



FEDERAL ACTIONS

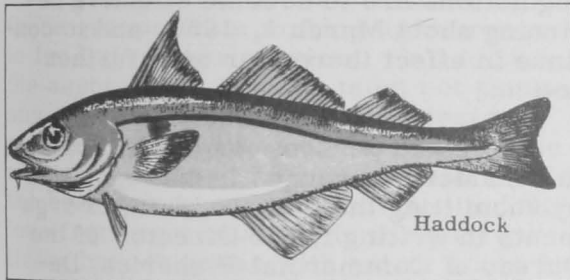


Department of the Interior

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

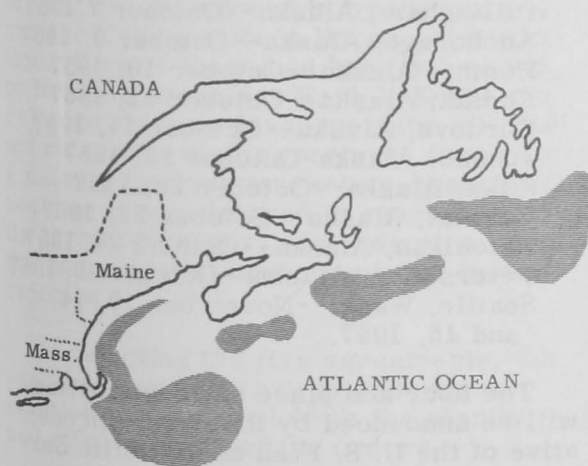
REVISED REGULATIONS FOR NORTH ATLANTIC HADDOCK AND COD FISHERIES:

Revised regulations governing the taking of haddock within Subarea 5 of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean by trawl fishermen under the jurisdiction of the



Haddock

United States have been adopted and were scheduled to become effective on October 1, 1957, the Department of the Interior announced on September 4.

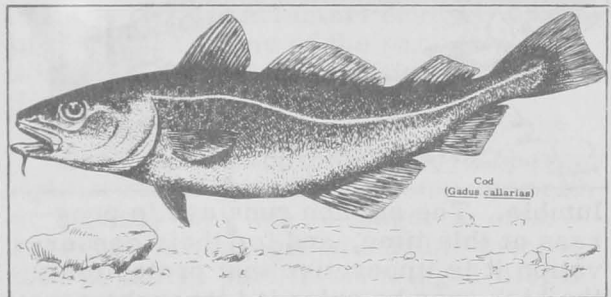


The changes were recommended by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and involve mesh regulations for conservation purposes which permit the escape of

small haddock and cod for possible capture later when they are of a more profitable size.

Under existing regulations, haddock fishermen operating off the New England coast are required to use nets with mesh no smaller than 4.5 inches, but fishermen seeking other species who incidentally catch some haddock are exempt from the net restriction if their haddock take is less than 5,000 pounds or 10 percent of the total catch per trip. Under the revised regulations they also can be exempted from the net size limit if the take of haddock in their operations does not exceed 10 percent of all trawl-caught fish during any one year.

Cod fishermen for the first time are brought under the regulations and they



will also be required to use nets with mesh no smaller than 4.5 inches. Exemption rules similar to those for haddock will apply to the taking of cod incidentally with other species.

This annual exemption long has been desired by a large number of the New England trawl fleet operators who primarily fish for species other than haddock. Occasionally, because of weather, or other factors which reduced the balance of their normal catch, they had difficulty keeping within the trip exemption of 5,000 pounds of haddock or 10 percent of all the fish taken on the particular fishing trip. However, their annual average catch of haddock was under 10 percent of

the total take, and an alternative based upon the annual catch was requested.

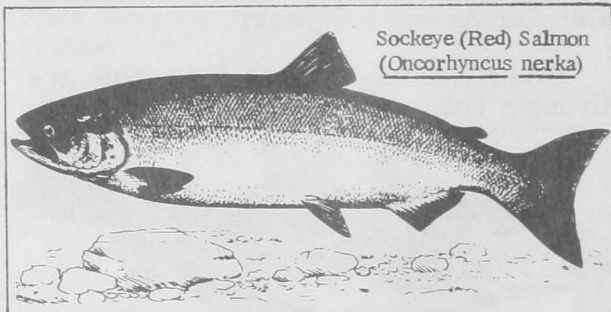
Subarea 5 which is involved is an area of the high seas lying off the coast of New England and is one of five separately described areas of the high seas covered by the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington on February 8, 1949.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1957, P. 40.

