

Committee for Reciprocity Information

VIEWS SOUGHT ON RENEGOTIATION OF CERTAIN TARIFF CONCESSIONS:

The United States Committee for Reciprocity Information requested submission of views in connection with United States participation in tariff negotiations arising from the desire of Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Greece, and the Union of South Africa to modify or withdraw certain tariff concessions made under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). No fishery products were included in the list of concessions which the countries indicated a desire to withdraw or modify.

The countries listed are among those which have expressed a desire to avail themselves of the opportunity, on January 1, 1958, to modify or withdraw concessions in their schedules to the General Agreement. In these negotiations new concessions may be granted by the country proposing the modification or withdrawal. Another possible result may be withdrawal or upward adjustment, by the countries adversely affected, of concessions of a value substantially equivalent to the concession modified or withdrawn.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information invited the submission of views regarding concessions which the United States might seek from the respective countries as compensation, as well as views concerning possible upward adjustment in United States rates of duty on commodities which are now the subject of concessions in the General Agreement.

Views were to be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information by October 7, 1957.

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Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FISHERY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDS ALLOTTED TO STATES AND TERRITORIES:

The following allotments of Federal funds have been made to the various states and territories for vocational education in the fishery industry and distributive occupations under Section 2 of Public Law 1027, 84th Congress, 2nd Session. The original Act, authorized an annual appropriation of \$375,000, but only \$228,000 was appropriated for this program. The fisheries vocational training program is under the direction of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The State Vocational Director of the individual states will be responsible for developing the programs felt to be most beneficial to the commercial fishing industry. Each state and territory will contribute an equal amount to match the Federal funds.

Congress did not provide funds for Section 1 of the fishery education bill (Payne bill) which called for Federal grants to the colleges for fishery educational facilities.

The following are the allotments of federal funds to States and territories: Alabama \$1,618, Arkansas \$593, California \$37,301, Connecticut \$707, Delaware \$5,586, Florida \$11,286, Georgia \$3,648, Illinois \$1,368, Iowa \$1,505, Louisiana \$15,116, Maine \$14,455, Maryland \$9,257, Massachusetts \$20,292, Michigan \$1,801, Minnesota \$821, Mississippi \$4,378, New Jersey \$10,214, New York \$7,957, North Carolina \$6,384, Ohio \$1,437, Oregon \$4,195, Pennsylvania \$1,482, Rhode Island \$2,485, South Carolina \$1,618, Tennessee \$730, Texas \$10,009, Virginia \$13,087, Washington

\$13,612, Alaska \$20,429, Hawaii \$1,642, Puerto Rico \$1,528.

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FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

EFFECTIVE DATE CONFIRMED ON CANNED TUNA ORDER FOR IDENTITY AND FILL-OF-CONTAINER:

An order confirming the effective date for the standard of fill-of-container for canned tuna and postponing the putting into effect of parts of the definition and standard of identity for canned tuna was published in the Federal Register

of August 29, 1957, by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. The order stated that regulations establishing a definition and standard of identity for canned tuna as published in the Federal Register of February 13, 1957, shall go into effect February 13, 1958, except for certain provisions which have been stayed pending further hearings. The order as it appeared in the Federal Register follows:



TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Subchapter B—Food and Food Products

PART 37—FISH; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; STANDARDS OF FILL OF CONTAINER

ORDER CONFIRMING EFFECTIVE DATE FOR STANDARD OF FILL OF CONTAINER FOR CANNED TUNA AND STAYING EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTS OF DEFINITION AND STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR CANNED TUNA

In the matter of adopting a definition and standard of identity and a standard of fill of container for canned tuna:

An order ruling on proposals to adopt a definition and standard of identity (§ 37.1) and a standard of fill of container (§ 37.3) for canned tuna was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 13, 1957 (22 F. R. 892). Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 701 (e), 52 Stat. 1055, 70 Stat. 919; 21 U. S. C. 371 (e)) the order notified persons who would be adversely affected that they could file written objections to the order showing how they would be adversely affected, specifying with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable, stating grounds for the objections, and requesting a public hearing on the objections. A number of written communications were submitted in response to the notice. Communications meeting the provisions of section 701 (e) of the act objected to the requirement in the identity standard that the words "in water" be included in the name of the food when water is used as the packing medium. Other communications meeting the provisions of section 701 (e) of the act objected to the requirement in the identity standard calling for label declaration of tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3 as "dark tuna." It will be necessary to hold a public hearing on whether the words

"in water" are to be included in the name of the food when water is used as the packing medium and what label declaration shall be used to designate tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3.

Some communications were received which failed to comply with section 701 (e) of the act and accordingly they do not have the effect of objections within the meaning of that section—that is, they do not require staying the effectiveness of any provisions of standards promulgated by the order and they do not raise issues for a hearing. A number of persons filed objections requesting that various species of fish be included in the class known as tuna. Evaluation of these objections shows that all the species mentioned in the objections (except for a request to include bonito) are already included in the standard as tuna, under different names. Since the fish referred to are already included, those filing objections have shown no adverse effect, and a hearing upon such objections would serve no useful purpose. The person requesting that bonito be classed as tuna did not request a public hearing, nor did he show reasonable grounds for classifying bonito as tuna. For these reasons, the objections concerning the species of fish classified as tuna will not operate to stay the effectiveness of that portion of the order and no hearing will be held concerning what fish will be classified as tuna.

No communications were filed objecting to provisions of the fill of container standard for canned tuna (§ 37.3), published in the FEDERAL REGISTER February 13, 1957 (22 F. R. 892), and the order promulgating those regulations became effective August 13, 1957.

The order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 13, 1957, announced that the effective date for the definition and standard of identity for canned tuna (§ 37.1) would be one year after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and that the effective date for the standard of fill of container for canned tuna (§ 37.3) would be 90 days after publication in the

FEDERAL REGISTER. An order which was published May 2, 1957 (22 F. R. 3106), extended the effective date for the standard of fill of container for canned tuna to August 13, 1957.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U. S. C. 341, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (22 F. R. 1045); *It is ordered*, That:

The regulations establishing a definition and standard of identity for canned tuna (§ 37.1) as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 13, 1957 (22 F. R. 892), shall go into effect on February 13, 1958, except as to the provisions stayed as follows:

The provision of the definition and standard of identity for canned tuna (§ 37.1), requiring that the words "in water" are to be included in the name of the food when water is used as the packing medium and the requirement for label declaration of tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3 as "dark tuna" are stayed to the extent that they would cause to be deemed to be misbranded under section 403 (g) of the act canned tuna that in all respects except as to these labeling provisions complies with the definition and standard of identity. This stay shall continue until final action is taken, disposing of the objections after public hearing thereon.

Notice of a public hearing to receive evidence on the provisions of the identity standard which were stayed by the filing of objections will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055 as amended; 21 U. S. C. 371. Interpret or apply sec. 401, 52 Stat. 1046; 21 U. S. C. 341)

Dated: August 23, 1957.

[SEAL]

JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner
of Food and Drugs.

NOTE: SEE ALSO COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, APRIL 1957, P. 61.

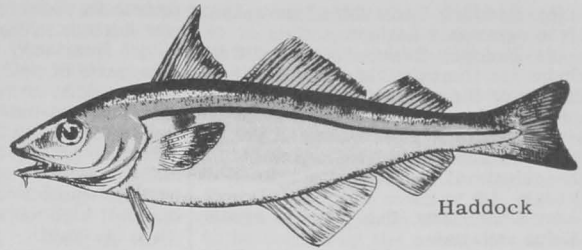


Department of the Interior

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

NORTH ATLANTIC HADDOCK AND COD FISHERIES REGULATIONS REVISED:

Revised regulations governing the taking of haddock within Subarea 5 of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean by trawl fishermen under the jurisdiction of the United States were published in the September 18 Federal Register and became



Haddock

effective on October 1. The regulations as they appeared in the Federal Register follow:

TITLE 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service,
Department of the InteriorSubchapter I—Northwest Atlantic Commercial
Fisheries

PART 155—HADDOCK AND COD FISHERIES

Basis and purpose. At its Fifth Annual Meeting held in Ottawa, Canada, June 6–11, 1955, the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, a body created pursuant to Article II of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington, D. C., under date of February 8, 1949, adopted a proposal amending a proposal previously adopted by the Commission in which it had been recommended that the Contracting Governments take appropriate action to prohibit the taking of haddock in Sub-area 5 of the Convention Area with a trawl net having a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches.

Under the terms of the proposal adopted at its Fifth Annual Meeting the Commission's earlier proposal was so amended as to recommend that all Contracting Governments prohibit the taking of cod, as well as haddock, in Sub-area 5 of the Convention Area with a trawl net having a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches. In the amended proposal the restrictions on the mesh size of a net are stated in terms of a trawl net constructed of manila twine, with the provision that when trawl nets other than manila are used they shall have a selectivity equivalent to that of a four and one-half inch manila trawl net. The amended proposal also modified the Commission's previously adopted recommendation that all Contracting Governments restrict the nature and extent of the protective covering (chafing gear) which might be used to reduce and prevent damage to trawl nets used in taking haddock and cod.

At all times since the initial adoption by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries at its meeting held in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada, June 30–July 9, 1952, of a proposal recommending a mesh size restriction for the taking of haddock in Sub-area 5, the Commission's proposals have limited the exemptions to the restriction to persons taking haddock for the purposes of scientific investigation or to persons having in possession on board a vessel haddock in amounts less than five

thousand pounds or ten percent by weight of all fish on board such vessel, whichever is larger. At its Sixth Annual Meeting held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, June 11–15, 1956, the Commission so amended the proposal adopted at its Fifth Annual Meeting as to provide for an alternative to the "five thousand pound-ten percent" exemption per fishing trip applicable to the taking of haddock and cod in Sub-area 5. Under the alternative provided by the Commission's amended proposal all Contracting Governments may also exempt from the mesh size restriction any person who does not catch, in any period of twelve months, haddock or cod in quantities in excess of ten percent for each species of all the trawl-caught fish taken by such persons during such period of twelve months.

Acceptance of the proposal adopted at the Commission's Fifth Annual Meeting, as amended by the Commission at its Sixth Annual Meeting, was completed by the Governments of the United States and Canada on November 26, 1956. Accordingly, in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, the proposal as adopted and amended entered into force with respect to all Contracting Governments on March 26, 1957.

In accordance with section 4 (a) of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950, a proposed revision of existing regulations designed to implement the Commission's proposals, as described above, was submitted to the Advisory Committee to the United States Commissioners on the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries on March 5, 1957, at which time the proposed revised regulations received the approval, in principle, of the Advisory Committee.

By notice of proposed rule making published on May 30, 1957 (22 F. R. 3797), the public was invited to participate in the adoption of proposed amendments to these regulations by submitting written data, views, or arguments to the Commissioner, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C., within a period of thirty days from the publication of the notice. Consideration having been given to all pertinent data received in response to the notice, the part headnote is revised to read as set forth above and the regulations appearing below are adopted to replace Part 155—Haddock Provisions:

- Sec.
155.1 Meaning of terms.
155.2 Registration certificates.
155.3 Restrictions on fishing gear.
155.4 Temporary suspension of registration certificates.

155.5 Certain persons and vessels exempted.

AUTHORITY: §§ 155.1 to 155.5 issued under sec. 7, 64 Stat. 1069; 16 U. S. C. 986.

§ 155.1 *Meaning of terms.* When used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section.

