



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of Commerce

### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

#### IMPORTED COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION CHANGES BEING CONSIDERED:

Consideration is now being given to making a limited number of changes in the present import commodity classifications (Schedule A) effective with the January 1960 statistics, according to the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

In addition to the commodity classification changes, it is also planned to prepare and release a publication for use by importers and their agents presenting the statistical commodity classifications in tariff classification arrangement. This publication (i.e., reporting manual for United States importers) would assist importers in determining the proper statistical classifications applicable to any importation and should serve to improve the accuracy of the reporting and as a result also improve the accuracy of the published import statistics.

It bears emphasizing that to carry out the work outlined above, changes in Schedule A to be effective January 1960 must be kept to a minimum. Only part (and perhaps only a small part) of the requests for changes can be made effective January 1960. However, it appears appropriate to make such changes, even though there may be difficulties in selecting those which are most urgent, since if this is not done, all requests for changes must await a full revision of Schedule A which may not take place for two or three years.



## Federal Trade Commission

#### CONSENT ORDER PROHIBITS SHRIMP COMPANY FROM PAYING ILLEGAL BROKERAGE:

The Federal Trade Commission on May 25, 1959, ordered (Consent Order 7274, Shrimp) a New Orleans, La., shrimp company to stop paying illegal brokerage to its customers.

This action represents the adoption by the Commission of an initial decision by Hearing Examiner William L. Pack based on an order agreed to both by the company and the Commission's Bureau of Litigation.

The Commission's complaint, issued October 8, 1958, charged that 60 percent of the company's sales are not handled through brokers, but these direct purchasers are given allowances approximating the normal brokerage fee or price reductions reflecting this brokerage. These arrangements are forbidden by Sec. 2(c) of the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act, the complaint alleged.

The company's agreement to discontinue these payments is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission that it has violated the law.



## Department of the Interior

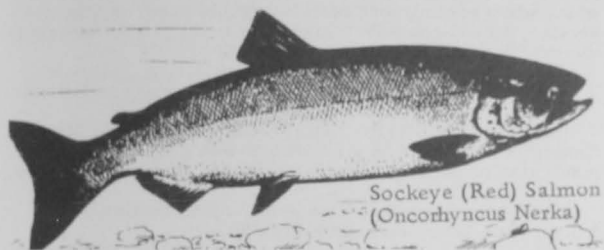
### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### ALASKA BRISTOL BAY LIMITED COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING REGULATIONS FOR 1959 ISSUED:

A limited commercial fishery for red salmon in Bristol Bay, Alaska, this year

was announced on May 25 by the Secretary of the Interior. Alaska commercial fisheries regulations previously published had closed Bristol Bay to commercial fishing for red salmon in order to insure necessary escapement of spawning fish. In announcing the regulations on April 24, the Secretary said further changes might be forthcoming in light of subsequent developments.

The Secretary said that he had authorized the change in the regulations



after a thorough review of the situation in the light of recent developments, including discussions with the Japanese regarding the high-seas salmon fishery.

The new regulation will permit limited commercial fishing for red salmon in each of the major districts of Bristol Bay. Both drift nets and set nets will be permitted to operate for weekly fishing periods determined on the basis of the amount of fishing gear registered for fishing.

The regulation provides for a fishery of a type similar to recent years, but on a much more restricted basis. The so-called "gear-time table" will be utilized to regulate the fishery. However, shorter weekly fishing periods will be allowed at a given level of fishing effort than in previous years. No change is made in the regulations previously promulgated for species other than red salmon.

The Secretary has been informed by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries that the high-seas fishery in the North Pacific will be less intense generally than last year. He has also been informed that the total quota of the Japanese fishery has been reduced this year and that with respect to red salmon--the species of particular concern in Bristol Bay--the Japanese quota throughout the area of the North Pacific in which Japanese fish-

ermen operate has been reduced from 11 million fish last year to 8 million fish this year.