* * * * *

NORTH PACIFIC HIGH SEAS AREA WHERE SALMON NET FISHING IS PROHIBITED EXTENDED:

Salmon net fishing by United States nationals is presently prohibited on the high seas off California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. Amendments, authorized by legislation approved July 24, 1957, will extend such protection to salmon on the high seas off British Co-



Sockeye (Red) Salmon
(*Oncorhynchus nerka*)

lumbia. The salmon runs are in progress at this time, and for their conservation it is imperative that protection on the high seas be extended throughout their range on the Pacific Coast immediately.

The North Pacific Fisheries Act, approved August 12, 1954 (68 Stat. 698; 16 U. S. C. 1021 et seq.) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to prohibit fishing by United States nationals on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean in waters contiguous to the waters of Alaska. The area has been extended southward to latitude 48 degrees 30 minutes north by amendment of the act. Therefore, Part 130 of Subchapter F is amended to read as follows:

§130.1 Definition. The North Pacific area is defined to include all waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea north of latitude 48 degrees 30 minutes west and east of longitude 175 degrees west exclusive of the waters of Alaska as defined in Part 101 of this subchapter.

§130.2 Salmon fishing prohibited, exception. No person or fishing vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall fish for or take salmon, except by trolling in the North Pacific area, as defined in this part: Provided, That this shall not apply to fishing for sockeye salmon or pink salmon south of latitude 49 degrees north.

These regulations became effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register of July 27, 1957.

* * * * *

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADOPT AMENDMENTS TO ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REGULATIONS:

Notice of intention to adopt amended regulations permitting and governing the time, means, methods, and extent of fishing for commercial fish and shellfish in waters of Alaska, was published in the Federal Register of July 25, 1957. The regulations are to become effective beginning about March 1, 1958, and to continue in effect thereafter until further notice.

Interested persons may participate in considering changes in the regulations by submitting their views, data, or arguments in writing to the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., on or before November 22, 1957, or by presenting their views at a series of open discussions scheduled as follows:

Dillingham, Alaska--October 7, 1957
Anchorage, Alaska--October 9, 1957
Homer, Alaska--October 10, 1957
Kodiak, Alaska--October 12, 1957
Cordova, Alaska--October 14, 1957
Juneau, Alaska--October 21, 1957
Sitka, Alaska--October 22, 1957
Yakutat, Alaska--October 23, 1957
Ketchikan, Alaska--October 24, 1957
Petersburg, Alaska--October 25, 1957
Seattle, Wash.--November 13, 14,
and 15, 1957.

The hour and place of each meeting will be announced by the local representative of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the places indicated.



Federal Trade Commission

CONSENT ORDERS ISSUED ON PRICE-FIXING CHARGE AGAINST WEST COAST TUNA INDUSTRY:

Substantially all of the West Coast tuna industry on August 12 agreed to a Federal Trade Commission order to stop fixing prices for the tuna it produces--well over half of the nation's canned pack. The order also prohibits attempts to suppress competition in the industry, a Federal Trade Commission news release points out.

Named in the Commission's order are: (1) a fish canners' association and its members; (2) six associations of tuna boat owners; and (3) three area unions of fishermen and cannery workers.

In general, the order prohibits all of these groups from making agreements to fix and maintain prices. In addition, the association canners must not pursue any common course of action designed to curtail the volume or raise the price of imported tuna. The order also forbids the boat-owner associations and the unions from participating in illegally policing harbor areas with patrol boats for the purpose of fixing prices for the purchase or sale of fish.

In an accompanying opinion, the Commission accepted six agreements containing orders agreed to by the parties and the Commission's Bureau of Litigation. Five of these had been submitted to Hearing Examiner Earl J. Kolb, who rejected them as inappropriate. (He did not rule on the sixth agreement, involving a salmon trollers marketing Association because it was delayed in reaching him. Its terms, however, were identical with the boat owners' agreement that he had rejected.)

