



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BROAD FISHERIES LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM PROMOTED:

Enactment of comprehensive legislation to implement the White House announcement of June 4, 1956, was urged June 8 by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

The Department also announced that it is taking prompt action to create by July 1, 1956, a separate Bureau of Fisheries under which its activities in the fishery field can be coordinated appropriately with its other related conservation functions.

The new Bureau of Fisheries will be established through reorganization of the present Fish and Wildlife Service into two separate bureaus of equal status. One bureau will handle fish, the other the Nation's wildlife resources.

A draft of the proposed legislation was sent to the House and the Senate June 8 and introduced in the Senate June 11 as S. 4021 (Payne).

The Bureau of Fisheries will be responsible for the fisheries conservation program now under the branches of game fish and hatcheries, fishery biology, commercial fisheries, Alaska fisheries, and foreign activities.

In a similar status, the bureau handling wildlife resources will carry on the many important activities now under wildlife refuges, game management, wildlife research, and predator and rodent control.

The organization pattern will make it possible, Mr. D'Ewart said, for both bureaus to work closely with each other

and with other agencies of the Department on river basin studies, as well as on various Federal aid matters.

The Assistant Secretary said that as soon as the organizational pattern of the two bureaus has been established, the staffing of the top personnel positions will be announced. He pointed out that these are the first new agencies to be established in the Department of the Interior with bureau status since 1946 when the Bureau of Land Management was created.

The former Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and the old Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture were brought into the Department of the Interior in 1939 and then merged into the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1940.

It was more than 85 years ago, during the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, that the Federal Government began its battle to protect and maintain the fishery resources of this country in order to assure a supply of marine foods and to assure continuation of the sport of angling. Aware of the alarm which was spreading because overfishing was placing a greater strain on this natural resource than Nature, without help, could replenish, the Congress passed a joint resolution on February 8, 1871, authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the purpose of investigating the alleged decrease of the food fishes of the seacoasts and lakes of the United States, and to suggest remedial measures.

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries remained an independent agency until July 1, 1903, when it was included by law in the new Department of Commerce and Labor, and from that time on was designated as the "Bureau

of Fisheries." When that Department was subdivided in 1913, the Bureau of Fisheries became a part of the Department of Commerce where it remained until its transfer to Interior on July 1, 1939.

What is now the wildlife branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service had its inception in 1885 when the 48th Congress appropriated \$5,000 "for the promotion of economic ornithology, or the study of the interrelation of birds and agriculture, an investigation of the food habits, and migrations of birds in relation to both insects and plants.

The work was made a branch of the Division of Entomology in the Department of Agriculture. One year later the work was separated from the Division of Entomology and became an independent "Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy." In 1896 the Division of Economic Ornithology had its name changed to Division of Biological Survey. On March 3, 1905 it attained Bureau status and thereafter became known as the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The Wildlife Division of the Service is responsible for conducting waterfowl surveys and drawing up the annual regulations for the hunting of wild ducks and geese.

The text of the letter sent by Assistant Secretary D'Ewart to the Congress on June 8 follows:

"Enclosed herewith is a draft of a proposed bill, 'To encourage the development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of the United States, and for other purposes.'

"We recommend that the proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

"This Department, which is the Federal agency primarily responsible for conservation of the Nation's fisheries and related activities, has made a careful study of the several legislative proposals that have been presented to the Congress for consideration. These proposals have been studied also by various committees of the Congress and we have

been pleased to participate in the consideration of those proposals. The provisions of the enclosed draft of bill should meet with approval from broad segments of our Nation which have been interested in the proper administration of Federal functions in the field of fisheries. We have been equally concerned with problems of recreational and commercial aspects of our fish resources.

"We believe it is generally recognized that the Fish and Wildlife Service of this Department has performed many valuable services to the fishing industry. With the growth of our national economy, and with changing international conditions, we recognize that many factors bear upon the welfare of the Nation's fisheries and the industries dependent thereon. A careful evaluation is warranted concerning the proper role of the Federal Government in this field.