(a) *Convention area.* All waters, except territorial waters, bounded by a line beginning at a point on the coast of Rhode Island in 71°40' west longitude; thence due south to 39°00' north latitude; thence due east to 42°00' west longitude; thence due north to 59°00' north latitude; thence due west to 44°00' west longitude; thence due north to the coast of Greenland; thence along the west coast of Greenland to 78°10' north latitude; thence southward to a point in 75°00' north latitude and 73°30' west longitude; thence along a rhumb line to a point in 69°00' north latitude and 59°00' west longitude; thence due south to 61°00' north latitude; thence due west to 64°30' west longitude; thence due south to the coast of Labrador; thence in a southerly direction along the coast of Labrador to the southern terminus of its boundary with Quebec; thence in a westerly direction along the coast of Quebec, and in an easterly and southerly direction along the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Island to Cabot Strait; thence along the coasts of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to the point of beginning.

(b) *Regulatory area.* That portion of the Convention area, including all waters except territorial waters, bounded by a line beginning at the terminus of the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada in Grand Manan Channel at a point in 44°46'35.34" north latitude, 66°54'11.23" west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 43°50' north latitude; thence due west to the Meridian of 67°40' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 42°20' north latitude; thence due east to a point in 66° west longitude; thence along a rhumb line in a southeasterly direction to a point in 42° north latitude; 65°40' west longitude; thence due south to the parallel of 39° north latitude; thence due west to the Meridian of 71°40' west longitude; thence due north to a point three miles off the coast of the State of Rhode Island; thence along the coasts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine at a distance of three miles to the point of beginning.

(c) *Haddock*. Any fish of the species *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*.

(d) *Haddock fishing*. Means and includes (1) the catching, taking, or fishing for or the attempted catching, taking, or fishing for fish of the species *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*; and (2) the outfitting and departure of a vessel for or the return of a vessel from haddock fishing.

(e) *Cod*. Any fish of the species *Gadus callarias*.

(f) *Cod fishing*. Means and includes (1) the catching, taking, or fishing for or the attempted catching, taking, or fishing for fish of the species *Gadus callarias*; and (2) the outfitting and departure of a vessel for or the return of a vessel from cod fishing.

(g) *Fishing vessel*. Every kind, type, or description of watercraft subject to the jurisdiction of the United States used in or outfitted for catching or processing fish or transporting fish from fishing grounds.

(h) *Trawl net*. Any large bag net dragged in the sea by a vessel or vessels for the purpose of taking fish.

(i) *Cod end*. The bag-like extension attached to the after end of the belly of the trawl net and used to retain the catch.

§ 155.2 *Registration certificates*. (a) Unless permitted to do so by § 155.5, after October 1, 1957, no person shall engage in haddock fishing or cod fishing within the regulatory area, nor shall any person possess, transport or deliver by means of any fishing vessel haddock or cod taken within such area except under a registration certificate issued and in force in conformity with the provisions of this part.

(b) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel may obtain without charge a registration certificate by furnishing, on a form to be supplied by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, information specifying the names and addresses of the owner and operator of the vessel, the name, official number and home port of the vessel, and the period for which the registration certificate is desired. The form shall be submitted, in duplicate, to the Regional Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Boston, Massachusetts, who shall grant the registration certificate for the duration specified by the applicant in the form but in no event to extend beyond the end of the calendar year during which the registration certificate is issued. New registration certificates shall similarly be issued to replace expired, lost or mutilated certificates. An application for replacement of an expiring registration certificate shall be made in like manner as the original application not later than ten days prior to the expiration date of the expiring certificate.

(c) The registration certificate issued by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be carried at all times on board the vessel for which it is issued and such certificate, the vessel, its gear and equipment shall at all times be subject to inspection for the purposes of this part by officers authorized to enforce the provisions of this part.