In rejecting the five agreements, the examiner said their provisos--or exemptions--detracted from the clarity and effectiveness of the orders.

The Commission disagreed with this opinion and said provisos similar to certain of them have been incorporated in judgments rendered by district courts or adopted in certain of its own previous orders.

The Commission continued: "Implicit in various of the provisos was recognition of the fact that the Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Act and the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, sanction joint and collective activity in certain categories. We think that the provisos served to place the orders' injunctive provisions in proper perspective..."

However, the Commission emphasized that this should not be construed as general approval of exemptions being included in consent orders.

The Commission's complaint, issued August 29, 1956, had alleged that associations of tuna boat owners unlawfully negotiated with the canners to fix the prices paid for raw tuna. The three unions involved were charged with entering into working agreements with the boat owners on the basis of the illegally-fixed prices, while the canners were charged with conspiring among themselves to maintain fixed prices and suppress competition. The ultimate result of the conspiracies, the complaint had alleged, is that the public must pay more for tuna.

The complaint further charged, among other things, some of the parties conspired to prevent competition from the Japanese tuna industry.

The Commission dismissed its charges against six of the canning companies either because they are no longer in existence, are not engaged in canning tuna, or took no active part in the alleged illegal acts. The complaint also was dismissed against individuals, officers, directors, and representatives of the boat owners' cooperative associations, inasmuch as the Commission found they were acting only in their official capacities.

Under the order the canners are forbidden to enter into or continue any understanding, agreement, or planned common course of action to: Fix or maintain prices or establish terms for raw, frozen, canned, or imported tuna.

Refuse to sell canned tuna on consignment or compel others not to sell on this basis.

Negotiate with each other in buying or selling tuna for canning

Curtail the volume or raise the prices of imports.

Collect, for price-fixing purposes, reports showing their individual inventories, purchases, sales, etc. They may, however, collect information in any exporting country to present to any Federal or state agency or to Congress.

Other exemptions listed in the order for canners are these: They may individually negotiate price and terms with any fishing boat or any cooperative acting pursuant to the Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Act.

Although they may contract with cooperatives to buy tuna caught by boats in which the canners have an interest, they must not exercise any control over the cooperatives in the marketing or sale of the fish inconsistent with their contract with the cooperatives.

Those owning fishing boats are not prevented from bona fide collective bargaining with boat employees or their union.

They may enter into or continue bona fide joint operations in buying from exporting countries. (This does not mean they can join together in a manner to make the Commission's order unenforceable.)

A canner may direct operations of its marketers by the same interests if these operations do not result in any restraint of trade.

Under the order the boat owner associations are forbidden to enter into or continue any understanding, agreement, or planned common course of action to: Negotiate among themselves to fix or maintain prices or establish conditions for the sale or purchase of raw tuna.

Threaten, coerce, or compel, as a condition for the purchase of raw tuna, the purchase of any other raw fish, and vice versa. However, when a contract provides for the purchase of other fish in addition to future tuna catches, this shall not, in itself, be interpreted as violating the order.

Participate, financially or otherwise, in maintaining fixed prices by using patrol boats.

Curtail imports by any unlawful means.

Operate as a fishing boat association without having control over the marketing, sale, delivery, and disposition of the tuna caught by all members.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 1956, P. 104.

The order provides for the following other exemptions for boat owner associations: They are not prevented from using practices permitted by the Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Act.

They properly may enforce contracts with members or purchasers of raw tuna caught by members.

Under the order the Unions are forbidden to enter into or continue any understanding, agreement, or planned common course of action to: Fix or maintain raw tuna prices.

Threaten, coerce, or compel, as a condition for the purchase of raw tuna, the purchase of any other raw fish, and vice versa. However, when a working agreement provides for the catching of other fish in addition to tuna, this shall not, in itself, be interpreted as violating the order.

Negotiate among themselves for the sale or purchase of raw tuna.

