

Federal Trade Commission

CONSENT ORDER REQUIRES SEATTLE CANNED SALMON DISTRIBUTOR TO STOP PAYING ILLEGAL DISCOUNTS IN LIEU OF BROKERAGE:

The Federal Trade Commission January 12, 1959, approved a consent order (7209 Seafood) prohibiting a Seattle, Wash., canned salmon distributor from granting customers illegal discounts in lieu of brokerage.

The Commission adopted an initial decision by a hearing examiner containing an order agreed to by the company and the Commission's Bureau of Investigation.

A Commission complaint, issued July 23, 1958, had charged that the firm made a substantial number of sales direct to "at least one" large chain at a lower net price reflecting the 5-percent brokerage normally paid to brokers for negotiating the firm's sales. Sec. 2(c) of the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act prohibits paying or granting to buyers for their own account a discount or allowance in lieu of brokerage.

The Seattle firm, a distributor of canned salmon, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a Canadian corporation located at Vancouver, the complaint stated. The order prohibits these 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.

CONSENT ORDER STOPS OREGON SEAFOOD FIRM FROM PAYING ILLEGAL BROKERAGE:

The Federal Trade Commission on January 7, 1959, approved a consent

order (7203 Canned Seafood) requiring an Astoria, Ore., seafood corporation and its officers to stop making illegal brokerage payments to favored buyers.

The Commission adopted an initial decision by one of its hearing examiners based on an order agreed to by the company and the Commission's Bureau of Litigation.

A Commission complaint, issued on July 22, 1958, had charged the firm with making direct sales to some buyers without utilizing brokers and giving price reductions approximating the brokerage fees which otherwise would have been paid.

The Commission also charged the firm with making some sales only through field brokers and reducing the selling price by the amount of the commissions which would have been earned by primary brokers.

The complaint had charged that these practices violate Sec. 2(c) of the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act. The order prohibits such practices in the future.

The agreement is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by the respondents that they have violated the law.

SEATTLE CANNED SEAFOODS BROKER ORDERED TO STOP PASSING ON BROKERAGE EARNINGS:

An Initial Decision (7151 Seafood) was issued on January 7, 1959, by a Federal Trade Commission hearing examiner which would require a Seattle, Wash., primary broker of seafood products to stop illegally passing on its brokerage earnings to customers. This is not a final decision of the Commission and

Federal Trade Commission (Contd.):

may be appealed, stayed, or docketed for review.

The examiner ruled that the firm, which is two partners, has granted direct and indirect price concessions, rebates, and allowances in lieu of brokerage. Holding these practices to be in violation of Sec. 2(c) of the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act, he ordered them stopped.

"The courts have consistently held that it is a violation of Sec. 2(c) . . . to pay or to pass on brokerage to a buyer in any guise whatsoever," the examiner pointed out.

As alleged in the Commission's complaint of May 20, 1958, the examiner found the partners have made the unlawful payments by: (1) selling at net prices lower than those accounted for to their packer-principals, (2) granting price deductions through allowances or rebates, wholly or partly not charged back to the packers, and (3) taking reduced brokerage on sales involving price concessions.

For example, he said, the partners invoiced to a retail chain store 200 cartons of salmon at \$20.50 a carton but accounted for this sale to their packer principal at \$21.00, absorbing the 50 cents a case difference out of their brokerage.

Another invoice in the record covering 1,250 cans of salmon sold to a Detroit customer, continued the examiner, shows \$1,168.17 freight prepaid by the partners, while they actually paid "\$1,293.17, or \$125.00 more, which represents 10 cents a case promotional allowance granted to the purchaser in the form of a freight rebate."

The evidence further establishes that the Seattle firm had a contract with a buying subsidiary of a large retail chain store providing for a 50-cents-a-case lower price on all listed items, he said. On these sales, the firm received only 3 percent brokerage instead of the usual 5 percent, he added



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

PETITION FILED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TOLERANCE FOR RESIDUES OF ANTIBIOTIC USED IN FISHERY PRODUCTS:

A petition has been filed with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration by American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y., proposing the establishment of tolerances of 5 parts per million for residues of chlortetracycline (an antibiotic) in or on the following raw commodities: Fish (vertebrate) and any cuts therefrom, oysters (shucked), scallops (shucked), shrimp (peeled), shrimp (unpeeled), each in uncooked form.

