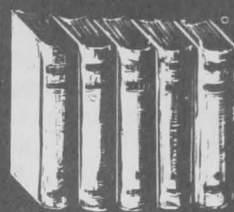




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Committee for Reciprocity Information

UNITED STATES AND CUBA TO RENEGOTIATE TARIFFS ON FISHERY ITEMS:

The United States and Cuba are preparing to renegotiate a number of tariff rates applicable to imports into Cuba. Among these imports are the following fishery commodities on which the United States has obtained concessions in previous trade agreement negotiations:

Commodity	Present Concession Rate	
	U.S. cents per kilogram	U.S. cents 1/ per lb.
<u>Fish or shellfish canned in oil or in any other form, in tins or other containers:</u>		
Sardines (not boned) in tomato sauce or oil, of common or ordinary class	2.4	1.1
Salmon	3.9	1.8
Mackerel	2.8	1.3
Other fish or shellfish not specifically classified	2/0.5	2/2.3
Oysters of all kinds, and dried or fresh shellfish	4	1.8
Feed for fowls, including <u>inter alia</u> compositions of animal substances with or without other substances finely ground, and oyster shells crushed for the same purpose	1.2	0.5
Other feeds for animals, not specifically classified	2.6	1.2

1/ Calculated to nearest tenth of one cent.
2/ Plus 7 percent ad valorem.

Public hearings were due to be held, starting September 15, 1959, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information to prepare for (United States) participation in the forthcoming negotiations. The Committee is an (United States) interagency group which receives the views of interested persons on proposed or existing trade agreements.

In preparation for the negotiations, the Committee requested views from

interested persons on the possible effect on (United States) trade of withdrawal or upward adjustment of concessions previously granted by Cuba under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Committee also invited views regarding other concessions which the United States might seek from Cuba as compensation.

The Cuban Government acted under provisions of Article XXVII of the General Agreement, whereby a contracting party wishing to withdraw or modify concessions in its schedule may enter into negotiations for that purpose. The revision of its customs tariff has been under consideration by the Cuban Government for several years. Early in 1958, it put into effect new nomenclature and rates of duty for imports from countries with which it does not have trade agreements or other commercial arrangements. Pending the completion of the present renegotiations, the existing nomenclature and rates will continue in effect.



Federal Trade Commission

CONSENT ORDER PROHIBITS CALIFORNIA CANNED FISH PACKER FROM PAYING ILLEGAL DISCOUNTS:

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on August 21, 1959, ordered (Consent Order 7438 Food Products) a San Francisco, Calif., canned fish packer to stop granting illegal discounts or allowances in lieu of brokerage.

The Commission affirmed the Hearing Examiner's, June 16, 1959 order, which had been agreed to by both the company and the FTC's Bureau of Litigation.

The FTC's complaint of March 12, 1959, had charged that the company, which processes and sells canned fish, fruit, and vegetables, gave to customers buying directly from it commission payments, discounts, or other allowances reflecting the 2½ percent fee it normally must pay brokers for negotiating sales of its products. The granting of payments or discounts in lieu of brokerage is prohibited by Sec. 2(c) of the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act. The order forbids such illegal payments in the future.

The agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by the company that it has violated the law.



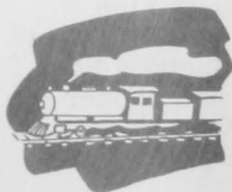
Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PROPOSED INCREASES IN RAILWAY EXPRESS RATES PROTESTED BY INTERIOR DEPARTMENT:

The Railway Express Agency has filed tariffs to increase most less-than-carload express rates to become effective September 1, 1959. The amounts of the increases are (1) 35 cents per hundred pounds between points within the Eastern territory and between points within the Mountain Pacific territory, minimum of 35 cents per shipment, and (2) 25 cents per hundred pounds, 25 cents minimum per shipment, between all other points.

The U. S. Department of the Interior has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for suspension of the operation of the schedules and to institute an investigation as to the lawfulness of the schedules.



The Department's petition for suspension follows:

"BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION PETITION FOR SUSPENSION

"COME NOW the United States Department of the Interior, which is required by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621-27), and pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742e) and Bureau of the Budget determination (23 FR 2304, 3/22/58) to assist the fishing industry in the "improvement of transportation facilities and rates for fish and shellfish and any products thereof," and respectfully submits this petition for investigation and suspension.

"Many of the increases provided in the tariffs referred to above obviously will cause increased costs to the fishing industry for shipments of its products via Railway Express. The fishing industry is experiencing economic difficulties and there is some question if it can bear this increase in costs. Furthermore, the above referenced tariff increases will be borne more heavily, percentagewise, on the shipments where the rates are low as compared to those that are higher. There is some question as to the economic justification of this type of increase.

"For reasons heretofore stated, the Department of the Interior respectfully requests the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the operation of the above referenced schedules and to institute an investigation as to the lawfulness of the schedules.

"It is further requested that the Commission's Board of Suspension give notification of the decision voted by Division II and the minute entered by it relative to this protest (such as can be given by telephone in lieu of telegraph - Code 183, Extensions 4796 or 2287).

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Fred A. Seaton
Secretary of the Interior"

Others who also petitioned for suspension of increased rates are: the National Fisheries Institute, American Retail Federation, California Grape and Tree Fruit League, Gift Shippers Association, International Apple Association, Inc., M. L. Todd Company, Inc., Public Utility Commissioner of Oregon, Rufus Schmur & Sons, Inc., Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, Charles S. Stevenson, Texas Citrus & Vegetable Growers & Shippers, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and General Services Administration.

* * * * *

WHALING REGULATIONS AMENDED:

The whaling regulations, applicable to nationals and whaling enterprises of the United States, were amended in accordance with the changes made by the International Whaling Commission on October 6, 1958, and January 29, 1959. The amendments as they appeared in the July 14 Federal Register follow:

Chapter III—International Regulatory Agencies (Fishing and Whaling)

SUBCHAPTER B—INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

PART 351—WHALING

Basis and purpose. Section 13 of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 421, 425; 16 U.S.C., 1952 ed., 916k), the legislation implementing the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other Governments, provides that regulations of the International Whaling Commission shall be submitted for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Secretary of the Interior. Regulations of the Commission are defined to mean the whaling regulations in the schedule annexed to and constituting a part of the Convention in their original form or as modified, revised, or amended by the Commission. The provisions of the whaling regulations, as originally embodied in the schedule annexed to the Convention, have been amended several times by the International Whaling Commission. The whaling regulations, as last amended by the Commission in October 1957 were edited to conform in numbering, internal references, and similar items to regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register and were published in their entirety as Part 351, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, without change in the substantive provisions (23 F.R. 3063, May 8, 1958).