Participate, financially or otherwise, in maintaining fixed prices by using patrol boats. However, patrols may be used to enforce contracts between the parties thereto pertaining to pay, hours, etc., of members.

Coerce buyers to pay fixed prices for raw tuna.

Other exemptions to the Unions are: They can individually buy or sell or individually bargain with any single buyer or seller.

Genuine collective bargaining is not prevented or any practices permitted by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

They may sell members' catches which cannot otherwise be disposed of under existing contracts.

They may enforce contracts with buyers who fail to comply with terms.

The agreements, which formed the bases of the order, are for settlement purposes only and do not constitute admissions by the respondent parties therein that they have violated the law.

Interstate Commerce Commission

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES AND CHARGES AUTHORIZED:

On August 6, 1957, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced that all basic freight rates and charges, including charges for transportation of milk and cream in passenger-train service, but excluding refrigeration charges and charges for protective service against cold, may be increased, except as otherwise specifically provided, as follows: (1) within Eastern and Western territories 7 percent; (2) within Southern territory 4 percent; (3) interterritorially between Eastern and Western territories 7 percent; and (4) interterritorially be-

tween Southern and other territories 4 percent.

The Eastern territory lies mostly east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers; the Western territory, the entire region west of the



Mississippi; and the Southern territory, east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers.



These increases are in addition to interim increases previously authorized in the Commission's docket Ex Parte 206, and may become effective upon 15 days' notice.

The increases granted on August 6, 1957, plus the interim increases granted on December 17, 1956, in the Eastern and Western territories and on February 4, 1957, in the Southern territory are as follows: (1) Eastern territory 14 percent; (2) Western territory and between Eastern and Western territories 12 percent; and (3) within, from, and to Southern territory 9 percent.

One specific exception to the increases referred to above was made

for canned fishery products. The full percentage increases were not authorized for such products since the Commission specified a "hold-down" which limits the increase on any canned fishery product rate to \$0.11 a hundred pounds. This in effect authorizes a lower average percentage increase on these products which are shipped primarily over a long and relatively more costly haul from west coast to eastern markets.

Indications are that eastern and western railroads will place the major part of the increases into effect, but at least one southern railroad has indicated that relatively few of the increases authorized in its area will be placed into effect on its traffic.



Federal Trade Commission

INVESTIGATION INITIATED ON EFFECTS OF TUNA IMPORTS ON DOMESTIC TUNA INDUSTRY:

An investigation of the effects of tuna imports on the domestic tuna industry

has been initiated by the U. S. Tariff Commission at the request of the Senate Committee on Finance. The announcement of the investigation as it appeared in the August 30 Federal Register follows:

TARIFF COMMISSION

TUNA FISH

NOTICE OF SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, on August 20, 1957, the United States Tariff Commission, on the 26th day of August, 1957, instituted an investigation under the provisions of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect to tuna fish, supplemental to the investigation under section 332 made by the Commission pursuant to a Finance Committee Resolution of June 26, 1952.

On March 20, 1953, the Commission submitted to the Finance Committee a report of the results of its investigation with respect to tuna fish in response to that Committee's resolution of June 26, 1952. In its resolution of August 20, 1957, the Committee instructed the Commission "to make a supplementary investigation similar in scope to the investigation made in accordance with the Committee resolution of June 26, 1952, and to report the results of its supplementary investigation to the Committee on or before February 1, 1958."

The resolution of August 20, 1957 directs the Commission to hold a public hearing in the course of the supplementary investigation at which all interested parties shall be given opportunity to appear and be heard with regard to the subject matter of the investigation. The time and place of such hearing will be announced at a later date.

Issued: August 27, 1957.

By order of the United States Tariff Commission.

[SEAL]

DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.



White House

U. S. COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO GREAT LAKES FISHERIES COMMISSION:

Director Donald L. McKernan of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, was appointed by the President as a member of the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission in August 1957. The appointment fills the vacancy left by the

resignation of John L. Farley. Other United States members of the Commission are Lester P. Voight and Claude Ver Duin.



Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to commit-



tees, pertinent legislative actions, hearings, and other chamber actions by the House and the Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition, are covered.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS: The first session of the 85th Congress adjourned sine die on August 30, 1957. The second session will be convened January 7, 1958. All legislation before either the Senate or House will remain in its status as of adjournment and will be subject to further consideration upon the convening of the second session.

ALASKA FISHERIES RESOURCES CONSERVATION: S. 2349 (Magnuson), a bill to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes. Reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (S. Rept. No. 963) on August 14. As reported all features of the bill are eliminated except for Section (a) of the bill which would repeal the requirement for a 50-percent salmon escapement now in existing law.

S. 2349 passed by the Senate on August 20 with amendment that repeals section 2 of the White Act approved June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 464, 465; 48 U.S.C., 1953, 225) that provides for a minimum salmon escapement of 50 percent. Other provisions of the original bill were deleted as reported by the Committee.

Senate Report No. 963, Repeal of Escapement Provisions of Alaska Salmon Fishery Act of 1924, to accompany S. 2349, 5 pp., printed, August 14, 1957, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Contains a summary of Committee actions and discusses the purpose of the bill, changes in existing law, and a statement by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

H. R. 9280 (Tollefson) introduced in the House on August 14 and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries includes only that part of S. 2349 that refers to Section (a) repealing

the provision in existing law that requires a minimum salmon escapement of 50 percent. Reported favorably by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on August 15. Passed by the House on August 22.

H. R. 9280 was passed by the Senate in lieu of S. 2349 on August 30 and cleared for the President. Signed by the President on September 4, 1957 (Public Law 85-296). Repeals section 2 of the Act of June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 464, 465, 48 U. S. C., 1952 edition 225), which provides that in all waters of Alaska, in which salmon runs and can be counted or estimated with substantial accuracy, there shall be allowed to escape not less than 50 percent of the total run.

S. 2805 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate on August 16, a bill to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill is similar to S. 2349 (Magnuson) except that it does not include section (a) of S. 2349, which section was passed by Congress as H. R. 9280 and signed by the President on September 4 (P. L. 85-296). S. 2805 includes the portions of S. 2349 that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to determine a particular period or periods of time each week, totaling not less than 36 hours, as closed periods for the taking of salmon except by prescribed methods; would prohibit the taking of salmon for commercial purposes by certain methods presently in use; would prohibit the possession or disposal of illegally taken fish, and would establish certain penalties for violations. Also included, is the provision to bar fishing for commercial purposes in any of the streams, creeks, or rivers of Alaska within 500 yards of the mouth except for the Karluk, Yukon, Ugashik, and Kuskokwim Rivers.

ALASKA STATEHOOD: S. 49, providing for admission of Alaska into the Union, passed by the Senate on August 30, 1957.

Senate Report No. 1163 Part 2, Providing for the Admission of the State of Alaska into the Union, to accompany S. 49, 3 pp., printed August 30, 1957, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 85th Congress, 1st Session. This report summarizes the minority views which essentially are that Alaska statehood is undesirable because of the distance from the mainland, and that statehood for Alaska would set a precedent that would eventually be used to grant statehood to all other territories, however remote from the mainland in distance, culture, and economics.

Statehood for Alaska (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Eighty-Fifth Congress, First Session, on H. R. 50 and others), 499 pp., printed. Contains statements submitted during the hearings by Government agencies and the public.

Alaska Statehood (Hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Eighty-Fifth Congress, First Session, on S. 49, a bill to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union; S. 35, a bill to provide that the Governor and the Secretary of the Ter-

ritory of Alaska shall be elected by the people of that Territory, March 25 and 26, 1957), 158 pp., printed. Contains statements submitted during the hearings by Government agencies and the public.

ALASKA TIDAL WATERS: H. R. 6760, a bill granting the Territory of Alaska title to certain lands beneath tidal waters. Passed by the Senate on August 26, with amendments, and sent back to the House.