In the areas frequented by North American red salmon stocks, it is expected that catches will not be sufficiently great to preclude a limited commercial fishery in Bristol Bay on these same stocks in the course of their migration to the spawning grounds. Secretary Seaton emphasized, however, that developments during the fishing season for red salmon on the high seas and in Bristol Bay will be watched very closely, and that further changes in regulations may be necessary to assure the adequate seeding of the spawning grounds to preserve the resource.

Alaska commercial fisheries regulations were revised and issued on March 7, 1959, and published in the Federal Register of March 19, 1959. For Bristol Bay salmon fishing, the revised regulations merely defined salmon fishing districts and prescribed limitations on personal use fishing with nets. A footnote explained that the issuance of the commercial salmon fishery regulations for 1959 in the Bristol Bay Area were being delayed pending clarification of the high-seas fishery situation.

On April 24, the Secretary of the Interior prescribed salmon fishery regulations for the Bristol Bay area (effective May 28, 1959), which imposed a drastic curtailment of red salmon fishing in that area in the light of an expected small cycle run of red salmon in 1959 and the prospect of an intense high-seas fishery on these same stocks of fish.

After a thorough review of the situation in the light of recent developments, including discussions with the Japanese Government, regarding the high-seas salmon fishery, it was decided to authorize a very limited commercial fishery involving all districts of the Bristol Bay area. In the areas of the North Pacific frequented by North American red salmon stocks, it is expected that catches will not be sufficiently great to preclude a limited commercial fishery in Bristol Bay, Alaska, on these same stocks in the course of their migration to the spawning grounds. Thus, the May 30 Federal Register contained amendments to Part

104 of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries regulations which will permit limited commercial fishing for red salmon in each of the major districts of Bristol Bay. As amended, salmon fishing, except trolling, in the Bristol Bay area is prohibited in all districts prior to June 1 and after August 31, 1959.

The pertinent part of the regulations as they appeared in the Federal Register follow:

§104.9 (Amendment)

3. Paragraph (a) of §104.9 is amended to read as follows:

(a) During the period June 22 to July 25, the statutory weekly closed period of 36 hours is extended so as to limit fishing to the number of days per week set out in the following table, wherein the number of days of fishing is governed by the total number of units of gear registered for fishing in the respective districts as of 6 p.m. of the Friday immediately preceding the week in which fishing is permitted.

Units of Gear by District				
Naknek-Kvichak	Nushagak	Egogik	Ugashik	Day of Fishing Per Week
Over 150	Over 324 227-324	Over 60	Over 50	1.0 2.0
103-150	195-226	49-60	38-50	2.5
79-102	162-194	43-48	31-37	3.0
65-78	130-161	39-42	27-30	3.5
55-64	113-129	37-38	25-26	4.0
54	112	36	24	5.0

4. Paragraph (c) of §104.9 is amended to read as follows:

(c) Announcement of the total number of registrations for each district will be made locally within 18 hours after the close of registration and by publication in the Federal Register.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1959, p. 87.

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REGULATIONS AMENDED TO PERMIT  
DRIFT-NET AND PURSE-SEINE SALMON FISHING  
ON ALTERNATE DAYS IN BEAR RIVER SECTION:

Purse seines and drift nets can now be used to fish for salmon on alternate days in the Bear River Section of Alaska. This change was published as an amendment to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Regulations in the June 9 Federal Register. The pertinent part of the amendment to the regulations follows:

Among the proposals submitted by various segments of the fishing industry in response to the notice of proposed rule

making on 1959 Alaska commercial fisheries regulations was one which advocated a change in the regulations applicable to the Bear River Section, North Central District, Alaska Peninsula Area (Part 105), to accomplish a more equitable distribution of the allowable salmon catch among purse-seine fishermen and drift-net fishermen who compete with one another in the local fishery. No change in the prior existing regulations for this area was effected in the revision of the Subchapter adopted on March 7, 1959, principally because the dispute arose from organizational factors and from intense competition between two forms of fishing gear.