"We believe this proposed legislation will, in general, be self-explanatory. In recognition of the need to render appropriate financial assistance in this field, section 3 of the measure would establish a 'Fisheries Loan Fund' with initial capital of \$10,000,000, and which would operate as a revolving fund. In this connection, you will note that section 5 of the draft of bill provides that in order to avoid duplication of activities and to minimize expense in carrying out the provisions of the Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall use, whenever practicable, the available services and facilities of other agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government on a reimbursable basis. We anticipate, accordingly, that such authority will be used in administering the loan fund.

"We desire also to call your attention, in particular, to section 7 of this proposed legislation. That section will have the important effect of removing the present \$3,000,000 limitation now in effect concerning the use by this Department of Saltonstall-Kennedy Act funds for purposes of the Act. The authorization for transfer of the funds in question to this Department for the prescribed purposes would be continued on a permanent basis. Section 9 of this proposed

legislation would repeal certain Acts or parts of Acts that, with the enactment of this proposed legislation, will become obsolete and which for the most part will be superseded by such proposed legislation.

"We propose to carry out the functions that would be authorized by this proposed legislation through a separate Bureau of Fisheries in this Department. That Bureau will administer our functions in both the commercial and recreational fishery field. We believe this will be in the public interest and will promote good administration. Our activities in this field of public administration can be coordinated appropriately with our other conservation and related activities. At the same time, important questions of policy relating to the fisheries will receive full consideration and attention by this Department."

* * * * *

**DEPARTMENT'S SOLICITOR
STATES ALASKA'S AREA-
LICENSING PROGRAM LEGAL:**

The Department of Interior's Solicitor, J. Ruel Armstrong, in a letter to Fish and Wildlife Service Director John L. Farley held in May that the proposed area-licensing program for Alaska set to begin for the 1956 season is completely legal.

The Act of June 6, 1924, together with several supplementary acts provides the basic authority for regulations of Alaska commercial fisheries, according to Armstrong. Under this authority, the Director may "fix the size and character of nets, boats, traps or other gear or appliances to be used therein; limit the catch of fish to be taken from any area and make such regulations as to time, means, methods, and extent of fishing as he may deem advisable."

In the court case, Dow vs. Ickes, the court declared of the Interior Department authority, "Broader discretion hardly could have been conferred. The power to discriminate is geographical, temporal, mechanical, quantitative and selective as to different varieties of fish ... No standard for making

discriminations is prescribed, except the general purpose of conservation and the limitation concerning monopoly ..."

The problem at hand for the 1956 season evolves around whether the Director has the authority to prohibit boats in one area from fishing another. The Solicitor stated that if the Secretary has the authority to limit the number of gear in an area he also has the authority to require that the "operation of such gear is limited to the area for which permission is granted."

Commenting on the Solicitor's opinion, Director Farley said that it appears that the salmon fisheries along the entire Pacific Coast are suffering from an influx of too much gear.

* * * * *

**SUOMELA PROMOTED TO NEW
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE POST:**

The promotion of Arnie J. Suomela, of Portland, Ore., from Assistant Director



Arnie J. Suomela

director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in charge of fisheries, to a recently created post of Associate Director was announced May 17 by Under Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis.

In his new capacity as Associate Director, Suomela will serve as general deputy to Director John L. Farley in directing the over-all activities of the Service including fisheries. The promotion became effective on May 15.

Suomela was appointed to the position of Assistant Director of the Service in November 1953 by former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. He entered on duty in the Washington office of the Service on January 11, 1954.

Suomela is one of the United States Commissioners on both the International

Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. He is a member of the American Fisheries Society and the Pacific Fisheries Biologists.

* * * * *

PART 151—WHALING PROVISIONS

Basis and purpose. The act of August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 421; 16 U. S. C. 916-916.1), known as the Whaling Convention Act of 1949, implements 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 (62 Stat. 1716). Section 12 of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adopt such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Convention, the regulations of the International Whaling Commission, and the said Whaling Convention Act of 1949.