The House passed the bill on August 28 with the Senate amendments and cleared it for the President. Signed by the President on September 7, 1957 (Public Law 85-303). Grants to Alaska all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all lands, including improvements thereon and natural resources (but excludes fishery resources) thereof, lying offshore of surveyed townsites in the Territory, between the line of mean high tide and the pierhead line. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior at any future time of the survey of any other townsite in the Territory, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the lands, including improvements thereon and natural resources thereof, lying offshore of that surveyed townsite, between the line of mean high tide and the pierhead line, shall pass to the Territory. "Natural resources" includes, without limiting the generality thereof, oil, gas, and all other minerals, but does not include fish, shrimp, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, sponges, kelp, and other marine animal and plant life, or waterpower, or the use of water for the production of power.

ANTIDUMPING ACT OF 1921: H. R. 6006 (Cooper), a bill to amend certain provisions of the Antidumping Act of 1921, to provide for greater certainty and speed, and efficiency in the enforcement thereof, and for other purposes; reported to the Whole House by the Committee on Ways and Means (H. Rept. No. 1261) on August 27.

House Report No. 1261, Antidumping Act, 1921, to accompany H. R. 6006, 20 pp., printed, August 27, 1957, Committee on Ways and Means, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Explains the purposes and scope of the bill, its principal features, and analyzes the changes proposed in the bill from the original Act. The principal change in the Antidumping Act of 1921 which would be made by H. R. 6006 involves amendment of the definition of "foreign market value" in section 205 of the act so as to permit the use of prices of "restricted" sales in the determination of foreign market value. This amendment would bring the definition of "foreign market value" into conformity with the definition of "face value" in the Treasury Department regulations. Also shows the existing law together with the proposed changes and amendments.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH ON RICE LANDS: S. 1552 (Fulbright), a bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to establish a program for the purpose of carrying on certain research and experimentation to develop methods for the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage in rotation with rice field crops, and for other purposes; with amendment. Approved by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (H. Rept. No. 1212) on August 21 and referred to the Committee of the whole House on

the State of the Union. (The bill had previously been passed by the Senate on August 5 with an amendment that changed the authorization from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior.) S. 1552 was passed over by the House on August 28, 1957.

House Report No. 1212, Fish Farming, to accompany S. 1552, 4 pp., printed, August 21, 1957, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Contains favorable statements by the departments of the Interior and Agriculture plus the amendments made in S. 1552 by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

CONTRACT CARRIER REVISED DEFINITION: S. 1384, introduced in the Senate in February and H. R. 8825, introduced in the House in July; bills to revise the definition of contract carrier by motor vehicle as set forth in section 203 (a) (15) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes. The bills would limit contract truck use by redefining the term "contract carrier" as presently defined under the Interstate Commerce Act. Both bills were passed by their respective houses, but S. 1384 was substituted for H. R. 8825 in its final passage in the House on August 16, 1957.

S. 1384 was signed by the President on August 22, 1957 (P. L. 85-163). This law limits the use of exempt trucks and revises the definition of the term "contract carrier by motor vehicle" in paragraph (15) of section 203 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act, so as to state that the services performed by such a carrier are to be under continuing contracts with one person or a limited number of persons either (a) through the assignment of motor vehicles for a continuing period of time to the exclusive use of each person serviced, or (b) by the furnishing of transportation services designed to meet the distinct need of each individual customer. Other provisions give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in granting future contract carrier authorizations to include such terms, conditions, and limitations respecting the person or persons or the number or class for which a contract carrier may perform transportation services as may be necessary to assure that the contract carrier will remain within the scope of his permit, and gives the Commission authority to limit the number of contracts which a contract carrier may have.

House Report No. 970, Revising Definition of Contract Motor Carrier under Section 203 (a) (15) of Interstate Commerce Act, to accompany H. R. 8825, 13 pp., printed, August 2, 1957, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Discusses the need for and purpose of the legislation, explains the reported bill (H. R. 8825) and changes in the existing law, presents definitions, and prints a favorable report from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

FISH HATCHERY: The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries' Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation ordered favorably reported on August 8 to the full committee H. R. 662, to establish a fish hatchery in the State of Pennsylvania. Reported favorably by the full committee on August 14, 1957; passed the House on August 28 and sent to the Senate without amendment.

