



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Committee for Reciprocity Information

### CONSULTATIONS WITH COUNTRIES IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS ON IM- PORTS FOR BALANCE-OF-PAY- MENTS REASONS UNDER GATT:

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued notice on February 12 that the views of interested parties are requested in connection with the forthcoming consultations with certain countries parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which maintain restrictions on imports for balance-of-payments reasons.

The consultations under Article XII of the Agreement (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A34) will afford an opportunity to review with each consulting country its financial situation and discuss the possibilities for further relaxation of the level of import restrictions and practices that have proved especially burdensome for United States exporters. These restrictions must be progressively relaxed as conditions improve and eliminated when conditions no longer justify their use.

The consultations will begin in Geneva in June with the following countries: Sweden, Denmark, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Austria, Germany, and France, and in October with these countries: Turkey, Finland, Brazil, Australia, Union of South Africa, Japan, United Kingdom, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ceylon, Pakistan, and New Zealand.

United States firms and organizations having an interest in the export trade may have pertinent information on the restrictions and their effects that will be useful to the United States Government in these consultations. The following types of information are sought:

1. Information indicating discrimination in the treatment of goods available from the United States as compared with the treatment afforded similar goods from other countries with convertible currencies;
2. Information indicating that trade is being restrained by complex or arbitrary licensing procedures or lack of adequate information available to traders regarding import regulations;
3. Information indicating that reasonable access to a traditional foreign market has not been restored for a particular commodity even though the country concerned has substantially relaxed its restrictions on imports in general;
4. Information indicating that the long-standing application of import restrictions by a country on a particular product has been accompanied by the growth of uneconomic output of that product within the country;
5. Information indicating that loss of foreign markets as a result of import restrictions has been responsible for a contraction of production or employment in an industry in the United States.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information is an interagency group within the United States Government which collects the views of interested persons regarding trade agreement matters. The Committee consists of representatives from the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Interior, and the United States Tariff Commission.

Written statements were to be submitted no later than March 29, 1957, concerning those countries consulting in June and no later than July 31 for those consulting in October.

## Department of the Interior

### U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE APPOINTMENTS:

The promotion of Daniel H. Janzen, A Regional Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to the post of Director of the Service's new Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, was announced on February 8 by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

Janzen will replace John L. Farley, Acting Director, whose resignation was accepted by Secretary Seaton. Janzen began his new duties immediately. Secretary Seaton said an announcement will be made shortly on the appointment of a director for the separate Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Both Bureau Chiefs will act under the direction of Ross L. Leffler, recently named as Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.

Janzen has been with the Federal Government since 1929, when he joined the staff of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. When the Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries were consolidated in 1940 to form the Fish and Wildlife Service, Janzen continued with the Service. He became Assistant Regional Director of Region 3 in 1940 and in July of 1946 he was named head of that Region. Headquarters for Region 3 are in Minneapolis, Minn.

"Career personnel are being selected to head this new organization and will be relied upon to carry out the dynamic new national fish and wildlife conservation program which is now being developed," Secretary Seaton said, "to meet the future's challenging needs."

The promotion of additional career employees to key posts in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was announced February 12, by Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Ross L. Leffler of the Department of the Interior.

Abram V. Tunison, Chief of the Branch of Game-Fish and Hatcheries, was named Assistant Director for Fisheries, and Lansing A. Parker, Assistant Chief of the Branch of Federal Aid, Assistant Director for Wildlife.

Staff appointments in the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife were also announced by Secretary Leffler. Dr. O. Lloyd Meehan, who has been Assistant to the Director, Technical Staff Services, was named Director of the Office of Program Review, and Robert A. Wells, also Assistant to the Director, was named Director of the Office of Information.

All of these appointments are effective on March 1.