By Notice of Proposed Rule Making published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 22, 1955 (20 F. R. 5258), the public was invited to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with regulations proposed to be adopted by the Secretary of the Interior to give effect to Articles V, VII, VIII, and IX of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and in furtherance of the responsibilities imposed upon the Secretary by section 12 of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949. Such written views were required to be filed with John L. Farley, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 30 days from the publication of the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

No data, views, or arguments having been received in response to the said notice, the following regulations, to become effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, are adopted to constitute a new part consisting of §§ 151.1 to 151.61:

DEFINITIONS

Sec.	
151.1	Factory ship.
151.2	Land station.
151.3	Secondary processing land station.
151.4	Whale catcher.

LICENSES

151.10	Licenses required to engage in whaling.
151.11	Applications for licenses.

CLOSED SEASONS

151.20	Whale catchers attached to land stations taking baleen whales.
151.21	Whale catchers attached to land stations taking sperm whales.
151.22	Whale catchers attached to factory ships taking sperm whales.

RECORDS AND REPORTS

151.30	Records to be maintained on whale catchers.
151.31	Records to be maintained on factory ships and at land stations.

151.32	Records to be maintained at secondary processing land stations.
151.33	Report on employment, craft, and products of whaling operations.
151.34	Records retention period.

SALVAGE OF UNCLAIMED WHALES

151.40	No processing license required.
151.41	Reporting of salvage of dead whales required.

MOLESTING OR UNAUTHORIZED INTERFERENCE WITH WHALES

151.50	Molesting whales prohibited.
--------	------------------------------

INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

151.60	Fish and Wildlife Service employees designated as enforcement officers.
151.61	State officers designated as enforcement officers.

AUTHORITY: §§ 151.1 to 151.61 issued under Sec. 12, 64 Stat. 425; 16 U. S. C. 916j.

DEFINITIONS

§ 151.1 *Factory ship.* The words "factory ship" mean a vessel in which or on which whales are treated or processed, whether wholly or in part.

§ 151.2 *Land station.* The words "land station" mean a factory on the land at which whales are treated or processed, whether wholly or in part.

§ 151.3 *Secondary processing land station.* The words "secondary processing land station" mean a factory on the land which receives from a land station for further processing any or all of those parts of whales which are required, by paragraph 12 of the Schedule of the Whaling Convention of 1946, as amended (§ 351.12 of this title), to be processed by boiling or otherwise.

§ 151.4 *Whale catcher.* The words "whale catcher" mean a vessel used for the purpose of hunting, taking, towing, holding on to, or scouting for whales.

LICENSES

§ 151.10 *Licenses required to engage in whaling.* No person shall engage in the taking or processing of blue whales, fin whales, humpback whales, sei whales, minke whales, or sperm whales without first having obtained an appropriate license.

§ 151.11 *Applications for licenses.* Applications for licenses to engage in the taking and processing of whales of the species listed in § 151.10 shall be submitted to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. Such application shall be accompanied by the affidavit or affidavits prescribed in section 6 (d) and (e) of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949 and by a check or United States Postal Money Order payable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the appropriate amount as prescribed by the scale of license fees in section 6 (b) of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949.

WHALING REGULATIONS PUBLISHED:

The rules and regulations governing the capture and rendering of whales were published in the Federal Register on April 18 and became effective May 16, 1956. The rules and regulation as published follow:

CLOSED SEASONS

§ 151.20 *Whale catchers attached to land stations taking baleen whales.* It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a land station for the purpose of taking or killing blue whales, fin whales, humpback whales, sei whales or minke whales, except during the period May 1 to October 31 following, both days inclusive.

§ 151.21 *Whale catchers attached to land stations taking sperm whales.* It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a land station for the purpose of taking or killing sperm whales except during the period April 1 to November 30 following, both days inclusive.

§ 151.22 *Whale catchers attached to factory ships taking sperm whales.* It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a factory ship for the purpose of taking or killing sperm whales except during the period April 1 to November 30 following, both days inclusive.