S. 2781 (Martin) introduced in the House on August 14, a bill to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the northwestern part of the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

FISHING VESSEL RIGHTS ON THE HIGH SEAS: H. R. 5526 (Bonner), a bill to amend the Act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 883), relating to the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in the territorial waters of foreign countries. (Provides for compensation to injured seamen of United States vessels when illegally seized on the high seas.) The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries ordered the bill as amended favorably reported to the House on August 14 by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Other House bills--H. R. 5886, H. R. 5943--are replaced by H. R. 5526.

S. 1483, a companion Senate bill to H. R. 5526, was favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on July 25. The bill was debated on the Senate floor on August 23 and passed over on August 30.

To Protect Rights of United States Vessels on High Seas (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-Fifth Congress, First Session, on H. R. 5526, a bill to amend the act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 883), relating to the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in the territorial waters of foreign countries, April 17, 1957), 80 pp., printed. Presents the text of the bill and the testimony of Government officials, members of Congress, fishery associations, and members of the fishing industry.

FUR-SEAL CONVENTION: Interim convention on conservation of North Pacific fur seals, signed at Washington February 9, 1957, in behalf of Canada, Japan, U. S. S. R., and U. S. (Ex. S. 85th Cong., 1st sess.) was ratified by the Senate on August 8.

HAWAII STATEHOOD: Statehood for Hawaii (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Eighty-Fifth Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 49 and other related bills--H. R. 339, H. R. 628, H. R. 848, H. R. 1243, and H. R. 1246, providing for the admission of Hawaii into the Union, April 8, 9, and 16, 1957) 160 pp., printed. Contains statements submitted during the hearings.

Statehood for Hawaii (Hearings before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, Eighty-Fifth Congress, First Session, on S. 50, a bill to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; and S. 36, a bill to provide for the election of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii by the people of the Territory; for the appointment by the Governor of the justices and judges of the courts of the Territory; and for the formation of a constitutional government by the people of the Territory, April 1 and 2, 1957), 115 pp., printed. Contains statements submitted during the hearings.

Senate Report No. 1164 Part 2; Providing for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union. Minority views to accompany S. 50, 3 pp., printed, August 30, 1957, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 85th Congress, 1st Session. The reasons given for opposing passage of S. 50 were similar to those stated in opposition to S. 49, Alaska statehood.

LOAN FUND FOR FISHERIES: S. 2720 (Magnuson and Payne), to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 in order to increase the authorization for the fisheries loan fund established under such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in the Senate August 6.

Reported with an amendment by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on August 16 (Rept. No. 982). The amendment decreases the additional amount of money requested from \$10 million to \$3 million. Passed by the Senate on August 20 as amended by the Committee. Makes the total amount authorized for this fund \$13 million.

Senate Report No. 982, Increasing Fisheries Loan Fund authorization under Fish and Wildlife Acts of 1956, to accompany S. 2720, 3 pp., printed, August 16, 1957, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Contains a statement of the purpose of the bill and the status of the Fisheries Loan Fund as of August 12, 1957.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DATA: S. Res. 148, expresses the sense of the Senate with respect to the kind of information that ought to be provided by the executive agencies to Congress on proposed land and water development projects. Reported jointly on August 28 by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Senate Committee on Public Works, together with minority views (S. Rept. 1154).

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA: Amendment to international convention for the safety of life at sea, signed at London on June 10, 1948 (Ex. M, 85th Cong. 1st, Sess.) was ratified by the Senate on August 8, 1957. Ratified by the President August 30, 1957.

Senate Executive Report No. 9, Amendment Recommended to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, to accompany Executive M, 2 pp., printed, July 26, 1957, Committee on Foreign Relations, Eighty-Fifth Congress, 1st Session. Gives the purpose of the amendment which is to remove a prohibition against the use of inflatable liferafts on vessels. The removal of this restriction was recommended by the Committee.