From 1932 to 1944, Tunison was employed by the New York State Conservation Department as a junior aquatic biologist at Cortland, N. Y., conducting research into trout nutrition and "in-service" training for fish culturists and hatchery superintendents. He transferred to the employ of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1944 as a fish management technician at the same station which is cooperatively operated by the Service, New York, and Cornell. On December 3, 1945, he was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Branch of Game-Fish and Hatcheries and transferred to the central office. He was promoted to Chief of the Branch in 1954.

Parker from 1940 to 1943 was with the Minnesota Division of Fish and Game, first directing game research and then coordinating the Federal Aid program. He was with the Rubber Development Corporation of the R. F. C. in Brazil during 1943-1944 and then after six more months with the Minnesota Division of Fish and Game, handling the Federal Aid program, he joined the Fish and Wildlife Service staff as a land acquisition and development specialist in the Federal Aid Branch. He was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Branch in 1948.

Meehan joined the staff of the old Bureau of Fisheries as a biologist in 1930. Stationed mostly in southern States, he conducted research into pond-fish propagation, lake management, and ecology of waters until he was transferred to the central office, then in Chicago as Assistant Chief of the Division of Fish Culture, later the Branch of Game-Fish and Hatcheries, of which he became Chief in 1945. In 1954, he was promoted to the position of Assistant to the Director, Technical Staff Services.

Wells, a newspaperman and conservation columnist with the Watertown (New York) Times, joined the staff of the State of New York Conservation Department, of which he was Secretary from 1946 to 1955. For more than 20 years active in conservation in New York, he was one of the organizers of the Northeastern Waterfowl Association and the Joint Waterfowl Committee of the Atlantic Flyway. He was formerly vice chairman of the National Waterfowl Council. He joined the staff of the Fish and Wildlife Service as an Assistant to the Director in 1955.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS INSTRUCTED TO APPRAISE ENTRIES OF FROZEN TUNA:

The Treasury Department has instructed Bureau of Customs field officers to appraise entries of Japanese frozen tuna without regard to any question of dumping, according to a March 1 news release from that Agency. These instructions were issued after a determination under the Antidumping Act that sales of tuna in the United States had not been made and were not likely to be made at less than fair value.

Early in December the Treasury Department had instructed Customs field officers to withhold appraisal of entries of frozen whole albacore tuna from Japan pending investigation to determine whether the tuna was being sold in the United States at less than fair value.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JANUARY 1957, P. 88.

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GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1957:

The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch) fillets and steaks for calendar year 1957 is 37,375,636 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in the February 16 Federal Register. Divided

into quarterly quotas this means that 9,343,909 pounds of groundfish fillets during each quarter may be imported at the  $1\frac{7}{8}$  cents-per-pound rate of duty, and any imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound.

Table 1 - Reduced-Tariff-Rate Import Quota for Fresh and Frozen Groundfish Fillets and Steaks, 1951-57

1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
(Million Pounds)						
37.4	35.2	35.4	34.0	33.9	31.5	29.3

The reduced-rate import quota for 1957 is 6.2 percent higher than the 1956 quota of 35,196,575 pounds. From 1951 to 1957, the quantity of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of  $1\frac{7}{8}$  cents a pound has increased 27.6 percent.

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including the fillet blocks and slabs used in the manufacture of fish sticks) for the three years (1954-1956) preceding 1957 was 249,170,904 pounds, calculated in accordance with the proviso to item 717 (b) of Part I, Schedule XX, of

Table 2 - United States Aggregate Apparent Annual Consumption of Fresh and Frozen Groundfish Fillets and Steaks

3-Year Period	Quantity (Million Lbs.)
1954-56 . . . . .	249.2
1953-55 . . . . .	234.6
1952-54 . . . . .	236.2
1951-53 . . . . .	226.3

the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802). The proviso states that the import quota for any current calendar year shall be 15,000,000 pounds or 15 percent of the average aggregate apparent consumption in the three years preceding the current year, whichever is greater. The tariff item in summarized form is: "Fish, fresh, or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: Cod, haddock, pollock, cusk, and rosefish (ocean perch)." Fillet blocks and slabs for making fish sticks are also included under this category.



Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks for the three-year period of 1953-55 was 234,643,830 pounds, substantially less than the average annual consumption of 249,170,904 pounds for the three-year period of 1954-56.

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#### UNITED STATES CANNED IN BRINE TUNA IMPORTS IN 1957 UNDER QUOTA PROVISIO:

The quantity of tuna canned in brine which may be imported into the United States during the calendar year 1957 at the 12½-percent rate of duty is limited to 45,460,000 pounds. Any imports in excess of that quantity will be dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem. The quota is based on preliminary data and is subject to possible change on the basis of complete data.

Any tuna classifiable under Tariff Act paragraph 718 (b)--"fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in airtight containers. . . (except fish packed in oil or in oil or other substances; . . .)--which is entered or withdrawn, for consumption during 1957 is included.

A proclamation (No. 3128), issued by the President on March 16, 1956, gave effect to an exchange of notes with the Government of Iceland to withdraw tuna canned in brine from the 1943 trade agreement and invoked the right to increase the duty reserved by the United States in negotiations with Japan and other countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The quota is based on 20 percent of the previous year's United States pack of canned tuna.

The notice as published in the February 8, 1957, Federal Register follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

##### Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 54299]

TUNA FISH

TARIFF RATE QUOTA

FEBRUARY 4, 1957.

Pursuant to the President's Proclamation No. 3128 of March 16, 1956 (T. D. 54051), it has been determined that 45,460,000 pounds of tuna may be entered

for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the calendar year 1957 at the rate of 12½ per centum ad valorem under paragraph 718 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified. Any tuna classifiable under paragraph 718 (b) of the tariff act which is entered, or withdrawn, for consumption during the current calendar year in excess of this quota will be dutiable at the full rate of 25 per centum ad valorem.

The above quota is based on the indicated United States pack of canned tuna for the calendar year 1956 as reported by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on the basis of preliminary data assembled by that Service. It is subject to possible change on the basis of complete data.

[SEAL]

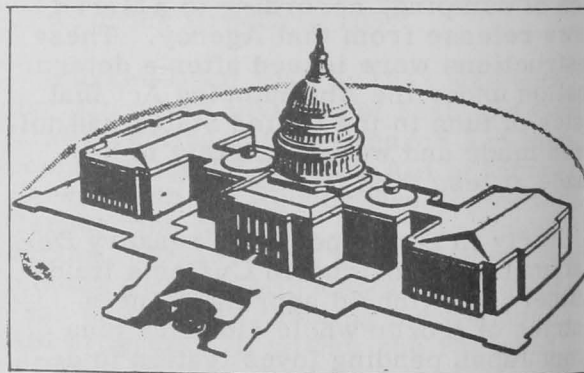
RALPH KELLY,  
Commissioner of Customs.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, MAY 1956, P. 67.



## Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session)

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees or passed by the Eighty-Fifth Congress (First Session) and signed by the



President that directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section when introduced and, if passed, when signed by the President; but also shown from month to month are the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some bills.

**AID FOR DEPRESSED AREAS: S. 1433** (Martin and others) introduced in the Senate February 28, a bill to assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economics by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes; to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. This bill to be known as the "Administration's Area Assistance Act of 1957" provides for assistance to localities within states where there are more workers than there

is work, and in places where there is need of industry. Also H. R. 5459 (Carrigg) and H. R. 5500 (Van Zandt) introduced in the House February 28 and similar to S. 1433 (Martin and others); referred to the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

ANTIDUMPING ACT OF 1921: H. R. 5120 (Forand), H. R. 5138 (Mack of Washington), and H. R. 5139 (Mason) introduced in the House February 20, bills to amend the Antidumping Act of 1921, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. This bill provides for amendments to various sections of the Antidumping Act of 1921, among which are: a "special dumping duty" if the purchase price or the exporter's sale price is less than the foreign market value; spells out methods of determining "purchase price," "exporter's sales price," "foreign market value," and "cost of production."