On October 6, 1958, and January 29, 1959, amendments to the whaling regulations made by the Commission at its

tenth meeting, at The Hague, 1958, became effective. Since these amendments effect only minor changes in the regulations as published on May 8, 1958, republication of the regulations in their entirety is not necessary. Therefore, publication is made at this time of the changes in the regulations accomplished by the Commission amendments which came into operation on October 6, 1958, and January 29, 1959.

The provisions of the whaling regulations are applicable to nationals and whaling enterprises of the United States.

Amendments to the whaling regulations are adopted by the International Whaling Commission pursuant to Article V of the Convention without regard to the notice and public procedure requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1001). Accordingly, in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon the Secretary of the Interior by section 13 of the Whaling Convention Act of 1949, the whaling regulations published as Part 351, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, as the same appeared in 23 F.R. 3063, May 8, 1958, are amended as set forth below.

Dated: July 7, 1959.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

1. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 351.6 are amended to read as follows:

§ 351.6 Limitations on the taking of humpback whales.

(a) It is forbidden to kill or attempt to kill humpback whales in the North Atlantic Ocean for a period ending on November 8, 1964.

(b) It is forbidden to kill or attempt to kill humpback whales in the waters south of 40° South Latitude between 0° Longitude and 60° West Longitude for a period ending on November 8, 1964.

2. The proviso to paragraph (a) of § 351.8 is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That in the season 1958-59, the number of baleen whales taken as aforesaid shall not exceed fourteen thousand five hundred blue whale units."¹

3. The proviso to paragraph (c) of § 351.8 is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That when the number of blue whale units is deemed by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics to have reached 13,500 (but 13,000 in the season 1958-59) notification shall be given as aforesaid at the end of each day of data on the number of blue whale units taken."²

(Art. V, 62 Stat. 1718)

¹ The proviso to paragraph (a) of § 351.8 reflects a restriction on the taking of blue whale units as amended by the International Whaling Commission at its Tenth Meeting, at The Hague, 1958, which came into operation on January 29, 1959. The amendment was objected to by Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. within the prescribed period, and the amendment, therefore, is not binding on those countries.

² The proviso to paragraph (c) of § 351.8 reflects a restriction on the taking of blue whale units as amended by the International Whaling Commission at its Tenth Meeting, at The Hague, 1958, which came into operation on January 29, 1959. The amendment was objected to by Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. within the prescribed period, and the amendment, therefore, is not binding on those countries.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1958, p. 88.



Treasury Department

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

IMPORTED FISH FILLET BLOCKS IN BULK HELD DUTIABLE AT ONE CENT A POUND:

A recent decision (C. D. 2101) by the United States Customs Court held that fish fillet blocks imported in bulk are dutiable at one cent a pound. The case was the result of protests against the decision of the collector of customs at the port of New York that fish fillet blocks in bulk were dutiable at 2½ cents a pound (or 1⅞ cents a pound if imported within the quota). Judgement for the plaintiff was rendered July 15, 1959. The decision as reported in the July 23, 1959, issue of Treasury Decisions follows:

(C.D. 2101)

THE LEE HERRMANN Co., A/C THE COLDWATER SEAFOOD CORP. v. UNITED STATES

Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced or divided into portions, not specially provided for—Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for

Certain merchandise described as "haddock blocks" and "cod blocks" held properly dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 720(b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, as "Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for: * * * In bulk or in immediate containers, weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each," as claimed, rather than classifiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound under paragraph 717(b) of the said act as "Fish, fresh or frozen * * * filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for."

The record discloses that the fish blocks in question, unlike fillets of frozen and fresh fish, are not composed of whole pieces of fish but comprise various pieces of fish together with bits and trimmings, in block form, and that they are not sold for direct consumption as imported, but are only used for further processing into fish sticks or fish portions. The imported merchandise is not fish "filleted," "skinned," "boned," "sliced," or fish "divided into portions." The case of *Iceland Products, Inc., and D. J. Ambrosio v. United States*, 38 Cust. Ct. 526, Abstract 60817, cited with approval.

United States Customs Court, First Division

Protests 317349-K and 317378-K against the decision of the collector of customs at the port of New York

[Judgment for plaintiff.]

(Decided July 15, 1959)

Barnes, Richardson & Colburn (Joseph Schwartz of counsel) for the plaintiff.
George Cochran Doub, Assistant Attorney General (Murray Sklaroff, trial attorney), for the defendant.

Before OLIVER, MOLLISON, and WILSON, Judges

WILSON, Judge: The merchandise at bar, described as "haddock blocks" and "cod blocks," was classified for duty at the rate of 2½ cents per pound under the provisions of paragraph 717(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 for "Fish, fresh or frozen * * * filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for." It appears that the fish blocks in question were advisably classified by the examiner as "fillets" (R. 75). Plaintiff claims the merchandise properly classifiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 720(b) of the act, as modified by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, T.D. 51802, as "Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for: * * * In bulk or in immediate containers, weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each."

Two sizes of fish blocks are described on the invoices herein: 12-pound and 22½-pound size, packed in corrugated paper containers. The 12-pound blocks are packed 5 blocks to each container, and the 22½-pound blocks are packed 3 blocks to a container.

A 12-pound block of fish illustrative of the imported merchandise, together with photographic representations of the items, was received in evidence as plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1 and collective illustrative exhibit 2, respectively (R. 10-11). A package of fish offered as illustrative of "fish fillets" was received in evidence as plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 3 (R. 17). A photograph of a thawed-out 10-pound block of fish imported by the plaintiff herein, not, however, from the importation at bar, was received in evidence as defendant's illustrative exhibit A (R. 71).