SALMON AND HALIBUT PREDATOR BOUNTY: S. 2719 (Magnuson), to provide for the payment of bounties for the control of certain predators on salmon and halibut of the Pacific coast and Alaska; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in the Senate August 6. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay bounties on certain so-called predators reported to prey on salmon and halibut along the Pacific coast and in Alaskan waters. The bounties proposed are: (1) \$10 a ton for unlivvered dogfish sharks, or 10 cents a pound for dogfish livers; (2)

\$20 a ton for lamprey eels taken from the Columbia River and other rivers of the Pacific Coast; and (3) \$40 a ton for hair seals and sea lions. Also authorizes the Secretary to initiate programs of control with respect to beluga whales and other predators of the salmon resources of Alaska, including such fish-eating birds as he determines to be destructive to such resources.

SALMON FISHERIES CONVENTION: Protocol between United States and Canada to the convention for protection, preservation, and extension of sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River System, signed at Washington on May 26, 1930, which protocol was signed at Ottawa on December 28, 1956 (Ex. C, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.) was ratified by the Senate on August 8. The protocol amends the sockeye Salmon Fishery Act of 1947 so as to extend regulatory authority of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission to include pink salmon. The enabling legislation was enacted into law (P. L. 85-102) on July 12, 1957.

SHRIMP AND FISH STUDIES IN TEXAS WATERS: H. R. 9353 (Young), introduced in the House on August 19, a bill to authorize continuing studies of the biology, propagation, catch, and abundance of species of fish and shrimp that are of interest to sport and commercial fishermen in waters adjacent to certain areas in the State of Texas so that appropriate measures for protecting the environment and increasing the abundance of such species of fish and shrimp may be taken; to protect the whooping cranes and the lands upon which it is dependent by the establishment of a wildlife sanctuary in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2886 (Yarborough) introduced in the Senate on August 29 and referred to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar to H. R. 9353.

SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF: H. R. 9427 (Holt), introduced in the House on August 23, a bill to provide a minimum initial program of tax relief for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Six or more similar bills have previously been introduced.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACT: S. 2907 (Kennedy), introduced in the Senate on August 30, a bill to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the United States; to the Committee on Finance. The proposed legislation would be triggered by the escape clause of the Trade Agreement Act of 1951. When the Tariff Commission recommended to the President that a particular industry was being se-

riously affected, the President could either restore tariffs, impose quotas, or do nothing. In the latter event, he would turn the case over to a five-member Trade Adjustment Board, provided for by the bill, which would invoke the provisions of this act to aid the injured parties.

TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM: Administration and Operation of Customs and Tariff Laws and the Trade Agreements Program (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Customs, Tariffs, and Reciprocal Trade Agreements of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 84th Congress, Second Session, Part 4, November 26-December 13, 1956 and December 4-6, 1956), 376 pp., printed. Digests of conferences held in Europe and Japan and statements and documents received. Includes briefing material on tuna submitted to Subcommittee members in Japan; a summary of the statement of the Vice Director of the Japanese Fisheries Agency; statements by the Japanese Ministers of Foreign Trade and Industry and International Trade and Industry; memoranda submitted by the Japanese tuna packing industry.

TUNA IMPORT ACT: S. 2734 (Magnuson and Kuchel), introduced in the Senate on August 8, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to regulate the importation of all tuna commodities with equivalence to the Committee on Finance. H. R. 9237 (King), H. R. 9244 (Wilson) and H. R. 9243 (Utt), are similar bills introduced in the House on August 13 and referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill to be known as "The Tuna Import Act of 1958," would establish quotas on both frozen and canned tuna and proportion the domestic market between the United States and Japan catches. Tariffs are provided for different volumes of frozen tuna and establishes the tariff on canned tuna in brine at the same level as the tariff on canned tuna in oil, and brings the tariff on cooked tuna loins and discs to an equivalent tariff level.

WHALING CONVENTION: Protocol to international convention for regulation of whaling, signed at Washington on December 2, 1946, which protocol was signed at Washington on November 19, 1956, for U. S. and 16 other governments (Ex. E, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.) was ratified by the Senate on August 8.

Senate Executive Rept. No. 8, Protocol to the International Convention for the regulation of whaling, to accompany Executive E, 11 pp., printed, July 26, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Describes the purpose and background of the protocol and committee action and recommendations. The protocol would amend article II to include helicopters within the framework of the regulations and article V pertaining to "methods of inspection" to add a neutral observer to each factoryship.