FISHING VESSEL RIGHTS ON THE HIGH SEAS: H. R. 5526 (Bonner) introduced in the House on March 4, a bill to amend the Act of August 24, 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; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This bill proposes to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act, which provides that the U. S. Government shall reimburse vessel owners for any fine paid in order to secure the prompt release of a vessel and its crew seized by a foreign country on the basis of rights or claims in territorial waters or the high seas which are not recognized by the United States. This bill would amend the Act so as to extend the obligation of the Government to reimburse the owners, not only for fines paid, but for all expenses incurred by reason of seizure, where the seizure took place beyond the limits recognized by the United States. Claims for injuries arising from such seizures shall be paid and upon the death of a seaman the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay \$10,000 to dependents. Also S. 1483 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate March 5; referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

IMPORT AGREEMENTS: H. R. 5666 (Hemp-hill) introduced in the House on March 6, a bill to require that all agreements and understandings respecting the importation of foreign goods, entered into with foreign countries or their citizens, shall be reduced to writing and made public; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Provides that from and after the date of the enactment of this Act, every import agreement entered into by a department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States shall be reduced to writing, signed by a responsible office or officers of the department, agency, or establishment and by a responsible office or officers of the government of the foreign country involved and any other citizen or resident directly concerned with importation to the United States of the goods covered by the agreement, and published in the Federal Register. The bill is designed to prevent any officers or agencies of the United States from entering into informal unwritten agreements and understandings with foreign countries.

IMPORT QUOTAS: H. R. 5691 (Whitener) introduced in the House on March 6, a bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified condi-

tions, and for other purposes. Similar to seven or more other bills previously introduced (see Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957 p. 64). Also referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INCREASED COVERAGE UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT: H. R. 5389 (Lane) and H. R. 5394 (Powell) introduced in the House February 27, bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1937, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of employers who are engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce, to eliminate certain exemptions, and for other purposes. Also H. R. 5770 (Rodino), H. R. 5773 (Staggers) introduced in the House March 7., and similar to H. R. 5389 (Lane) plus 8 or more other bills previously announced (see Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1957, p. 64). All referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Various bills have been introduced this session to increase the minimum wage, broaden coverage, and eliminate existing exemptions in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: H. R. 5189 (Kirwan) introduced in the House February 21, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Committee on Appropriations reported the bill to the House on February 21 (Rept. No. 145), and referred it to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Passed the House without further amendments on February 26. The bill provides the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries with \$6,000,000 for Management and Investigation of Resources in fiscal year 1958, an increase of \$1,328,800 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1957. The additional funds include (1) \$379,375 to offset the 12½ percent of the receipts from the sale of Pribilof Island sealskins allotted to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (original budget estimates had allotted the entire 25 percent to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries); (2) \$350,000 to initiate education and training grants authorized by the Act of August 8, 1956 (Public Law No. 1027)--this was less than the \$583,000 proposed in the budget. Additional increases provide \$182,500 for retirement costs, and \$416,925 primarily for research on fish migrations over dams and administration of Alaska fisheries. Funds for construction (\$700,000) provide \$400,000 for construction of a fishery research laboratory at Juneau, Alaska, and \$300,000 for the fishery technology laboratory at Gloucester, Mass. The Fisheries Loan Fund was allowed an administrative expense limitation of \$313,000 as recommended in the budget. This is an increase of \$63,000 over the limitation for the fiscal year 1957.

The bill recommends \$12,000,000 for management and investigation of resources in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This is \$380,000 less than requested in budget estimates and will be compensated for by making available 12½ percent of the receipts from Alaska sealskins. The appro-

priation as approved, provides for an increase of \$479,200 for retirement costs and \$713,400 for operation and maintenance of the fish culture facilities, fishery and wildlife research, soil and moisture conservation, and river basin studies. The budget construction estimate of \$5,332,000 was allowed for construction of fish hatchery, game management, and wildlife refuge facilities. This is an increase of \$2,731,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1957.