§ 155.3 *Restrictions on fishing gear*. (a) No person shall possess at any time

on board a vessel for which a registration certificate is in force, or use or attempt to use from such vessel, a trawl net or nets, parts of nets, or netting of manila twine having a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches as defined in this section, nor a trawl net or nets, parts of nets, or netting of material other than manila twine unless it shall have a selectivity equivalent to that of a four and one-half inch manila trawl net.

(b) As used in this section, the term "mesh size of less than four and one-half inches" shall mean: (1) With respect to any part of the net except the cod end, the average size of any twenty consecutive meshes in any row located at least ten meshes from the side lacings measured when wet after use; and (2) with respect to the cod end, the average size of any row of meshes running the length of the cod end located at least ten meshes from the side lacings, measured when wet after use, or, at the option of the user, a cod end which has been approved, in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, by an authorized employee of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as having a mesh size when dry before use equivalent to not less than four and one-half inches when wet after use.

(c) All measurements of meshes when wet after use shall be made by the insertion into such meshes under pressure of not less than ten nor more than fifteen pounds of a flat wedge-shaped gauge having a taper of two inches in eight inches and a thickness of three thirty-seconds of an inch.

(d) For the purpose of approving a dry cod end before use, as contemplated by paragraph (b) of this section, the average mesh size of such cod end shall be determined by measuring the length of any single row of meshes running the length of the cod end, parallel to the long axis of the cod end and located at least ten meshes from the side lacings, when stretched under a tension of two hundred pounds, and dividing the length by the number of meshes in such row: *Provided*, That not more than ten percent of the meshes in such row shall be more than one-half inch smaller when measured between knot centers than the average of the row. A cod end so measured which is constructed of one of the twines and is of not less than the average mesh size specified in the table below for such twine may be approved for haddock fishing or cod fishing by any authorized employee of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries by the attachment to such cod end of an appropriate seal. The omission from the table of one or more specifications of twines shall not preclude the continued use of cod ends constructed from such twines where the cod ends received approval pursuant to the provisions of this part as the same were in effect between the dates of January 1, 1954, and October 24, 1956.

Twine:	Average mesh size
4-ply 45-yard manilla, double strand.	4.625 inches (4 5/8").
4-ply 50-yard manilla, double strand.	5.625 inches (5 5/8").
4-ply 75-yard manilla, double strand.	5.625 inches (5 5/8").
4-ply 80-yard manilla, double strand.	5.500 inches (5 1/2").
120-thread cotton-----	4.250 inches (4 1/4").

No. 1000 braided nylon cargo netting, single strand (43 yd. per lb.).

No. 400-550 braided nylon parachute cord, single strand.

(e) The alteration, defacement or reuse of any seal affixed to a cod end in accordance with this section is prohibited.

(f) The repair, alteration or other modification of a cod end to which a seal has been affixed in accordance with this section shall invalidate such seal and such cod end shall not thereafter be deemed to be approved for haddock fishing or cod fishing. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall preclude the continued use at the option of the user of a cod end having an invalidated seal affixed thereto if such cod end after repair, alteration or other modification does not have a mesh size of less than four and one-half inches as defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(g) For the purposes of this section, a cod end constructed of twine other than manila and not subject to approval and certification when measured dry before use as provided in paragraph (d) of this section shall be deemed to have a selectivity equivalent to that of a four and one-half inch manila trawl net if such cod end has a mesh size of not less than four and one-half inches when measured wet after use in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(h) The use in haddock fishing or cod fishing within the regulatory area of any device or method which will obstruct the meshes of the trawl net or which otherwise will have the effect of diminishing the size of said meshes is prohibited: *Provided*, That (1) a protective covering of canvas, netting, or other material may be attached to the underside of the cod end only of the net to reduce and prevent damage and (2) a rectangular piece of netting may be attached to the upper side of the cod end only of the net to reduce and prevent damage so long as the netting attached to the upper side of the cod end conforms to the following conditions:

(i) Such netting shall not have a mesh size less than that specified in this section. For the purposes of this paragraph, the required four and one-half inch mesh size when measured wet after use shall be deemed to be the average of the measurements of twenty consecutive meshes in a series across the netting, such measurements to be made with a like gauge inserted into the meshes as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Such netting may be fastened to the cod end of the trawl net only along the forward and lateral edges of the netting and at no other place in the netting.