RECORDS AND REPORTS¹

§ 151.30 *Records to be maintained on whale catchers.* There shall be maintained on each whale catcher a suitable log book or other record in which shall be recorded the following information, and such record shall be available for inspection by any person authorized by law or by this part to act as an inspector or enforcement officer, who shall be permitted to abstract therefrom such information as may be needed by the United States Government:

- (a) The date and hour of the killing or capture of each whale;
- (b) The point in latitude and longitude where each whale is killed or captured;
- (c) The species of each whale killed or captured;
- (d) The time of delivery of each whale to the land station or factory ship;
- (e) Data specified under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section for each whale killed and later lost, or for some other reason not delivered to a factory ship or land station for processing, with an account of the circumstances surrounding such loss or nondelivery; and
- (f) Any observations on migration of whales and on location of calving grounds.

§ 151.31 *Records to be maintained on factory ships and at land stations.* (a) There shall be maintained in duplicate on board each factory ship and at each land station a detailed record of all whales received and processed as follows:

¹ The record-keeping requirements contained herein have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(1) Serial number of the whale (begin with number 1 on January 1 of each year).

(2) Species of the whale.

(3) Date and time killed and date and time received by the factory ship or land station.

(4) Sex of the whale.

(5) Length of the whale (length to be measured as specified in paragraph 9 (d) of the Schedule of the Whaling Convention of 1946, § 351.9 (d) of this title).

(6) Sex of embryo if present.

(7) Length of embryo in feet and inches.

(8) A description of the stomach contents of the whale.

(9) Name of whale catcher which took the whale.

(10) Name of gunner who killed the whale.

(11) The exact location in which the whale was taken, stated in degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude.

(12) Under "Remarks" enter, if the whale is a female, whether lactating or milk-filled as well as abnormalities or peculiarities concerning the whale and the character and quantity of any portion of the whale transferred to a secondary processing plant.

(b) Each sheet of such reports shall be verified or approved by a person authorized by law or by this part to act as inspector or enforcement officer, and the said duplicate reports for each calendar year shall be submitted to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days after the end of each calendar year.

§ 151.32 *Records to be maintained at secondary processing land stations.* (a) There shall be maintained by all licensed secondary processing land stations receiving from land stations parts of whales for further processing a suitable ledger or book in which the following information shall be recorded, and such records shall be available for inspection by any authorized person:

(1) The kind and quantity of parts of whales received.

(2) The date of receipt thereof.

(3) The kind and quantity of products derived therefrom.

(b) Said ledger or book or certified true copies thereof shall be submitted in

duplicate to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days after the end of each calendar year.

§ 151.33 *Report on employment, craft, and products of whaling operations.* The person or persons responsible for the operation of every factory ship, land station and secondary processing land station shall annually submit in duplicate to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days after the end of each calendar year, a report on employment, craft and products, which shall show the number of persons employed, the nature of the task which each performs, and the manner in which each is remunerated; the number and type of vessels operated, including the net tonnage and horsepower of whale catchers and the gross tonnage and horsepower of other vessels; and the quantity and type of products manufactured, including semi-processed products delivered to secondary processing land stations. Such reports shall be subscribed and sworn to by the person or persons responsible for the operation of said factory ships, land station and secondary processing land station before a notary public or a person authorized by law or by this part to act as inspector or enforcement officer.

§ 151.34 *Records retention period.* The records required to be maintained under the regulations in this part shall be retained by the person or persons responsible for their preparation and maintenance for a period of six months following the end of the calendar year to which such records apply.

SALVAGE OF UNCLAIMED WHALES.

§ 151.40 *No processing license required.* No license shall be required for the salvage and processing of any dead whale found upon a beach or stranded in shallow water, or of any unclaimed dead whale found floating at sea.

§ 151.41 *Reporting of salvage of dead whales required.* (a) Any person or persons salvaging and/or processing any dead whale of any of the species enumerated in § 151.10 shall submit a report

in writing to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) Such report shall show the date and exact locality in which such dead whale was found, its species and length, the disposition made of the whale, the firm utilizing or processing it, the products derived therefrom, and any other relevant facts.