The analytical method proposed in the petition for determining residues of chlortetracycline is that published in the Antibiotics Annual 1953-54, page 409, Medical Encyclopedia, New York, N. Y. The petition was reported in the January 6, 1959, Federal Register.

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TIME EXTENDED FOR FILING COMMENTS ON FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS:

Requests have been received by the Food and Drug Administration for an extension of the time allowed for filing views and comments upon the proposal to establish definitions and procedural regulations governing food additives published in the Federal Register on December 9, 1958.

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs extended until February 7, 1959, the time for filing views and comments, according to the January 6, 1959, Federal Register.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1959, p. 73.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISHING VESSEL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROPOSED RULE MAKING:

Notice of Proposed Rule Making covering the procedures for fishing vessel mortgage insurance was signed by Interior Secretary Seaton and published in the January 23, Federal Register. Interested parties were allowed until February 23, 1959, to present suggestions or comments regarding the Regulations. Final Regulations will be issued after the suggestions and comments received have been evaluated.

The authority for the exercise of this function was transferred from the Maritime Administration to the Department of the Interior under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. The program will permit a mortgage given for the construction or reconstruction of a fishing vessel to be insured by the Department of the Interior. The mortgage cannot exceed 75 percent of the cost of construction or reconstruction and may bear interest of not to exceed 5 percent without any special findings, or 6 percent if the Secretary of the Interior finds that such interest rate is necessary, and may not have a maturity exceeding 15 years. The premium rate will be one percent on mortgages and 0.5 percent on construction loans.



Interstate Commerce Commission

EXPRESS RATE INCREASE FOR JANUARY 1, 1959 SUSPENDED:

On December 30, 1958, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to permit the Railway Express Agency to increase its rates by 3½ percent effective January 1, 1959. This increase was protested by express users on the grounds that a 15-percent increase had recently been approved on express traffic generally. The Commission found that no increase was warranted on fishery traffic at that time.

The Commission ordered an investigation into the lawfulness of the proposed 3½-percent increase and suspended the new rates until July 31, 1959. It is expected that hearings will be held on this latest proposal which has been identified as I. & S. Docket No. 7095.



Office of Civil

and Defense Mobilization

REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF IMPORTS ON NATIONAL SECURITY:

Section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 provides for investigations to determine the effects of imports on the national security. The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, which is responsible for the implementation and execution of Section 8, issued regulations on the conduct of such investigations. The regulations (OCDM Regulation 4), published in the January 15 Federal Register, provide that upon the request of the head of any Government Department or Agency, upon application of an interested party, or upon his own motion, the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization shall set in motion an immediate investigation to determine the effects on the national security of imports of any article.

The regulations as printed in the Federal Register follow:

Title 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter I—Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

[OCDM Reg. 4]

OCDM REG. 4—REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1958

Sec.

1. Authority.
2. Definitions.
3. General.
4. Criteria for determining effects of imports on national security.
5. Applications for investigation.
6. Confidential information.
7. Conduct of investigation.
8. Emergency action.
9. Report of Director.

Civil Defense and Mobilization (Contd.):

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 9 Issued under sec. 8, Pub. Law 85-686.

Section 1. Authority.

These regulations are promulgated pursuant to section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 (19 U.S.C., sec. 1352a), Pub. Law 85-686, August 20, 1958.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

(a) As used herein "Director" means the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

Sec. 3. General.

(a) Upon request of the head of any Government Department or Agency, upon application of an interested party, or upon his own motion, the Director shall set in motion an immediate investigation to determine the effects on the national security of imports of any article.

Sec. 4. Criteria for determining effects of imports on national security.

(a) In determining the effect on the national security of imports of the article which is the subject of the investigation, the Director is required to take into consideration the following:

(1) Domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements including restoration and rehabilitation.

(2) The capacity of domestic industries to meet such projected requirements, including existing and anticipated availabilities of

- (i) Human resources
- (ii) Products
- (iii) Raw materials
- (iv) Production equipment and facilities

(v) Other supplies and services essential to the national defense.