Jon Gunnarsson, president of The Coldwater Seafood Corp., testified that his company imports seafood, including fish fillets and fish blocks, such as "cod blocks" and "haddock blocks," and various other types of fish. The witness described the production of fish blocks such as plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1 as follows:

A. The flesh from the cod, for instance, is cut from the fish. The skin is taken away from the flesh, and the bones are removed, and there is a steel frame of this rectangular shape and size, correct size, to make the block, and also have the correct height of the steel frame. Then this flesh of the fish is thrown into the steel frame, and the length of the fish flesh is parallel to the width of the block, and then the small bits and trimmings are put into it to fill out where there are any voids between the whole pieces, and then all this is pressed together in a plate freezer under considerable pressure, more than any other fillets, in order to make it a compact mass of this fish flesh.

Q. You said the spaces, or some word to that effect, were filled with bits and trimmings?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us why that is done?—A. In order to make it compact, so that when it is cut up for fishsticks production, that there are not any air spaces in the mass of fish. [R. 12.]

Mr. Gunnarsson explained the difference in production and use of the fish block (plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1) and fillets (plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 3) as follows:

THE WITNESS: In this illustrative Exhibit 1, we use fish of all sizes and pieces, and also trimmings, in order to make it a compact mass, and it is pressed very firmly together in order to avoid any air space being inside, and it is used for processing, for processing, as I said, of fish sticks and portions, and then it is marketed, whereas the fillets in Illustrative Exhibit 3, they are whole fillets, cleanly cut, ready for the consuming public, and this particular pack of fillets is used here in this country for the catering trade. [R. 18-19.]

In the fish blocks, the fillets removed from the fish are not trimmed in any way. Any loose meat around the edges is left intact and the napes that are taken from the fillets are put into the block. Before pressing, all the open spots are filled with loose pieces and trimmings to make one compact mass, and the material is pressed together to make the fish block. Usually, the fish block contains about 10 per centum of small bits and trimmings. (R. 26-27.)

The testimony of the witness Gunnarsson to the effect that these fish blocks were cut into portions or sticks and further processed by breading and cooking, but that the fillets (plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 3), are sold in the same condition and in the same containers as when purchased, without any further processing, was confirmed by that of plaintiff's remaining witnesses (R. 42; 53). Plaintiff's witnesses, all of whom had dealt in merchandise, such as that at bar, as well as in fish "filleted," "skinned," "boned," "sliced," or "divided into portions," further testified that the fish block, plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1, is not included within any of the latter terms, because it is not used for the same purpose as the items mentioned (R. 21; R. 64); that the merchandise represented by plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1 would not be accepted as a good delivery of an order for fish "filleted," "skinned," "boned," "sliced," or "divided into portions" (R. 21; R. 50; R. 64); that the fish blocks under consideration are never thawed

out for the purpose of obtaining fillets for sale (R. 22-23; R. 38; R. 67).

The Government's only witness was the examiner of the merchandise under consideration, who testified that he took a 10-pound cod block, consisting of bits of boneless and skinless fish, from a different importation by the same importer herein but produced by the same producer of the merchandise before the court, and that he had such block thawed out and photographed (defendant's illustrative exhibit A). Defendant's witness was unable to state the size of the pieces shown in defendant's illustrative exhibit A. In this connection, the record discloses the following colloquy:

CHIEF JUDGE OLIVER: Is it fair for us to assume, looking at this photograph, Illustrative Exhibit A, that there were no small pieces in that block at all to fill in anything?

THE WITNESS: That is everything that was in that block.

CHIEF JUDGE OLIVER: Looking at the photograph, am I safe in saying there are no pieces in there, just these large pieces you show in the photograph?

THE WITNESS: Exactly.

JUDGE WILSON: Would you say there are no small pieces in that block, Illustrative Exhibit 1?

THE WITNESS: I couldn't say unless it was thawed, or nor can anybody else say. [R. 72.]

While defendant's witness insisted that if there were any small pieces adhering to the larger pieces, they would show up on the photograph, illustrative exhibit A, he agreed, however, that when a block, such as plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1, is produced, it results in a quantity of fish "pressed together into a cohesive mass with some of the fillets of the fish becoming intertwined with each other." (R. 73.)

It is the position of the Government in the case at bar that the fish flesh comprising the fish blocks in question consists of filleted or skinned or boned fish, within the common meaning of those terms, and that, as a matter of law, freezing such fish in block form did not remove them from the provisions of paragraph 717(b) of the act under which the involved merchandise was classified.

Plaintiff, in its brief, argues that this case is controlled by the holding of the court in *Iceland Products, Inc., and D. J. Ambrosio v. United States*, 38 Cust. Ct. 526, Abstract 60817, involving the same "classification" and "claim" as here involved. In the above case, the loose flesh and trimmings obtained as a byproduct in processing "fillets" were placed in stainless steel or monel containers and were then packed in molds to make a 7-pound block. The fresh "block" was wrapped with parchment paper and, still in this form, was put into plate freezers and then quickfrozen. After it was quickfrozen, it was removed from the form and given a "glaze bath," i.e., the frozen block was submerged quickly in a bath of a weak salt brine which froze it immediately and formed an ice glaze, the purpose being to seal against dehydration. Then, these 7-pound blocks were massed in 8 blocks to the case.

The court, in the *Iceland Products* case, *supra*, in holding the involved blocks properly dutiable under paragraph 720(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, *supra*, as "Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for: * * * In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each," at the rate of 1 cent per pound, as claimed, stated, page 527:

* * * All the fillets of frozen and fresh fish described in paragraph 717 are sold directly to the consuming public, as packed and in the condition as imported. On the other hand, the "Fish Bits" imported in the 7-pound frozen blocks, heretofore described, are never sold for direct consumption, as imported, but find a market only with companies who process the fish bits into fish flakes or fish cakes.

And, at page 528:

* * * We agree with the statement in plaintiff's brief that "Fish Bits" are not made up of a solid piece. "Instead they are made of loose pieces, irregular in shape and size. No particular fish can be identified when the fish bits are in block form."