(iii) Such netting shall not exceed sixteen meshes in length counted parallel to the long axis of the cod end and the width of the netting shall be at least one and one-half times the width of the area of the cod end which is covered; such widths to be measured at right angles to the long axis of the cod end.

§ 155.4 *Temporary suspension of registration certificates*. (a) The owner or operator of any fishing vessel which

is proposed to be used in haddock fishing or cod fishing beyond the limits of the regulatory area or is proposed to be used in fishing within such area for species of fish other than haddock or cod, may obtain a temporary suspension of the registration certificate issued for such vessel for the specified period during which such nonregulated fishing is to be conducted.

(b) Temporary suspension of registration certificates shall be granted upon oral or written request, specifying the period of suspension desired, by an authorized officer of the State of Maine or of the State of Massachusetts or by an authorized officer of any one of the following agencies: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Coast Guard, Bureau of Customs, Post Office Department. Such officer shall make appropriate endorsement on the certificate evidencing the duration of its suspension.

§ 155.5 *Certain persons and vessels exempted.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, nothing contained in §§ 155.2 to 155.4 shall apply to:

(a) Any person or vessel authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to engage in haddock fishing or cod fishing for scientific purposes.

(b) Any vessel documented as a common carrier by the Government of the United States and engaged exclusively in the carriage of freight and passengers.

(c) Any person who in the course of taking fish other than haddock or cod, takes and possesses a quantity of haddock or cod not exceeding five thousand pounds for each, or ten percent by weight for each, of all fish on board the vessel from which the fishing is conducted, whichever is the greater.

(d) Any person who does not take, in any period of twelve months, haddock or cod in quantities in excess of ten percent by weight for each of said species, of all the trawl-caught fish taken by such person in such period of twelve months. Any person desiring to avail himself of the exemption provided in this paragraph shall first obtain a certificate of exemption and shall comply with the following conditions:

(1) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel proposed to be operated under the exemption authorized in this paragraph

may obtain without charge a certificate of exemption by furnishing, on a form to be supplied by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, information specifying the name and address of the owner and operator of the vessel and the name, official number, and the home port of the vessel. Each such application must be accompanied by a written statement, certified by the applicant to be correct, listing by weight, species, and catch by month, the total quantities of all fish taken, by means of the vessel to be exempted, during a period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of application. The application form and the certified statement shall be submitted, in duplicate, to the Regional Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Boston, Massachusetts, who shall grant a certificate of exemption valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue and authorizing during such period the use of the vessel for which issued in the taking of haddock or cod within the regulatory area without regard to the registration requirements and restrictions on fishing gear imposed, respectively, by §§ 155.2 and 155.3, so long as the vessel and its fishing gear are not used to take haddock or cod in quantities in excess of ten percent by weight for each species of all the trawl-caught fish taken by means of such vessel during the 12-month period covered by the certificate. Duplicate certificates of exemption shall be issued to replace lost or mutilated certificates. An application for renewal of an expiring certificate of exemption shall be made in like manner as the original application not later than 15 days prior to the expiration date of the expiring certificate, but no renewal shall be granted if it is determined by said Regional Director that the vessel for which a renewal is sought was used to take quantities of haddock or cod in excess of the allowable percentages during the 12-month period covered by the expiring certificate of exemption.

(2) The certificate of exemption issued by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be carried at all times on board the vessel for which it is issued, and such certificate, the vessel, its gear and equipment, and records pertaining to the catches of fish made by means of

such vessel shall at all times be subject to inspection for the purposes of this part by any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this part.