MOLESTING OR UNAUTHORIZED INTERFERENCE WITH WHALES

§ 151.50 *Molesting whales prohibited.* The chasing, molesting, exciting, or interfering, with firearms or by any other manner or means, with any whale of the species listed in § 151.10 or of the species protected by the provisions of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of 1946 is prohibited. Persons violating this section shall, upon arrest and conviction, be subject to the penalties imposed by the Whaling Convention Act of 1949.

INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 151.60 *Fish and Wildlife Service employees designated as enforcement officers.* Any employee of the Fish and Wildlife Service duly appointed and authorized to enforce Federal laws and regulations administered by the Department of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized and empowered to act as a law enforcement officer for the purposes set forth in the Whaling Convention Act of 1949.

§ 151.61 *State officers designated as enforcement officers.* Any employee of a State government who has been duly designated by the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, with the consent of the State government concerned, is authorized and empowered to act as a Federal law enforcement officer for the purposes set forth in the Whaling Convention Act of 1949.

Issued at Washington, D. C., and dated April 12, 1956.

DOUGLAS MCKAY,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2988; Filed, Apr. 17, 1956; 8:46 a. m.]



Department of State

LATEST TRADE AND TARIFF AGREEMENT CONCLUDED:

The United States Government on May 23, 1956, signed at Geneva the Protocol embodying the results of the tariff negotiations begun on January 18. The negotiations were conducted under the auspices of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The analysis of results of the negotiations (including details of the individual concessions by commodity) completed by the United States will be released by the Department of State on June 7. A Presidential proclamation giving effect on June 30 to the concessions granted by the United States will be issued about the same time.

The opening of this protocol for signature formally marked the end of the

1956 Tariff Conference. The United States concluded negotiations with all the 21 other countries participating. These were Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, West Germany, Haiti, Italy, Luxembourg, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Harry M. Shooshan, International Activities Assistant, Technical Review Staff, represented the Department of the Interior at this tariff negotiating conference.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1956, p. 54.



White House

ACTION TAKEN TO HELP U. S. FISHING INDUSTRY:

The White House announced on June 4 a series of actions designed to benefit the United States fishing industry.

The new program, which is the result of several months of intensive study within the administration, will be implemented in two steps.

First, Department of the Interior officials will undertake immediately the necessary preliminary steps for the creation within the Department of a new bureau with sole responsibility for Federal programs related to the fisheries. The new bureau, which will be called the Bureau of Fisheries, will come into existence on July 1, and will take over administration of all fishery responsibilities now vested in the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Secondly, the administration will request Congress to enact into law a comprehensive commercial fisheries program which will provide a broad charter for the new agency. The administration bill, which in some respects is modelled after the so-called Saltonstall-Kennedy Act due to expire next year, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct needed investigations and research into all phases of fishing activities including oceanographic, biological,

statistical, and economic studies of the distribution and abundance of fishery resources, the development of new and improved methods of fishing, and the development of improved handling methods and techniques. In addition, the bill would authorize research into the nutritive value of fish and fishery products, and many other activities designed to promote the flow of fishery commodities in domestic and foreign commerce.

The provisions of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act dealing with the transfer of certain funds from the Department of Agriculture under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 would be continued on a permanent basis and the present \$3,000,000 limitation on expenditure of these funds would be removed.

Finally, the administration proposal includes the establishment of a special \$10,000,000 revolving fund to be used to make loans for the maintenance, repair, and equipment of fishing vessels. Loans made from the fund will carry interest rates of not less than three percent and could be made for periods of up to ten years.

Implementation of these proposals will strengthen the Government's efforts to assist the fishing industry and underlines the administration's desire to give greater recognition to the vital role the United States fisheries play in the Nation's economy.