(3) The requirement of growth of such industries and such supplies and services including the investment, exploration and development necessary to assure capacity to meet projected defense requirements.

(4) The effect which the quantities, availabilities, character and uses of imported goods have or will have on such industries and the capacity of the United States to meet national security requirements.

(5) The economic welfare of the Nation as it is related to our national security, including the impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of individual domestic industries. In determining whether such impact may impair the national security, any substantial unemployment, decrease in revenues of government, loss of skills or investment, or other serious effects shall be considered.

The Director shall also consider whatever other factors relative to imports he deems appropriate in determining whether the national security is affected thereby.

Sec. 5. Applications for investigation.

(a) Applications in writing are required. Twenty-five copies shall be filed by mail with the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Washington 25, D.C.

(b) Applications shall set forth the reasons why it is believed that the quantities or circumstances of imports of the particular article threaten to impair the national security and shall contain the following information:

(1) Identification of the person, partnership, association, corporation, or other entity on whose behalf the application is filed.

(2) The name or precise description of the article.

(3) Description of the applicant and the domestic industry concerned, including pertinent information regarding companies and their plants, locations, capacity and current output of the domestic industry concerned with the article in question.

(4) Pertinent statistics showing the quantities and values of both imports and production in the United States.

(5) Nature, sources, and degree of the competition created by imports of the article in question.

(6) The effect, if any, of imports of the article in question upon the restoration of domestic production capacity in an emergency.

(c) When it is alleged that a threat of impairment of the national security would result from the impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of the domestic industry, additional information of the following type should be provided concerning the applicant and the domestic industry:

(1) Employment and special skills required in the domestic production of the article.

(2) Extent to which investment and specialized productive capacity is or will be adversely affected.

(3) Revenues of Federal, State, or local Governments which are or may be affected by the volume or circumstances of imports of the article.

(4) Defense or defense supporting uses of the article including data on defense contracts or sub-contracts, both past and current.

(5) Direct capital investments for manufacturing facilities and developmental expenditures required to fulfill defense contracts or subcontracts; and direct capital outlays for exploration or expansion necessary to the growth and development of the industry for national defense purposes. In either case, the extent to which assistance was provided by Government-sponsored expansion programs.

(6) Statistics on production, sales, exports, profits, losses, prices, taxes, wages and other costs of production, subsidies, price support programs, inventories, plant investment and related data both for the applicant and the domestic industry whose production is in competition with the imported article, and the relationship of receipts of the applicant from sales of the article to applicant's total receipts.

(d) Statistical material should be presented on a calendar-year basis for sufficient periods of time to indicate trends and afford the greatest possible assistance to the Director. Monthly or

quarterly data for the latest complete years should be included as well as any other breakdowns which may be pertinent to show seasonal or short-term factors.

Sec. 6. Confidential information.

Information which would disclose individual business data or operations will be accorded confidential treatment by the Director if submitted in confidence. All information submitted in confidence should be on separate pages marked "Business Confidential."

Sec. 7. Conduct of investigation.

(a) The investigation by the Director, or by such official or agency as he may designate shall be such as to enable the Director to arrive at a fully informed opinion as to the effect on the national security of imports of the article in question.

(b) Upon receipt of an application for an investigation the Director shall issue a public notice which shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any interested party shall notify the Director of his interest within thirty days, and submit to the Director twenty-five copies of any comment, opinion, or data relative to the investigation within forty-five days, after such notice. Rebuttal to material so submitted shall be filed with the Director within seventy-five days after such public notice and all data and comment from interested parties shall be a matter of record by ninety days after the giving of such public notice, or fifteen days after the close of any hearing conducted under paragraph (f) of this section.

(c) Any application for an investigation, as well as statements in opposition to the applicant's position, including nonconfidential supporting information, will be available for inspection at the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in Washington, D.C., where it may be read and copied by interested parties.

(d) The Director or his designee may also request further data from other sources through the use of questionnaires, correspondence and other available means.

(e) The Director or his designee shall in the course of the investigation seek information or advice from appropriate departments and agencies.