(3) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel for which a certificate of exemption is in force shall furnish on a form supplied by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, immediately following the delivery or sale of a catch of fish made by means of such vessel, a report, certified to be correct by the owner or operator, listing separately by species and weight the total quantities of all fish so sold or delivered. Such reports shall be delivered or mailed, in duplicate, to the said Regional Director.

(4) The owner or operator of a fishing vessel for which a certificate of exemption is in force, who proposes to use such vessel in fishing primarily for haddock or cod during any period of time within the 12-month period covered by the certificate, may obtain a temporary suspension of such certificate in like manner as provided in § 155.4 and may make application to engage in fishing for haddock or cod under a registration certificate as provided in § 155.2. Any haddock or cod taken by means of a vessel for which a registration certificate is in force and by means of haddock fishing or cod fishing conducted in conformity with the restrictions on fishing gear prescribed by § 155.3 shall be excluded from the total of all trawl-caught fish taken during the applicable 12-month period when computing the ratio of haddock or cod to the trawl-caught fish taken during such period. For the purposes of computing the quantities of haddock or cod so to be excluded, the owner or operator of a fishing vessel covered by a suspended certificate of exemption and taking haddock or cod while operating under a registration certificate shall submit catch reports in like manner as provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

The foregoing revision of Part 155 shall become effective on October 1, 1957.

Issued at Washington, D. C., and dated September 6, 1957.

HATFIELD CHILSON,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 57-7627; Filed, Sept. 17, 1957;
8:45 a. m.]

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, OCTOBER 1957, PP. 37-36.



Treasury Department

NEW CUSTOMS VALUATION TO APPLY TO MOST FISHERY IMPORTS:

The Treasury Department, on August 23, 1957, published in the Federal Register a preliminary list of articles which, when imported into the United States, will continue to be valued for customs purposes under the applicable provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930

rather than under the new valuation provisions of the Customs Simplification Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 943) when these become effective.

Fishery items included in the preliminary list were: sodium alginate; seaweed extract, manufactured; fishing line composed of nylon; cord floats for fish nets; aluminum trawl floats; knotless leaders, tapered, made of synthetic

monofilament; fishing spoons; and fishing swivels.

Pursuant to the Customs Simplification Act, within 60 days of the publication of this preliminary list, interested parties may present reasons for their belief that specified additions should be made to the list. The preliminary list, with any additions thereto as may be substantiated, will be published as a final list. Thirty days following publication of the final list, all articles not on the final list will be appraised under the new provisions. Articles on the final list will continue to be appraised under the old law.

Accordingly, the new valuation procedure will subsequently apply to United States imports of all fishery items and fishery products not listed which are dutiable on the basis of value (ad valorem and compound duty merchandise). It should be noted that on the basis of the list published in the Federal Register by far the great majority of fishery imports assessed on ad valorem duty will be affected. Under the new procedure export value (the usual wholesale value in the foreign market for trade with the United States) will become the primary basis for determining the dutiable value. On the old basis, the higher of two values--the export value or foreign value (the usual wholesale value in the foreign market for home consumption)--was used in valuing shipments for duty purposes.

By statute, any imported article must be valued under provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 if the dutiable value would be reduced under the new procedure by 5 percent or more of the average value at which such articles were actually appraised during fiscal year 1954.

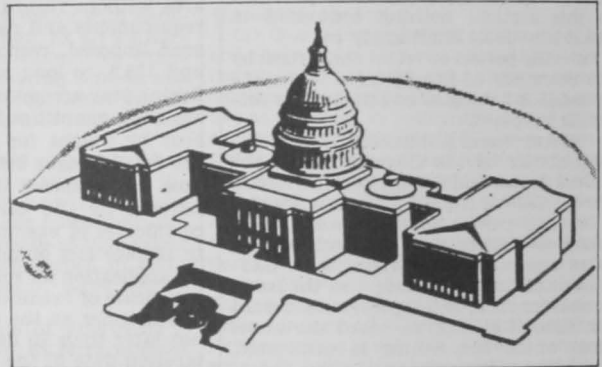
Interested parties had 60 days from August 23 in which to present reasons for their belief that the dutiable value of any imported articles not specified on the list would be reduced by 5 percent or more under the new appraisal procedures established by the Act. Articles proposed will be given consideration and if substantiated by investigation will be added to the list

which will then be published as a final list. The procedures for presentation of information were published in the Federal Register of August 20.