Eighty-Fourth Congress (Second Session)

Listed on the following page are public bills and resolutions that directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown when introduced; from month to month the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on the bills shown are published; and if passed, they are shown when signed by the President.



COMMERCIAL FISHERIES EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM: S. 2379 (Payne) passed the Senate on May 21, and was sent to the House where it was referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 2379 failed to pass in the House by not receiving the necessary two-thirds majority for a suspension passage.

The House on July 2 passed over without prejudice H. R. 10433 (similar to S. 2379), relative to training of fishing industry personnel. H. R. 10433 (amended), a bill to promote the fishing industry in the United States and its Territories by providing for training of needed personnel for such industry; introduced April 11 (McCormack), was favorably reported to the House on June 21 by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (H. Rept. No. 2745); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Introduced in the House May 28, H. R. 11479 (Hale), a bill to promote the fishing industry in the United States and its Territories by providing for the training of needed personnel for such industry; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (similar to H. R. 10433).

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES POLICY: S. 4021 (Payne) introduced in the Senate June 11, 1956; a bill to encourage the development, marketing, and distribution of domestic fishery resources of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (This bill implements the action taken by the White House on June 4 to help the United States Fishing Industry and proposed legislation announced on June 8 by Assistant Secretary of the Interior D'Ewart.)

Also, H. R. 11804 (McIntire) introduced in the House June 18, 1956; similar to S. 4021; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES NATIONAL POLICY AND FISHERIES COMMISSION: Senate passed on May 24 with amendment S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources, after adopting committee amendment (in nature of a substitute), which had first been amended by Magnuson amendment transferring from Secretary of the Interior to Fisheries Division of Interior Department, functions relating to protection of seals and whales. (See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1956, p. 87.)

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported to the House on July 2, H. R. 9552, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission (H. Rept. 2548).

Introduced in the House May 21, H. R. 11342 (King of Calif.) and H. R. 11343 (Wilson of Calif.), similar bills to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes. Also introduced May 23, H. R. 11415 (Nicholson); introduced May 28; H. R. 11502 (Tollefson); all referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, all similar to H. R. 11342 and H. R. 11343, and related to amended S. 3275 passed by Senate May 24.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES NATIONAL POLICY AND UNDERSECRETARY FOR FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE: H. R. 11570 (Bonner) introduced in the House June 4, 1956,

a bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife; a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 11570 (amended) was reported on June 18 favorably to the full House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation. Reported favorably to the House by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on June 28 (H. Rept. 2519), and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. The bill as amended would provide for the following: (1) elevate the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to sub-cabinet level under an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; (2) the Fish and Wildlife Service to be headed by a single administrator with the title of Commissioner and consist of two Bureaus within the Service, a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and a Bureau of Wildlife, each administered by an individual director; (3) put marine mammals and such inseparable operations as Federal Aid, River Basin Studies, and game law enforcement in with Sport Fisheries and Wildlife administrative and fiscal functions would not be divided as proposed in many other bills pending before Congress; (4) removal of the limitation on the use of annual receipts now provided under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954, so that approximately \$5 million would be available each year to the Commercial Fishing Industry for authorized activities; (5) establish a revolving loan fund of \$10 million for commercial fishermen for operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

House Report No. 2519, Establishing a Sound and Comprehensive Policy with Respect to Fisheries and Wildlife (June 28, 1956, 84th Congress, 2nd Session), to accompany H. R. 11570, 7 pp., printed. Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Shows the committee amendments and explains the purpose of the bill.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950: President signed June 2, 1956, H. R. 9852, extending until June 30, 1958, provisions of Defense Production Act of 1950 (P. L. 632).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FISH AND GAME LAWS: S. 3882 (Beall) introduced in the Senate May 18; a bill to revise and modernize the fish and game laws of the District of Columbia, and other purposes. Section 3 of the bill provides that striped bass or rockfish under 12 inches in length, measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, shall not be offered for sale in the District. Also, H. R. 11250 (Hyde) introduced in the House May 16, similar to S. 3883 (Beall); both bills referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia in each chamber.