(f) In addition, the Director, or his designee, may, when he deems it appropriate, hold public hearings to elicit further information. In such cases the time and place of public hearings will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(1) All hearings shall be conducted by the Director, or his designee, and the full record shall be considered by the Director in arriving at his determination. Interested parties may appear at public hearings, either in person or by representation, and produce oral or written evidence relevant and material to the subject matter of the investigation.

(2) After a witness has offered evidence in testimony the Director or his designee may question the witness. Questions submitted to the Director or his designee in writing by any interested party may, at the discretion of the Director or his designee, be posed to the witness for reply for the purpose of as-

Civil Defense and Mobilization (Contd.):

sisting the Director in obtaining the material facts with respect to the subject matter of the investigation. All hearings shall be stenographically reported. The Director, however, shall not cause transcripts of the record of such hearings to be distributed to the interested parties, but such transcripts may be inspected at the Office of the Director in Washington, D.C., or purchased from the reporter.

Sec. 8. Emergency action.

In emergency situations or at his discretion, the Director may dispense with the procedures as set forth above and may formulate his views without following such procedures.

Sec. 9. Report of Director.

A report will be made and published upon the disposition of each request, ap-

plication or motion. Notice of publication of such report, shall be given in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Copies of the report will be made available at the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

These regulations shall be effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: January 6, 1959.

LEO A. HOEGH,
Director.

An applicant must file 25 copies of a request for an investigation by mail with the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Washington 25, D. C. The request must state the reasons for believing imports of an article threaten to impair the national security. It must also include descriptions of the article involved, of the domestic industry concerned, and of the nature, degree and source of the competition created by the imports in question. Supporting statistics on United States production and imports are also required.

Notice of the receipt of applications by OCDM will be published in the Federal Register. Interested persons must notify the OCDM Director within 30 days after the date of public notice of their interest and within 45 days after the public notice submit to him 25 copies of their comment or data. Rebuttal of material so submitted must be filed with

the OCDM Director within 75 days of the public notice.

Copies of applications and the statements of interested persons, excepting confidential business information, will be available for public inspection through the OCDM Public Affairs Office in the Executive Office Building in Washington.

In some cases, the OCDM Director may hold public hearings to elicit further information. Should such hearings be held, notice of such hearings will be published in the Federal Register.

The regulations as published spell out the authority, the definitions, criteria for determining effects of imports on national security, applications for investigation, the handling of confidential information, the conduct of the investigation, emergency action, and the publication of a report on the disposition of each request, application, or motion. The regulations became effective upon publication.



Department of State

UNITED STATES DELIVERS NOTE TO PANAMA ON 12-MILE TERRITORIAL SEA LAW:

The United States Ambassador to Panama delivered on January 9, 1959, a note to the Panamanian Government in which the United States stated its non-recognition of the provisions of the recently-enacted Panamanian law providing for a 12-mile territorial sea and reserved all of its rights in the area which is the subject of the law. The text of the United States note is as follows:

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to refer to your note No. 1096 dated December 23, 1958,

transmitting a copy of Republic of Panama Law No. 58 of December 18, 1958, which has as its purpose the extension of the territorial sea of the Republic of Panama to a distance of 12 miles from the coast.

"I have been instructed to state that the United States Government considers this action of the Republic of Panama is regrettable in view of the recent action of the United Nations General Assembly in voting overwhelmingly to call an international conference to consider the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery matters.

"It is the view of my Government, as expressed at the United Nations Law of

Department of State (Contd.):

the Sea Conference and on previous occasions, that no basis exists in international law for claims to a territorial sea in excess of three nautical miles from the baseline which is normally the low water mark on the coast. Furthermore, in the United States view there is no obligation on the part of states adhering to the three-mile rule to recognize claims on the part of the other states to a greater breadth of territorial sea.

"My Government hopes that the Government of Panama will find it possible to reconsider its action and awaits the further consideration of the question of the breadth of the territorial sea by the international community. In the meantime the Government of the United States reserves all of its rights in the area which is the subject of Republic of Panama Law No. 58 of December 18, 1958.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The State Department stated in view of the many inquiries, that this new Panamanian law cannot affect the rights of the United States with respect to the Panama Canal. Article XXIV of the Convention of 1903 between the United States and Panama, relating to the Canal, provides:

"No change either in the Government or in the laws and treaties of the Republic of Panama shall, without the consent of the United States, affect any right of the United States under the present convention, or under any treaty stipulation between the two countries that now exists or may hereafter exist touching the subject matter of this convention."