We are of opinion that the situation in the *Iceland Products* case, *supra*, parallels that in the case at bar and that the holding therein is decisive of the present issue. The testimony in this case also shows that the involved fish blocks are composed of fish of various sizes and loose pieces and trimmings and that they are only used by the processing trade and never sold for direct consumption as imported, whereas the "fillets" (plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 3) are whole fillets, cleanly cut, ready for the consuming public without further processing. In the Summary of Tariff Information 1929, relative to merchandise covered by paragraph 717(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, we find, at page 1140, under the heading of "ALL OTHER FISH, SKINNED OR BONED, IN BULK, OR IN IMMEDIATE CONTAINERS WEIGHING WITH THEIR CONTENT MORE THAN 15 POUNDS EACH":

Description and uses.—* * *

Fillets are prepared from the whole fish by removing the head and entrails and cutting along each side of the skeleton to produce two pieces of flesh. Some fillets are further processed by removing the skin. The product is either shipped fresh for immediate consumption, frozen and held in storage for subsequent use, or smoked. * * *

It further appears from the record herein that the fish block in question, as imported, would not be accepted as a good delivery of an order for fish "filleted," "skinned," "boned," "sliced," or "divided into portions." Of similar import is the testimony of plaintiff's witnesses that, from a commercial standpoint, fish blocks, such as those in question, are never "thawed out" to obtain fish fillets or any of the other varieties of fish enumerated under the paragraph of the act (paragraph 717(b)) under which the involved merchandise was classified. This testimony stands uncontradicted. The fact that the fish blocks in the *Iceland Products* case, *supra*, were composed of scraps and bits of material obtained in trimming fillets, whereas, in the case at bar, the involved fish blocks are composed of large pieces of skinless and boneless fish to which are added loose pieces and trimmings, does not, in our opinion, call for a different determination than that here found. The witness who here testified on behalf of the Government agreed that when a block, such as plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1, is produced, it results in a quantity of fish "pressed together into a cohesive mass with some of the fibers of the fish becoming intertwined with each other" (R. 73). Accordingly, in its condition as imported, the merchandise represented by plaintiff's illustrative exhibit 1 is not fish "filleted," "skinned," "boned," "sliced," or "divided into portions," having lost its identity as such. It has reached a condition beyond the latter stages and is marketable in such condition for further processing.

On the record presented, we hold the involved merchandise properly dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound under paragraph 720(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, T.D. 51802, as "Fish, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for: * * * In bulk or in immediate containers, weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each," as claimed. The protests are sustained.

Judgment will issue accordingly.



Eighty-Sixth Congress

(First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may 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.



COLOR ADDITIVES IN FOOD: Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare August 21 ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 2197, a bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to authorize the use of suitable color additives in or on foods, drugs, and cosmetics, in accordance with regulations prescribing the conditions (including maximum tolerance) under which such additives may be safely used (S. Rept. No. 795).

Senate Report No. 795, Color Additive Amendments of 1959 (August 21, 1959, 86th Congress,

1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to accompany S. 2197), 28 pp., printed. The report contains purpose and provisions of the bill, departmental comments and recommendations, present law and proposed changes, sectional analysis, and changes in existing law.

Senate August 24 passed without amendment and cleared for the House S. 2197.

COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES INVESTIGATION: Senate and House Conferees August 12, in executive session, filed a conference report on H. R. 7509, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 888). Included in the appropriation are funds for the Corps of Army Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation for water resources development, management, construction, and investigation programs including certain Columbia River Basin Projects.

House Report No. 888, Public Works Appropriation Bill, 1960 (August 12, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Conference Report of the Joint Senate and House Committee of Conferees to accompany H. R. 7509...), 26 pp., printed. Contains Committee on Conference recommendations on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendments to H. R. 7509. Includes charts showing by States and Projects the budget estimates and Conference allowances.

House August 14 agreed to conference report (House Rept. No. 888) on H. R. 7509, voted to recede and concur in certain Senate amendments; and to recede and concur in an amendment with an amendment.

Senate August 17 adopted conference report on and cleared H. R. 7509 for the President.

The Conference-approved measure provided \$1,206,728 for water development programs of the Corps of Army Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Bonneville Power Administration, and the Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administration. This figure was \$29.5 million above the House bill but \$50 million below the amount approved by the Senate.

House Conferees agreed to the Senate-approved appropriations of \$750,000 to finance River Basin Studies programs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Earlier the Bureau of the Budget had requested that \$836,400 be provided for this purpose through direct appropriation in the Department of the Interior and related Agencies Appropriation Bill but the request was rejected. Restoration of \$750,000 in the Public Works Bill represented the recovery of a substantial part of the funds needed to determine the effects of river development programs on fish and wildlife and to compensate for losses to these resources. Language, written into the Senate bill and approved by the Conference Committee, specifically earmarks funds for these Fish and Wildlife Service investigations.

The Conferees also approved a \$280,000 Senate item for use in carrying out fish and wildlife stud-

ies in connection with the Bureau of Reclamation's Missouri Basin Project. This action restored the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau but which had been denied earlier by the House.

Funds for planning three dams within the Snake River drainage of the Columbia River Basin--Bruce's Eddy, Little Goose, and Lower Monumental--were included in the bill by action of both the House and Senate. A Senate allowance of \$200,000 for detailed planning of the lower Granite project on the Snake River was deleted by the Conference Committee.

President on August 26, 1959, vetoed H. R. 7509 (H. Doc. 222). In his veto message, the President cited that Congress had authorized and included 67 unbudgeted projects and urged Congress to enact a new bill appropriating funds only to finance projects now under construction and other going programs in the interest of an orderly development of America's water resources within the Nation's fiscal ability.

H. R. 9105 (Cannon), a bill making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1152); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; introduced in House September 4. Report of the House Committee on Appropriations introduced as a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 7509, Public Works Appropriation Bill, vetoed by the President August 26, 1959. The provisions of the bill are the same as H. R. 7509, as agreed to in conference by the House and Senate, with the exception that each item, project, and activity has been reduced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

House Report No. 1152, Public Works Appropriation Bill, 1960 (September 4, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 9105), 31 pp., printed. Report contains explanation of the bill, statement of the managers on the part of the House, and sectional analysis. Includes charts showing budget estimates and conference allowances for construction and planning by project and State.

Both Houses of Congress on September 8 passed without amendment H. R. 9105, which action cleared the bill for the President.

FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENT: H. R. 8728 (Bonner), a bill to amend the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to extend for an additional year the period when certain provisions of that Act will take effect; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House August 19. The Federal Boating Act of 1958 (P. L. 85-911) included the establishment of a new system of numbering small undocumented vessels propelled by machinery of 10 or more horsepower using the navigable waters of the United States. The law provides that, except to the extent that States may adopt such new numbering system in the meantime, the new system administered by the Coast Guard will go into effect April 1, 1960. The legislation is designed to provide the additional time required to put the new numbering system into effect and for Congress to authorize the necessary appropriation to carry out the provisions of the law.

Also S. 2598 (Ellender and Long), a bill to amend the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to extend until January 1, 1961, the period when certain provisions of that Act will take effect; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate August 25. Similar to H. R. 8728 previously introduced.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 27 ordered favorably reported with amendment H. R. 8728 (Rept. No. 1059).

House Report No. 1059, Amending the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to Extend Until January 1, 1961, the Period When Certain Provisions of the Act will Take Effect (August 27, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to accompany H. R. 8728, a bill to amend the Federal Boating Act of 1958, and for other purposes), 3 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provision of the bill, committee recommendations, and changes in existing law.

House August 31 passed H. R. 8728.

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met in executive session September 1 and ordered favorably reported with amendment S. 2598 (S. Rept. 875). As amended, the bill would extend the effective date to April 1, 1961.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH TRAINING UNITS: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 13 met in executive session and August 14 ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 5814, a bill to provide for Fish and Wildlife cooperative research training programs between the Federal Government and the several States, colleges and universities, and private organizations.

FISH HATCHERIES: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met in executive session August 12 and ordered favorably reported S. 2053, providing for the acceptance by the U. S. Government of a fish hatchery in South Carolina (S. Rept. 710). The legislation provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to accept title to the Orangeburg County, S. C., fish hatchery, together with the right to take adequate water from the Orangeburg County Lake therefor, to acquire by purchase additional lands, and to develop, operate, and maintain the hatchery.

Senate Report No. 710, Orangeburg County, S. C., Fish Hatchery (August 13, 1959), 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to accompany S. 2053. . . , 3 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provisions of the bill, estimate of costs for construction and rehabilitation of facilities, Committee recommendations, and Departmental report.

The Senate August 19 passed S. 2053, without amendment, and cleared the bill for the House.

Senate August 19 passed without amendment and cleared for the President H. R. 2398, to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania.

The President August 25 signed into law H. R. 2398 (P. L. 86-206). Provides authorization to es-

establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a new Federal fish hatchery in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania for the purpose of (1) stocking waters on lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government, and (2) to assist the states to fulfill fishery management obligations.

FISHERY PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN FOOD STAMP PLAN: H. R. 8595 (Hagen), a bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate and to put into operation a food stamp program, utilizing normal channels of trade; to the Committee on Agriculture; introduced in House August 10. Provides for a food stamp program as a means of increasing food expenditures and improving dietary levels of economically needy households and of expanding domestic markets for agricultural food commodities, including agricultural, horticultural and dairy products, food products of livestock and poultry, and fishery products.

FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDIES: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 19 ordered favorably reported S. 2578, a clean bill in lieu of S. 1374, providing for a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels.

The House August 26 passed H. R. 5421, to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and to enable the U. S. fishing industry to regain a favorable economic status. A committee substitute amendment that provided new text was adopted prior to passage of the bill. H. Res. 349, the open rule under which the legislation was considered, had been adopted earlier by a voice vote. The bill as passed by the House provides for a subsidy of not to exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per centum for the construction of new fishing vessels in shipyards of the United States over a 3-year period, and would authorize annual appropriations of one million dollars to carry out the provisions of the program. The subsidies would be granted only when tariff relief had been recommended by the Tariff Commission under the escape clause of the 1951 Trade Agreements Act, but denied by the President. The legislation further provides authority for the Maritime Administrator to set a subsidy based on the difference between minimum foreign and domestic shipbuilding costs, with a ceiling of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent of the cost, and placed construction under the Administrator's supervision; stipulated that subsidy applications be made to the Secretary of the Interior and show the need to replace lost, damaged, worn out or obsolete vessels: and directed repayment of subsidies on vessels used in the commercial fisheries for which they were not designed.

S. 2578 (Magnuson and 5 other Senators), a bill to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate August 21. Introduced as a clean bill in lieu of S. 1374, providing for a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels.

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 24 ordered favorably reported, without amendment, S. 2578, a bill to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status, and for other purposes

(S. Rept. 803). The legislation would provide for payment of a subsidy, not to exceed 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent, for the construction of new fishing vessels in shipyards of the United States over a 3-year period, and would authorize annual appropriations of not more than \$5 million to carry out the provisions of the program, and for other purposes.

Senate Report No. 803, Construction Differential For Fishing Vessels (August 24, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce together with individual views, to accompany S. 2578. . .), 15 pp., printed. Report contains purpose and provisions of the bill, background of legislation, committee and departmental comments and recommendations, and certain minority and individual views opposing the legislation.

Senate on August 25 authorized to have printed as part 2 of S. Rept. 803, certain minority views on S. 2578, providing for a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels.

Senate Report No. 803, Part 2, Construction Differential For Fishing Vessels (August 25, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce submitting Minority Views, to accompany S. 2578), 2 pp., printed. Report contains certain minority views opposing enactment of the legislation.

Assistance to Depressed Segments of the Fishing Industry (Hearings April 28, 29, 30, June 4, and 11, 1959, before Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 5421 and similar bills H. R. 181, H. R. 390, H. R. 3053, and H. R. 5566, to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and to enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status, and for other purposes), 203 pp., printed including table of contents. Report contains text of bill; testimony presented by representatives of Government agencies, the Congress, and industry; additional information, letters, and telegrams submitted for the record; and various charts covering construction costs, subsidies, loans, and related subjects.

FISHING VESSEL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 27 ordered favorably reported without amendment S. 2481, a bill to continue the application of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to certain functions relating to fishing vessels transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes (S. Rept. No. 832). The legislation would create a Federal Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Fund to be used by the Secretary of the Interior as a revolving fund for the purposes of carrying out the ship mortgage provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, as it applies to fishing vessels under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1122). Further provides that if at any time funds are not sufficient to pay any amount the Secretary of the Interior is required to pay on ship mortgage insurance on fishing vessels, notes or other obligations may be issued to the Secretary of the Treasury as may be necessary.