Under the appropriation for the Fish and Wildlife Service as distinguished from the separate Bureau, all funds for administration expenses were denied. Funds for "General Administration" will be provided after further study and review to determine the minimum overhead staffing required to assume efficient operation. However, \$94,000 is provided under the "Salaries and Expenses" item for the Office of the Secretary of Interior to establish the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife.

House Report No. 145, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1958 (February 21, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany H. R. 5189, 30 pp., printed. Summarizes the bill and gives details on actions by the Committee agency by agency; presents a comparative statement of the appropriations for 1957 and estimates for 1958.

INVESTIGATION OF FISH IMPORTS: H. Res. 164 (Mack) introduced in the House February 11, a resolution requesting an investigation of imports; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Resolution directs the United States Tariff Commission pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to make a thorough investigation of the domestic crab meat, oyster, salmon, tuna, and other fishery products industry, including the effect of imports of fisheries products on the livelihood of American workers, and to report the results to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Such investigation shall be made after due notice and opportunity for hearing is given all interested parties. The report of the Commission shall set forth the facts so determined relative to production, trade, imports, and consumption in the United States and shall take into account all relevant factors affecting the domestic economy, including the interests of consumers, processors, and producers, and a comparison of wage rates in the United States and abroad, costs of transportation to the principal consuming centers, and other factors bearing on cost of production and distribution. Such report shall contain a statement of findings as to the effect upon the competitive position of the domestic fisheries industry of the present tariff status of imported crab meat, oysters, salmon, tuna, and other fisheries products, so as to assist the Congress in determining what changes, if any, should be made in such tariff status, based upon the principle of fair and reasonable competition. Also H. Res. 180 (Scudder) introduced February 27, similar to H. Res. 164 (Mack).

LOANS TO NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS: H. R. 5693 (Coffin) introduced in the House on March 6, a bill to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to authorize the Small Business Administration to make loans to local private nonprofit organizations formed to assist, develop, and expand the economy of the area; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill empowers the Small Business Administration to make loans (either directly or in cooperation with banks or other leading institutions through agreements to participate on an immediate or deferred basis) to local private nonprofit organizations (including industrial foundations, development credit corporations or similar groups) formed to assist, develop, and expand the economy of the area. Limits loans to 20 years or less.

SMALL BUSINESS: Senate Report No. 12, Increased Loan Authority for Small Business Administration (January 25, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session) to accompany S. 637, 3 pp., printed. Discusses the purpose, justification, changes in existing law, and the Small Business Act of 1953 in conjunction with S. 637, a bill to increase the business loan authorization of the Small Business Administration.

Senate Report No. 46, Seventh Annual Report of the Select Committee on Small Business (February 1, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session), 156 pp., printed. Among other subjects, discusses the Small Business Administration and financial problems of small business.

TARIFFS AND QUOTAS URGED BY THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: The General Court of Massachusetts has forwarded to Congress a memorial urging increased tariffs and quotas on imported fishery products and textiles. The memorial (Martin) was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TRADE AGREEMENTS: House Document No. 93, First Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program (February 11, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st Session), message from the President of the United States, 252 pp., printed. Discusses the gains made under the Trade Agreements Program; tariff negotiations to remove barriers to trade and adjustments in existing concessions; reducing and removing quantitative barriers to trade; special legislative provisions: "Escape Clause" and "National Security," and development under bilateral agreements. A number of appendices contain the various reports to the Secretary of State by the Chairman of the various United States delegations to the various sessions held at Geneva (Eighth Session, September 17 to October 24, 1953; Ninth Session, October 28, 1954-March 7, 1955; Tenth Session, October 27 to December 3, 1955; Eleventh Session, October 11 to November 17, 1956) of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