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 committees,



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

Most of the actions during the latter part of the First Session were reported in the Commercial Fisheries Review of October 1957, pp. 42-45. However, the following actions were overlooked and are being reported to complete the history of those bills of direct or indirect interest to fisheries reported upon in past issues of the Review.

ALASKA FISHERIES RESOURCES CONSERVATION; House Report No. 1197: Facilitating the Conduct of Fishing Operations in the Territory of Alaska, to accompany H. R. 9280, 3 pp., printed, August 19, 1957, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Contains a summary of Committee actions; discusses the purpose of the bill and changes in existing law; also presents a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife. (Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1957, p. 42.)

ANTIDUMPING ACT OF 1921: H. R. 6006, 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; passed by the House on August 29 with amendments. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance on August 30.

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 President on August 30, 1957.

HAWAII STATEHOOD: Senate Report No. 1164 Part I, Providing for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, to accompany S. 50, 70 pp., printed, August 29, 1957, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Contains the purpose of the bill, major provisions of the bill and how they apply to the facts in Ha-

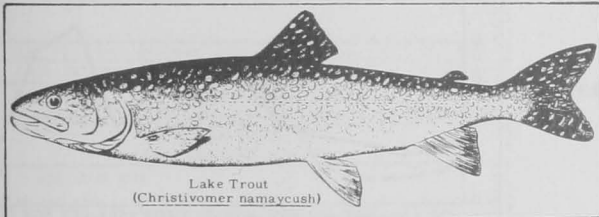
waii, historical and general background, reasons for statehood, readiness for statehood, arguments against statehood, and among other subjects a procedure for admitting the State of Hawaii into the Union. Also included are Executive Department reports on statehood for Hawaii, changes that would be necessary in the United States Code, and an appendix.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA: Executive M, an amendment to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, together with a proposal for amendment originated with the Government of United Kingdom and contained in a memo dated London, May 1955. Reported August 15 to the House by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (H. Rept. 1179). Referred to the Whole House on the State of the Union.



LAKE TROUT FISHERIES

Lake trout are so widely dispersed in their environment that dense populations or high production in any given water are unusual. In inland waters the average annual catch by sport fishing seldom exceeds 1 pound per surface acre and the farflung commercial fishery of the upper Great Lakes has produced an average of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre per year.



Lake Trout
(*Christivomer namaycush*)

land lakes has been shown to occur as a result of angling alone. Most sport fishing is by trolling at considerable depths (50 to 200 feet, depending on the character of the fishing grounds) with copper or silver spoons, spinners, or live bait.

The upper Great Lakes area was the major center for commercial production of lake trout for many years. Fish tugs were operated out of most port cities and towns lining the shores. Gill nets accounted for more than 70 percent of the production and set-hooks were next in importance; impounding nets, commercial trolling, and other methods combined yielded only about 5 percent of the total commercial catch. In the 10-year-period 1931-1940 (before the sea lamprey had decimated the stocks) the average annual production in the upper Great Lakes was 14.7 million pounds (worth more than \$7 million at present prices). Of this total, Lake Michigan produced 36 percent, Lake Huron 34 percent, and Lake Superior 30 percent. Forty-two percent of the total catch was landed in Michigan ports, 33 percent in Ontario, 19 in Wisconsin, 3 in Minnesota, 2 in Illinois, and 1 percent in Indiana.

In addition to the Great Lakes, lake trout are caught commercially in Great Slave Lake, Lake Nipigon, and other large inland lakes of Canada.

--Fishery Leaflet 441, The Lake Trout
(Salvelinus namaycush), August 1957.