White House

ALASKA STATEHOOD PROCLAIMED:

President Eisenhower on January 3, 1959, signed the official proclamation making Alaska a state. Then, in a separate action, the President signed an executive order designating the design of

the new 49-star flag that will become the Nation's official ensign July 4.

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NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION SET UP:

The appointment of seven conservationists to the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (created by the 85th Congress) was announced by the President in October 1958. Appointed Chairman was Laurance Rockefeller, New York industrialist and conservationist. Joseph W. Penfold, conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America, was also appointed, as were Samuel T. Dana, professor emeritus of forestry, University of Michigan; Mrs. Katherine Jackson Lee, Vice President and Director, American Forestry Association, New Hampshire; Bernard L. Orell, Vice President, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Washington; M. Frederick Smith, Vice President, Prudential Life Insurance Company, New Jersey; and Chester S. Wilson, former Commissioner of the Minnesota Conservation Department.

Four Senators and four Representatives selected by the House Speaker and the Vice President in July 1958 are: Senators Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico, Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming, Richard L. Neuberger, Oregon, Arthur V. Watkins, Utah; Congressmen Gracie Pfost, Idaho, John J. Rhodes, Arizona, John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania, and Al Ullman, Oregon.

No commercial fishery representative was named to this Commission. Under the law there will now be established a 25-man Advisory Board representing public and private groups interested in outdoor recreation resources. The law specifically provides that the commercial fishing industry have representation on the Board.

The Commission is to inventory national recreational resources, project expected recreational usage into the years 1976 and 2000, and recommend means of meeting anticipated needs, reporting finally by September 1, 1961.

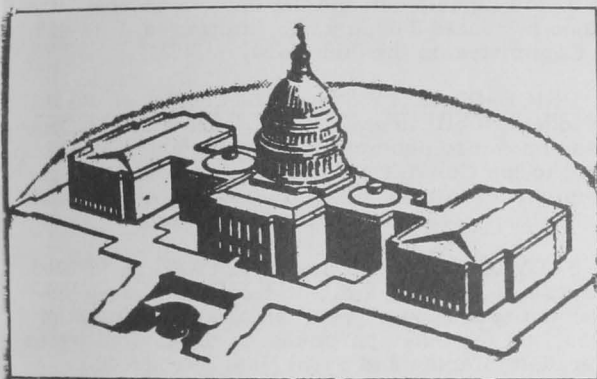
Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1958, p. 112.



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

FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENT: H. R. 3330 (McIntire), a bill to amend the Federal Boating Act of 1958; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House January 26. Provides that all undocumented vessels now bearing valid numbers issued by the Coast Guard shall be exempt from the numbering provisions of subsection (d) section 3 of the said Act.

FISHERIES ASSISTANCE ACT: H. R. 3053 (O'Neill), a bill to provide a 5-year program of assistance to enable depressed segments of the fishing industry in the United States to regain a favorable economic status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House January 21. Similar to H. R. 181 and other bills previously introduced.

FISHERIES COOPERATIVE MARKETING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 2777 (McCormack), a bill to amend the Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Act, introduced in House January 19; also H. R. 3348 (Pelly), introduced in House January 26; both to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to S. 23 and other bills previously introduced. The bill provides that fishermen's cooperatives shall not be subject to the provisions of the Antitrust Acts.

FISHERIES PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN FOOD-ALLOTMENT PROGRAM: S. 585 (Aiken and 3 other Senators), a bill to safeguard the health, efficiency, and morale of the American people; to provide for improved nutrition through a more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program; to assist in maintaining fair

prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products; to prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce; to promote the full use of agricultural resources; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; introduced in Senate January 20. Provides for the inclusion of fish in the "basic food allotment" provisions of the program.