FISH HATCHERIES: H. R. 221 (Wickersham) introduced in the first session (Jan. 5, 1956), a bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma, with amendment was reported to the House on June 7, 1956, by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union (H. Rept. 2269). Passed over by the House without prejudice on June 18 and July 2.

H. R. 8810, to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery at Miles City, Mont.; passed by the Senate on May 21, 1956, without amendment and cleared for the President. Signed by the President on June 4, (P. L. 565).

H. R. 11548 (Poff) introduced in the House May 31, 1956; a bill to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery in the vicinity of Point Bank, Va.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3998 (Aiken) introduced in the Senate June 5, 1956; a bill to provide for the development of the Federal Fish hatchery, known as the Holden trout hatchery, at Pittsford, Vt.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on June 21, 1956. Passed without amendment by the Senate on July 2 and cleared for the House.

H. R. 9822 (Ervin), to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery in North Carolina, was signed by the President June 18, 1956 (P. L. 596). Passed by the Senate on June 4, 1956, without amendment. Favorably reported to the Senate on May 23 by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (S. Rept. 2038).

FISHERIES DIVISION IN DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR: Introduced in the House May 21, H. R. 11324 (Bates), a bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management, and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Similar and related to S. 3694.

GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION RULES: H. R. 12095 (Bonner), introduced in the House on July 3, a bill to clarify the application of navigation rules for the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

INSECTICIDES EFFECTS STUDY UPON FISH AND WILDLIFE: H. R. 11839 (Metcalf) introduced in the House June 19; a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for the purposes of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying, and to provide basic data on the various chemical controls so that forests, croplands, and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: Conference, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate and House-passed versions of H. R. 9390, fiscal 1957 appropriations for Interior Department and related agencies (including the Fish and Wildlife Service). House adopted the conference report on H. R. 9390 on June 4 and sent the bill to the Senate. Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 9390, clearing the bill for the White House. The bill provides \$5,105,000 to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Investigations of Resources (including the Branches of Commercial Fisheries, Fishery Biology, and Wildlife Research).

SEA NETTLES AND JELLYFISH RESEARCH: S. 3955 (Butler) introduced in the Senate May 29, 1956, a bill to authorize research by the Fish and Wildlife Service to determine methods of, and to provide for grants to the states to assist approved research or other projects for, control or

extermination of sea nettles and jellyfish in Marine waters of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 11627 (Miller) introduced in the House June 6, 1956; similar to S. 3955.

WATER POLLUTION: S. 890, a bill to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. House adopted conference report and cleared the bill for the White House on June 27, 1956.

H. R. 9540, a new bill, was passed by the House June 13 and sent to conference as a House amendment to S. 890.

WALRUSES: S. 3778 an act to amend the act for the protection of walruses, passed by Senate.

H. R. 10412 amending the act for the protection of walruses, reported out of Committee to the House on June 12 (H. Rept. 2333). S. 3778 (in lieu of H. R. 10412), a bill to amend the act for the protection of walruses; passed by the House June 18, 1956 and cleared for the White House.

Signed by the President June 29, 1956 (P. L. 625). The amendment to the Act permits the taking of one bull walrus per year by a duly licensed non-native hunter under certain conditions. Also establishes nonresident and nonnative license fees and provides other protective regulations.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES NATIONAL POLICY: Establishment of a National Policy for Commercial Fisheries (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-Fourth Congress, Second Session on; H. R. 8001 and identical bills to establish a national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; to strengthen the commercial fisheries segment of the national economy, and for other purposes. H. R. 9552 and identical bills to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes. H. R. 10813 and identical bills to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy, and for other purposes. H. R. 11309 and identical bills to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes. H. R. 11570 to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the Office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service; and for other purposes. May 10, 21, 22, and June 8, 1956), 253 pp., printed. Presents the statements of the witnesses appearing before the Committee; information supplied the Committee by various individuals, Congressmen, and organizations; reports from Federal Departments; and the texts of the various bills.