Senate Report No. 832, Relating to Vessel Mortgage Insurance Functions Transferred to Secretary of the Interior (August 27, 1959, Report of the Sen-

ate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to accompany S. 2481, 6 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provisions of the legislation, Committee recommendations, and reports of interested Government departments and agencies.

GAME FISH IN DAM RESERVOIRS RESEARCH: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met in executive session on August 12 and ordered favorably reported with amendment S. 1262, to establish a research program to determine means of improving the conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs (S. Rept. 707).

Senate Report No. 707, Conservation of Fish in Dam Reservoirs (August 13, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to accompany S. 1262), 3 pp., printed. The report contains purpose and provisions of the bill, Committee recommendations, and report of the Department of Interior. The legislation would give the Secretary of the Interior authority to conduct a nationwide study of reservoirs, Federal, State, local, or private, to determine methods for maintaining and increasing fishery assets; and would authorize the appropriations of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.

The Senate August 19 passed S. 1262, with amendment, and cleared the bill for the House. Amendment provides for change to include "food" fish under the provisions of the legislation.

HAWAII STATEHOOD: The President August 21 signed a proclamation formally admitting Hawaii into the Union as the 50th state.

IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING: House Committee on Ways and Means August 26 ordered favorably reported with additional amendments, H. R. 5054, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers. Provides that imported articles removed from original container, repacked, and offered for sale, shall be marked to show to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of such article.

House Committee on Ways and Means August 31 filed report on H. R. 5054 (H. Rept. 1078); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

House Report No. 1078, Marking of New Packages for Imported Articles (August 31, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H. R. 5054. . .), 5 pp., printed. Report contains committee comments and recommendations, purpose and provisions of the legislation, sectional analysis, changes in existing law, and includes a copy of Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

INSECTICIDES EFFECT UPON FISH AND WILDLIFE: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 13 met in executive session and on August 14 ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 5813, a bill providing for continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, etc., upon fish and wildlife resources.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session August 19 and ordered H. R. 5813 favorably reported to the House (H. Rept. 975).

House Report No. 975, Authorizing and Directing the Secretary of the Interior to Undertake Continuing Studies of the Effects of Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, and Other Pesticides Upon Fish and Wildlife (August 24, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to accompany H. R. 5813. . .), 6 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provisions of the bill, committee and departmental recommendations and changes in existing law. Provides amendment to Public Law 85-582 to increase from \$280,000 to \$2,565,000 the annual appropriation authorized to carry out the studies specified by that Act.

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met in executive session August 12 and ordered favorably reported with amendment S. 1575, authorizing continued studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife (S. Rept. 708).

Senate Report No. 708, Research and Studies on Insecticides (August 13, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to accompany S. 1575. . .), 5 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provisions of the bill, estimate of cost, Committee recommendations, Departmental report, and changes in existing law. The legislation would amend Public Law 85-582, 85th Congress (72 Stat. 479) for the purpose of authorizing increased appropriations to carry out the studies specified by that Act.

Senate August 19 passed S. 1575, with amendment, and cleared the bill for the House. Senate amendment would remove limitations on appropriations provided in the Act of August 1, 1958, and would authorize to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.

House September 2 passed with amendment H. R. 5813, authorizing continued studies on the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. The passage was subsequently vacated and S. 1575, a similar bill, was passed by the House after being amended to contain the House-passed language and the amended bill was returned to the Senate. The House amendment to S. 1575 authorizes annual appropriations of \$2,565,000 to carry out the objectives of the Act whereas the original Senate bill before amendment provided authorization to be appropriated such sums as are necessary, thereby placing no limitation on annual appropriations to carry out the provisions of the program.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in executive session August 12, ordered favorably reported to the Senate H. R. 5854, to clarify a provision in the Black Bass Act relating to the interstate transportation of fish (S. Rept. 705). The legislation would provide amendment to the Black Bass Act, as amended, to make it clear

that lawfully-taken fish or fish eggs for stocking or breeding purposes could be shipped in interstate commerce.

Senate Report No. 705, Clarifying the Black Bass Act (August 13, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to accompany H. R. 5854), 3 pp., printed. The report contains purpose and provisions of the bill, Committee recommendations, executive communications, and changes in existing law.

The Senate August 19 passed without amendment and cleared H. R. 5854 for the President.

The President August 25 signed into law H. R. 5854, to clarify a provision in the Black Bass Act relating to the interstate transportation of fish (P. L. 86-207).

MARINE GAME FISH RESEARCH: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met August 13 in executive session and August 14 ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 5004, a bill authorizing and providing for a Marine Game Fish Research program.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 19 met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the House H. R. 5004, to undertake continuing research on the biology of migratory marine species of game fish of the U. S. and contiguous waters (H. Rept. No. 974).

House Report No. 974, Authorizing and Directing the Secretary of the Interior to Undertake Continuing Research on the Biology Fluctuations, Status, and Statistics of the Migratory Marine Species of Game Fish of the United States and Contiguous Waters (August 24, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to accompany H. R. 5004 . . .), 3 pp., printed. Contains the purpose and provisions of the bill, committee recommendations, and departmental report. The legislation provides for a program of marine game fish research for the purpose of developing wise conservation policies and constructive management activities and would authorize \$2,700,000 be appropriated annually to carry out the provisions of the program.

House September 2 passed with amendment and sent to the Senate H. R. 5004. . . .

H. R. 8771 (Johnson of Maryland), a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing research on the biology, fluctuations, status, and statistics of the migratory marine species of game fish of the United States and contiguous waters; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: introduced in House August 24. Similar to H. R. 5004 and related bills previously introduced which would provide for a marine game fish research program.

Also H. R. 8809 (Thompson of Texas) introduced in House August 25.

MARINE GAME FISH COOPERATIVE RESEARCH INVESTIGATIONS: H. R. 8968 (Saylor), a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to

enter into cooperative agreements with States for research and management investigations on migratory and other marine species of game fish, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House August 31. Would authorize and provide for a cooperative research program between the Federal Government and the several States for conservation and management of migratory marine fish, and for other purposes. Somewhat similar to H. R. 5004, and related bills previously introduced, which provide for a marine game fish research program.