Subsequent to the adoption of the revision published on March 19, 1959, representatives of the operators of the two competing forms of fishing gear resolved their differences and urged that further controversy be avoided during the 1959 season by amending the regulations for the Bear River Section to allow purse seines and drift nets to fish on alternate days on either side of a line dividing the area in controversy. Since management and conservation of the resource will be benefited by forestalling further increases in fishing effort which otherwise almost certainly would occur in this small section, it has been determined to be in the public interest to amend the regulations accordingly.

Paragraph (b) of § 105.5 is amended to read as follows:

(b) NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT. (1) Prior to June 21, fishing is permitted in all sections with gill nets having a mesh size of not less than 8-1/2 inches stretched measure.

(2) Nelson Lagoon section and General section, from 6 a.m. June 22 to noon September 30.

(3) In the Bear River section (i) purse seines and gill nets may be used throughout the section from 6 a.m. June 22 to 6 p.m. June 25 and from 6 a.m. July 22 to noon September 30; (ii) on June 29 and July 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, and 21, only purse seines may be used northeast of the church located near the beach about two miles northeast of the mouth of Bear River, and only drift nets may be used southwest of the church; and (iii) on June 30 and July 2, 6, 8, 14, 16, and 20, only drift nets may be used northeast of the church and only purse seines may be used southwest of the church.



## White House

### NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK, JUNE 28-JULY 4:

A Presidential proclamation designated the week of June 28, 1959, "National Safe Boating Week," affording an opportunity to stress vessel safety.

In part, the proclamation read:

"NOW, THEREFORE, I DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning June 28, 1959, as National Safe Boating Week.

"I urge all boatmen, boating organizations, the boating industry, State and Federal agencies, and all other groups interested in boating to join in this observance of National Safe Boating Week; and I call upon them to exert greater effort during that week and throughout the boating season to keep boating safe and pleasant.

"I also invite the Governors of the States, the Territory of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States to provide for the observance of this week to encourage nationwide interest in safe boating practices. . ."

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#### PRESIDENT SIGNS PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY REGULATIONS:

The 1959 proposed regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission were adopted and signed by the President on March 31, 1959. The regulations were published in the April 16 Federal Register.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1, 1959, p. 60.



### 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.



**ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT:** The House on June 1 passed H. R. 7120, to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. In addition to a series of clarifying amendments the House adopted an amendment limiting the transfer of Federal property in connection with the transfer of functions to this act and the act of July 7, 1958 (P. L. 85-508).

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on May 28 ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 1541 and S. Rept. No. 331.

Senate Report No. 331, Alaska Omnibus Bill (May 28, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs together with individual views to accompany S. 1541), 60 pp., printed. The report contains major provisions of the bill, committee amendments,

sectional analysis of the bill, Executive Agency reports, and changes in existing law. The appendix contains Legislative Precedents for Grants of Federal Property to Newly Admitted States of the Union.

The Senate on June 3 passed with amendment H. R. 7120. The amendment substituted the amended text of S. 1541, companion bill, which had first been amended by adoption of two technical amendments of clarifying nature and a further amendment which provided for transfer without reimbursement, of any real or personal property located in Alaska and owned by the United States. Action on S. 1541 was postponed indefinitely since H. R. 7120 was passed instead by the Senate. The Senate requested the concurrence of the House for its amendments to H. R. 7120.

The House on June 11 agreed to Senate amendments, with an amendment, to H. R. 7120, and sent the bill back to the Senate requesting concurrence of the Senate in the amendment.