FROZEN FISH BITS TO BE CLASSIFIED UNDER FILLETS: S. 834 (Saltonstall and Kennedy), a bill to make certain frozen fish blocks classifiable under paragraph 717 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Finance; introduced in Senate February 2; also H. R. 3883 (Bates), to the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced in House February 2, similar to S. 834. The bill would add a new section to paragraph 717 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which would classify blocks of fish bits under the same category as fillets but at a flat duty rate of 2½ cents per pound. The new subdivision reads as follows: "(d) Fresh fish cut, sliced, ground, minced, or otherwise reduced in size, formed and frozen into blocks, slabs, sheets, or other bulk shapes, and suitable for processing into fish sticks, flakes, cakes, portions, or similar products of any size or shape, except fish provided for elsewhere in this paragraph or in paragraph 1756 of this Act, 2½ cents per pound."

HAWAII STATEHOOD: H. R. 2795 (Rivers of Alaska), a bill to provide for the admission of the Territory of Hawaii into the Union, introduced in the House January 19; also H. R. 3084 (Ullman) introduced in House January 21, H. R. 3304 (Hargis) introduced in House January 26, H. R. 3427 (Anderson of Montana) introduced in House January 27, and H. R. 3685 (Porter) introduced in House January 29; all to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Similar to H. R. 50 and other bills previously introduced.

IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING: H. R. 2554 (Moore), a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers, introduced in the House January 15; also H. R. 3341 (Bailey), introduced in House January 27; both to Committee on Ways and Means. The proposed bill provides that imported articles removed from original container by the importer, or by a jobber, distributor, dealer, retailer, or other person, repacked, and offered for sale in the new package, shall be marked to show to the ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of such article.

INCOME TAX LAW REVISION IN FAVOR OF FISHERMEN: S. 774 (Magnuson), a bill to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax; to Committee on Finance; introduced in Senate January 29. Similar to H. R. 604 and other bills previously introduced.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: S. 255 (Magnuson), a bill to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate January 14. Mere-

ly amends previous legislation by striking out "any person employed on board" and inserting instead "any person employed or engaged on board."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON 1960 FEDERAL BUDGET: The President's message on the 1960 Federal Budget had this to say specifically about fish and wildlife: . . . "Expenditures in 1960 for fish and wildlife resources will be about the present level. An increase is recommended to acquire lands for additional wildlife areas in 1960. Also, to aid the fishing industry, the fishery loan fund will be augmented by \$3 million and mortgages for fishing vessels will be insured by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Department of the Interior. . ."

PRICE DISCRIMINATION: H. R. 1205 (Zablocki), a bill to reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields; introduced in House January 7. Also S. 11 (Kefauver & 23 other Senators) introduced in Senate January 9, and H. R. 3654 (Johnson of Wisconsin) introduced in House January 29. All similar to H. R. 11. House and Senate bills to respective Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2463, previously listed under Price Discrimination as similar to H. R. 11 was, following review of the bill, considered not pertinent to subject. Also H. R. 927 and S. 315 listed as similar to H. R. 11 deal with Price Discrimination Functional Discounts similar to H. R. 848.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION FUNCTIONAL DISCOUNTS: H. R. 848 (Montoya), a bill to reaffirm the national public policy and the purposes of Congress in enacting the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act entitled "An Act to amend section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,'" and to clarify the intent and meaning of the aforesaid law by providing for the mandatory nature of functional discounts under certain circumstances; also H. R. 927 (Rogers of Colorado), introduced in House January 7; S. 315 (O'Mahoney & Kennedy), introduced in Senate January 14; H. R. 2528 (Donohue), introduced in House January 15; H. R. 2788 (Ossers), introduced in House January 19; and H. R. 2868 (Donohue), introduced in House January 20; to Committee on the Judiciary. Similar to H. R. 848.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION ENFORCEMENT: H. R. 2977 (Celler), a bill to amend section 11 of the Clayton Act to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders issued thereunder, and for other purposes, introduced in House January 21; also S. 714 and S. 726 intro-

duced in Senate January 27; all to Committee on the Judiciary. Similar to H. R. 2977.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES FOR VIOLATIONS: H. R. 212 (Patman), a bill to amend the Clayton Act so as to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies by providing that violations of the Robinson-Patman Act shall constitute violations of the antitrust laws; introduced in House January 7. Also S. 725 (Sparkman and 10 other Senators) introduced in Senate January 27. Similar to H. R. 212; to Committee on the Judiciary.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: H. R. 3187 (Madden), a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to promote quality and price stabilization; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in House January 22. Similar to H. R. 2463 previously introduced.