OCEANOGRAPHY EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE: Subcommittee on Earth Science of the Senate Committee on Science and Astronautics August 25 held hearings on H. R. 6298, amending the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to provide financial assistance to educational institutions for the development of teaching facilities in the field of oceanography and to provide fellowships for graduate study in such field. Testimony was presented by Government and public witnesses and hearings adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 27 held an informal executive session to meet with the Committee on Oceanography, which is made up of the leading oceanographers in the United States, and was established by the National Academy of Sciences for the purpose of studying the present and future needs for increased oceanographic research.

OYSTER INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE: S. 2632 (Williams of New Jersey and 3 other Senators), a bill to assist the States of New Jersey and Delaware in developing a strain of oysters resistant to causes which threaten the oyster industry on the east coast; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate September 2. Would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase certain oyster brood stocks and to assist the States of New Jersey and Delaware to develop and propagate a strain of oysters resistant to the excessive mortality that threatens the oyster industry of those states with extinction. Somewhat similar to certain provisions of H. R. 8060 and related bills previously introduced.

POWER PROJECTS FISHERIES RESOURCES PROTECTION: S. 2586 (Church and Neuberger), a bill to provide for the conservation of anadromous fish spawning areas in the Salmon River, Idaho; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate August 24. The proposed legislation would prohibit authorization for dams on the Salmon River in Idaho which would exceed in height those dams presently existing on downstream sections of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Also would prevent licensing of any project by the Federal Power Commission which would tend to have a more restrictive effect on the passage of anadromous fish than similar projects already in existence throughout the Columbia River Basin. Further, the bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Congress on any conservation developments including those relating to fish passage around dams that in his opinion would justify amending the provisions of the proposed bill. If passed, the bill would open the Salmon River to possible power projects and development. Somewhat similar to provisions of

S. Con. Res. 35 and related bills previously introduced which provide for protection of fisheries resources in connection with certain Columbia River Basin development projects.

PRICE STABILITY: H. R. 8589 (Schwengel), a bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make stability of prices an explicit part of the economic policy of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations; introduced in House August 10. Similar to H. R. 17 and related bills previously introduced.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS: Subcommittee on Radiation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy August 13 met in executive session to review drafts of reports on (1) Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War, (2) Radioactive Fallouts from Weapons Tests, and (3) Radioactive Waste Disposal.

SALT-WATER RESEARCH LABORATORY: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met in executive session August 12 and ordered favorably reported S. 1576, providing for the construction of a salt-water research laboratory at Seattle (S. Rept. 717). The legislation would provide for construction of a salt-water research laboratory in conjunction with the construction of an aquarium by the city of Seattle. The proposed laboratory would be operated jointly by the State of Washington Department of Fisheries, the University of Washington College of Fisheries and School of Oceanography, and the Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of conducting marine life research.

Senate Report No. 717, Construction of a Salt-Water Research Laboratory (August 13, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to accompany S. 1576. . .), 3 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provisions of the bill, estimated cost, committee recommendations, and Departmental report.

Senate August 19 passed S. 1576, without amendment, and cleared the bill for the House.

SEAWEEDS (GROUND, POWDERED OR GRANULATED) ON FREE IMPORT LIST: House Committee on Ways and Means September 1 ordered favorably reported with amendment, H. R. 5887, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on the free list. (H. Rept. No. 1144).

House Report No. 1144, Free Importation of Ground, Powdered, or Granulated Seaweeds (September 3, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report from the Committee on Ways and Means to accompany H. R. 5887. . .), 2 pp., printed. Report contains purpose and provisions of the bill, committee recommendations, changes in existing law, and Paragraph 1722 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended.

SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES: H. R. 8769 (Herlong), a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the establishment of country-by-country quotas for the importation of shrimps and shrimp products, to impose a duty on all unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of the applicable quota,

and to impose a duty on processed shrimp and prohibit its importation in excess of the applicable quotas; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House August 26. Somewhat similar to H. R. 483 and related bills previously introduced which provide for duties on shrimp importations to protect the domestic industry and for other purposes. Whereas H. R. 483 would shift shrimp from the "free" to the "duty" list of import commodities, and provides for an ad valorem duty of 35 percent on all classifications of shrimp without exception, H. R. 8769 would provide for establishment of country-by-country import quotas and duties on both unprocessed and processed shrimp. Fresh or frozen shrimp, shell-on, vein-in, and not processed in any way (except that the heads may be removed), would be free of duty if imported within the limits of the applicable quota; imports in excess of such quota would be subject to a duty of 50 percent ad valorem. All processed shrimp as defined in the bill would be subject to a duty of 25 percent ad valorem and the importation of processed shrimp in excess of the applicable quota would be prohibited.

Also identical bills H. R. 8779 (Sikes), H. R. 8789 (Fascell), H. R. 8790 (Morrison), H. R. 8791 (Rogers of Florida), H. R. 8792 (Thompson of Louisiana), and H. R. 8793 (Willis), all introduced in House August 24; H. R. 8809 (Thompson of Texas), introduced in House August 25; H. R. 8850 (Blich), H. R. 8851 (Cramer), H. R. 8852 (Dorn of South Carolina), H. R. 8870 (Lennon), all introduced in House August 26; H. R. 8899 (Kilgore), H. R. 8900 (Preston), H. R. 8926 (Boykin), H. R. 8927 (Mathews), introduced in House August 27; H. R. 8978 (Bray), H. R. 8979 (Gross), H. R. 8980 (McMillan), H. R. 8981 (Oliver), and H. R. 8982 (Rivers of South Carolina), all introduced in House August 31; H. R. 8993 (Ashmore), H. R. 8999 (Colmer), both introduced in House September 1; H. R. 9038 (Tollefson), introduced in House September 2; H. R. 9087 (Flynt), and H. R. 9098 (Young), both introduced in House September 4; all to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SMALL BUSINESS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1959: H. R. 8599 (Patman), a bill to amend the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency; introduced in House August 10. The main purpose of the bill is to increase the authority of the Small Business Administration to make loans under its regular business loan program and would increase loan limitation from the present authorization of \$500 to \$700 million. In addition, H. R. 8599 would make three minor amendments to (1) authorize the Small Business Administration to make prepayments of rentals on safety deposit boxes, (2) permit Small Business Administration to file reports on its operations annually, instead of every 6 months, and (3) repeal a provision concerning surveys of Small Business Administration operations by the Attorney General.

Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Committee on Banking and Currency held and concluded hearings August 14 and ordered H. R. 8599 favorably reported to the full committee.

House Committee on Banking and Currency August 19 ordered H. R. 8599 favorably reported to the House (H. Rept. 946).

House Report No. 946, Small Business Act Amendments of 1959 (August 19, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to accompany H. R. 8599. . .), 7 pp., printed. The report contains the purpose of the bill, background of legislation, business loan authority, surveys and reports, changes in existing law, and Committee recommendations.

House August 24 passed without amendment and cleared for the Senate, H. R. 8599, to increase the loan authority of the Small Business Administration from \$500 million to \$700 million, and for other purposes.

Small Business Act Amendments, 1959 (Hearings August 14, 1959, before Subcommittee No. 3 of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 8599. . .), 21 pp., printed. The report contains testimony presented in support of the legislation, a review of the activities of the Small Business Administration, and recommendations relating to the Small Business Act. Also contains certain charts pertaining to activities of the agency.

The Subcommittee on Small Business of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency August 20 met in executive session on amendments to the Small Business Act and ordered draft bills favorably reported to the full committee.

S. 2612 (Proxmire), an original bill to amend the Small Business Act; reported August 27 from the Committee on Banking and Currency to the Senate and placed on the calendar (S. Rept. 834). The legislation would provide for an increase in the Small Business Administration's revolving fund for its regular business loan program; and provides authority for appropriations to continue beyond 1960, the programs of grants for studies, research, and counseling concerning the managing, financing, and operation of small-business enterprises.

Senate Report No. 834, Amending the Small Business Act (August 27, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to accompany S. 2612. . .), 4 pp., printed. The report contains purpose and provisions of the bill, Committee recommendations, sectional analysis, and changes in existing law.

Also H. R. 8895 (Multer), a bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide that a small business concern may not be denied assistance thereunder solely because of the type of business to which it is engaged, if such business is lawful in the community where such concern is located; also H. R. 8896 (Roosevelt); to the Committee on Banking and Currency; introduced in House August 27.

Small Business Amendments of 1959: (Hearings June 22, 29, 30, July 1, 7, 20, 21, and 22, 1959, before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on various bills to amend the Small Business Act of 1958 and the Small Business Investment Act of 1959), 699 pp., printed, including table of contents. Report contains various bills introduced, reports from agencies that were received, statements of individuals, and memorandums, statements, and letters submitted for the record.

SMALL BUSINESS AID FOR FIRMS AFFECTED BY FOREIGN TRADE POLICY: H. R. 9023 (Bowles), a bill to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustment made necessary by the trade policy of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House September 2. Provides governmental assistance to those communities, industries, enterprises, and individuals adversely affected by the reciprocal trade program. Would provide help from the Federal Government to retrain individuals for new jobs, to render technical and financial assistance for conversion of plants to new items of production, and to assist communities in their efforts to attract new types of industry. Somewhat similar to S. 1609 previously introduced which, among other purposes, provides for assistance to small business concerns adversely affected by the foreign trade policy.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENTS: The Subcommittee on Small Business of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency August 20 met in executive session on amendments to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and ordered draft bills favorably reported to the full committee.

S. 2611 (Proxmire), an original bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes; reported August 27 from the Committee on Banking and Currency to the Senate and placed on the calendar (S. Rept. 833). The legislation provides for amendments to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (P. L. 85-699) for the purpose of removing certain legal impediments to the formation and successful operation of small business investment companies.

Senate Report No. 833, Amendments to the Small Business Investment Act (August 27, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, to accompany S. 2611. . .), 19 pp., printed. Contains purpose and provisions of the bill, committee recommendations, sectional analysis, and changes in existing law.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1960: House Report No. 943, Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1960 (August 18, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of Joint House and Senate Committee of Conference to accompany H. R. 7978, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes), 10 pp., printed. Contains Committee recommendations on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7978. Included are funds for transitional grants to Alaska; for the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; and for certain River Basin Study Commissions.

House disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7978, agreed to conference requested by Senate, and on August 18, appointed conferees; Joint Committee of House and Senate Conferees met in executive session and filed conference report on differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7978 (H. Rept. 943). The House and Senate on August 19 adopted the conference report on H. R. 7978, which actions cleared the bill for the President.

President on September 1, 1959, signed into law H. R. 7978, supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1960 (P. L. 86-213). Included are funds for transitional grants to Alaska; for the National Out-

door Recreation Resources Review Commission (\$850,000) and for certain River Basin Study Commissions (\$1,540,000).



FOOD CONSUMPTION IN AMERICAN HOMES

At the request of certain large subscriber companies, the Market Research Corporation of America has recently concluded a National Menu Census at an estimated cost of \$750,000. The menu study is a record of food preparation and consumption in American homes based on reports by 4,000 families. Each of these families reported about menus used in the home over a two-week period, on a staggered basis.



The results of this study can be very helpful in planning business operations, developing new products, finding new users for existing products, and generally improving productivity of marketing operations.

The census tells what happens to food products brought into the home. It covers seasons, days of the week, types of families, and who in the family turns down an item when it is placed on the table.

A sampling of some of the findings of the menu study includes the following:

1. On a quantity basis, 4 percent of the families served more than 500 dishes in a 14-day period; 12 percent served 400-500 dishes; 33 percent served 300-400; 37 percent, 200-300; and 14 percent less than 200.
2. Snacks account for 8 percent of all food servings in American homes. However, one-third of all families serve three-quarters of all snack foods.
3. Someone in the family buys food on 45 percent of all days. Forty percent of the total family shopping trips take place on Friday and Saturday.
4. The morning meal is the most regular home-served meal, in that 90 percent of the families served breakfast every day in a given two-week period.

It was found that the serving frequency of fish, based on a national average of 100 percent, was a low of 70 percent in the North Central Region, and about one-fifth higher than the national average in the northeast and south. Poultry, however, was a low of 73 percent in the northeast, and approximately 50 percent higher than the national average in the south. (Excerpted from an article in Supermarket News, written in collaboration with the Market Research Corporation of America.)