computed) of all established traps being operated by him on the date of enactment of this Act:

80 per centum at the close of 1956.

60 per centum at the close of 1957.

40 per centum at the close of 1958.

20 per centum at the close of 1959.

"(c) The Secretary of the Interior may prescribe such regulations as he considers appropriate to carry out this section. . . ."

FISH HATCHERY IN OKLAHOMA: H. R. 221 (Wickersham), introduced January 5. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISHERMEN'S ESTIMATED INCOME TAX: H. R. 322 (King of California), introduced January 5. A bill to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONVENTION: The Senate received on January 26 the Convention on Great Lakes fisheries between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington on September 10, 1954; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. The Convention signed at Washington on April 22, 1946, was withdrawn on January 26, 1955.

HAWAII AND ALASKA STATEHOOD: S. 49 (Murray and 25 other Senators), introduced January 6. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

HAWAII STATEHOOD: H. R. 49 (Farrington) introduced on January 5. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also H. R. 187 (Saylor), H. R. 555 (Mack of Washington), introduced January 5; and H. R. 2531 (Farrington), H. R. 2535 (Engle), H. R. 2536 (Saylor) introduced January 20; All similar to H. R. 49.

IMPORT-EXPORT CONTROLS: H. R. 2401 (Gross), introduced January 17. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949, so as to provide for import controls and modify the provisions relating to export controls for the protection of American agriculture, labor, and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD RESERVE: H. J. Res. 85 (Smith of Mississippi), introduced January 5. Joint resolution to provide for the creation of an international food reserve; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also H. J. Res. 128 (Polk) introduced January 13, similar to H. J. Res. 85.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE: S. 18 (Potter), introduced on January 6. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to establish a minimum wage of \$1 an hour; to the Committee on Labor and Public Works.

Similar to S. 18 but minimum wage provisions vary from 90¢ to \$1.35 an hour: introduced January 6, S. 57 (Smith of New Jersey); introduced January 5: H. R. 6 (Romey), H. R. 56 (Addonizio), H. R. 64 (Bailey), H. R. 135 (Machrowicz), H. R. 157 (Nelson), H. R. 215 (Wier), H. R. 277 (Hale), H. R. 455 (Lane), H. R. 537 (Mrs. Kelly of New York), H. R. 539 (Kelly of Pennsylvania), H. R. 560 (Multer), H. R. 576 (Rodino), H. R. 623 (Buckley), H. R. 658 (Dullinger), and H. R. 662 (Fine); introduced January 25, H. R. 2969 (Chudoff); introduced January 26, H. R. 3143 (Udall); introduced January 27: H. R. 3237 (Thompson of New Jersey), H. R. 3251 (Green of Penn.); introduced January 31: H. R. 3294 (Barrett), H. R. 3298 (Byrne of Penn.).

Some of these bills merely provide a higher minimum hourly wage. The others, in addition have many other provisions, including the exemption of "... any employee employed in catching, taking, harvesting, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life, including the going to and returning from work and loading and unloading when performed by any such employee. . . ."

NATIONAL FOOD RESERVE: H. R. 2409 (Johnson of Wisconsin), introduced January 17. A bill to provide for

stockpiling an adequate national safety reserve of food and fiber; to the Committee on Agriculture.

**PRODUCERS INJURED BY INCREASED IMPORTS:** H. R. 2992 (Reuss), introduced January 25. A bill to provide a means whereby domestic producers who are injured by increased imports resulting from trade agreement concessions may obtain preferences in bidding for Government contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**SHRIMP IMPORT DUTY:** H. R. 205 (Thompson of Louisiana), introduced January 5. A bill to provide for a 35-percent ad-valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Includes shrimp, shrimp tails, and shrimp meat, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), or prepared, canned, or preserved in any manner.

Also H. R. 265 (Colmer), introduced January 5, and H. R. 2449 (Willis), introduced January 17, similar to H. R. 265.

**STANDARDS FOR IMPORTED FOODS:** H. R. 252 (Byrnes of Wisconsin), introduced January 5. A bill to provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture. The bill provides in part:

"... That, whenever applicable laws of the United States or duly authorized regulations thereunder prescribe standards or requirements for the labeling, packaging, quality, sanitation, or standards of identity, in respect to the production, manufacture, processing, packaging, distribution, or handling of any product of plant or animal life used or intended to be used as food for human or animal consumption in the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe like standards and requirements for similar products imported into the United States from foreign countries. . . ."

Also H. R. 2541 (August H. Andresen), introduced January 20, similar to H. R. 252.

**TARIFF RATES:** H. R. 2975 (Hand), introduced January 25. A bill to require approval by Congress of executive agreements with respect to the reduction of tariff rates before the same become effective; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**TARIFF ADJUSTMENTS:** H. R. 864 (Van Zandt), introduced January 5. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also H. R. 2807 (Bailey), introduced January 24, similar to H. R. 864.

**TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION:** H. R. 1 (Cooper), introduced on January 5. 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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also H. R. 536 (Kean), introduced January 5, similar to H. R. 1.

**TUNA IMPORT DUTIES:** H. R. 674 (King of California), introduced January 5. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose a 45-percent ad-valorem duty upon the importation of tunafish 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 fifteen pounds each, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT EXTENSION:** H. R. 1833 (Radwan), introduced January 10. A bill to amend the Water Pollution Control Act, so as to confer authority upon the Surgeon General to assist in the elimination, control, and abatement of pollution in certain international waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT EXTENSION:** H. R. 414 (Dondero), introduced January 5. A bill to extend the duration of the Water Pollution Control Act to June 30, 1958; to the Committee on Public Works.

**WEATHER STATION IN GULF OF MEXICO:** H. R. 198 (Thompson of Louisiana), introduced January 5. A bill to provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in the Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also H. R. 3204, introduced January 27, similar to H. R. 198.

**WILDLIFE-RESTORATION PROJECTS:** H. R. 162 (Price), introduced January 5. 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.

Also H. R. 598 (Young), introduced January 5, and S. 756 (Bible), introduced January 27, all similar to H. R. 162.

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