SALMON IMPORTS RESTRICTED: H. R. 3063 (Rivers of Alaska), a bill to facilitate the application and operation of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House January 21. Also S. 502 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate January 20; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar to H. R. 605 and other bills previously introduced. Would prohibit the import of salmon products derived from fish caught by nationals of any country that permits fishing for salmon by gill nets on the high seas at times and places where occur large quantities of immature salmon of North American origin.

SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1959: S. 555 (Butler), a bill to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide mortgage and loan insurance for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of vessels in shipyards in the continental United States; introduced in Senate January 20; also H. R. 3169 (Garmatz) introduced in House January 22; both to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill would extend mortgage and loan insurance to foreign-flag vessels constructed or repaired in United States shipyards. Under the present law the Maritime Administration insures mortgages only on ships constructed for United States-flag registry. Among the different types of vessels included would also be vessels "in the fishing trade or industry."

SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF: H. R. 2812 (Wolf), a bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; also H. R. 3012 (Hiestand) introduced in House January 31; H. R. 3839 (Bass of New Hampshire) introduced in House February 2; and H. R. 4043 (Rhodes of Arizona) introduced in House February 4; all to Committee on Ways and Means. Similar to H. R. 2 and other bills previously introduced.

STARFISH ERADICATION IN LONG ISLAND SOUND: S. 941 (Bush and Javits), a bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and carry out an emergency program for the eradication of starfish in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate Feb-

February 4. Also H. R. 4019 (Forand); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House February 4. Similar to H. R. 1984 and H. R. 3087 previously introduced.

SURPLUS FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT: S. 580 (Magnuson & Jackson), a bill to provide that certain surplus fishery products may be exported under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; introduced in Senate January 20. Includes herring oil and other fish oil, and other fishery products produced in Alaska or elsewhere in the United States.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1959: H. R. 2475 (Donohue), a bill to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House January 15.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN DEPRESSED AREAS: H. R. 454 (Zelenko), a bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House January 7. Provides for Federal aid to economically depressed areas through loans for industrial projects, grants for construction of public facilities, technical development assistance, loans and grants for urban renewal and financial aid for the vocational retraining of unemployed workers. President Eisenhower vetoed similar depressed area legislation introduced in 1958.

Also H. R. 1024 (Morgan), H. R. 1211 (Bailey), and H. R. 1255 (Hechler) introduced in House Jan-

uary 7; H. R. 2871 (Denton) introduced in House January 20; H. R. 2969 (Bowles) introduced in House January 21; H. R. 3146 (Byrne of Pennsylvania) introduced in House January 22; H. R. 3448 (Blatnick), H. R. 3450 (Bowles), H. R. 3451 (Brademas), H. R. 3466 (Flood), H. R. 3504 (Slack), H. R. 3505 (Spence), introduced in House, and S. 722 (Douglas and 38 other Senators) introduced in Senate on January 27; H. R. 3622 (Edmondson), H. R. 3642 (Gray), and H. R. 3698 (Stratton) introduced in House January 29; H. R. 3849 (Dent), H. R. 3875 (Roosevelt), H. R. 3902 (Flynn), and H. R. 3905 (Kowalski) introduced in House February 2; H. R. 3966 (Carnahan) introduced in House February 3; H. R. 4027 (Mrs. Kee), H. R. 4048 (Wampler), and H. R. 4096 (Staggers) introduced in House February 4; all to Committee on Banking and Currency; all similar to H. R. 71.

S. 268, previously listed, was referred to Committee on Banking and Currency instead of Committee on Ways and Means.

WAGES: H. R. 3204 (Santangelo), a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25, introduced in House January 22; also H. R. 3270 (Bennett of Michigan) introduced in House January 26, and H. R. 3769 (Vanik) introduced in House January 29; all to Committee on Education and Labor. Similar to H. R. 83 and other bills previously introduced.

WAGES: H. R. 3865 (Kearns), a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for review by the Secretary of Labor of the minimum wage recommendations of industry committees; to the Committee on Education and Labor; introduced in House February 2.



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