The Senate on June 12 concurred in a technical House amendment to H. R. 7210, this action cleared the bill for the President's signature. The legislation is largely technical providing changes in Federal laws, necessary because of the change in Alaska's status from Territory to a State, eliminating inappropriate references in Federal statutes. Other provisions are substantive, terminating certain special Federal programs in Alaska, and enabling participation by Alaska in other programs on "an equal footing with other States." The bill was drafted by the executive agencies concerned with the administration of Federal responsibilities in Alaska. Two provisions are of particular interest to fisheries interests: (1) Alaska will assume jurisdiction over its fish and wildlife resources the first day of the calendar year following expiration of 90 calendar days instead of 90 legislative days after certification by the Secretary of the Interior that the Alaska State Legislature has made "adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska in the broad national interest." (The Secretary of the Interior made the certification on April 20. The transfer, therefore, will be effective January 1, 1960, unless Congress adjourns before the 90 days provided in the bill.) (2) authorizes the President to transfer to Alaska without reimbursement property used in a function taken over in whole or part by the State.

**Alaska Omnibus Bill** (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 6091, H. R. 6109, and H. R. 6112, to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the Admission of the State of Alaska into the Union, and for other purposes, May 4 and 5, 1959), 82 pp., printed.

Alaska Omnibus Bill (Hearing before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1541, a bill to amend certain laws of the United States in light of the Admission of the State of Alaska into the Union, and for other purposes, May 7, 1959), 82 pp., printed.

These reports contain a detailed analysis of the legislation and statements presented before the committees by representatives of State and Federal Agencies.

**COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES INVESTIGATION:** H. Con. Res. 192 (Ullman), a concurrent resolution to make an investigation concerning anadromous fish in the Columbia River Basin; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House June 2.

**FISHERIES ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1959:** H. R. 7505 (McDowell), a bill to provide a program of assistance to correct inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, to enable the fishing industry of the United States to regain a favorable economic status; to provide disaster relief to the oyster industry which has been almost completely destroyed in some areas of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House June 2. The bill contains certain provisions similar to those provided for in H. R. 181 and related bills previously introduced. Similar to H. R. 181 and related bills previously introduced which would provide assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry. But, in addition, H. R. 7505 would extend disaster loan provisions to include oyster producers and processors within segments of the fishing industry found to be in a distressed condition, or located in a disaster area. Such loans would be made for the improvement and modernization of plants, and for the relief of distressed conditions caused by blight or other catastrophe, and upon terms of not more than 20 years and at interest rates of not less than 3 percent. The bill further provides that when 60 percent or more of the oysters in any waters within the United States have been destroyed by blight or other catastrophe, such area shall be held to have been declared an area of major disaster under this Act.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held public hearings June 4 and 11 on H. R. 181, and related bills, which would provide assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry. Testimony was heard from Representative McDowell on the proposed legislation.

The Subcommittee on June 15 met in executive consideration of, but took no action on H. R. 181 and related bills, providing a 5-year program of assistance to enable depressed segments of the fishing industry in the United States to regain a favorable economic status.

**FISH HATCHERY TRANSFER:** S. 2053 (Johnston of South Carolina and Thurmond), a bill to provide for the acceptance by the United States of a fish hatchery in the State of South Carolina; also H. R. 7386 (Riley), an identical bill; both introduced on May 26; Senate bill referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House bill to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to accept by donation on behalf of the United States, title to the Orangeburg County, South Carolina, fish hatchery, together with rights to take adequate water from Orangeburg County Lake therefor.

**FISHERIES PRODUCTS INCLUDED IN FOOD-ALLOTMENT PROGRAM:** The Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry held hearings June 4, 5, and 8 on S. 585, and related bills S. 489, S. 663, S. 862, and S. 1884, dealing with the subject of food distribution programs. S. 585 would provide that the program of commodity distribution be expanded to include fishery products and certain other foods among items available for distribution to needy families so as to assure an adequate diet, reduce certain surpluses, and for other purposes.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE AID THROUGH EQUIPMENT TRANSFER:** S. 2103 (Bible), a bill to provide that surplus personal property of the United States may be donated to the States for the promotion of fish and wildlife management activities, and for other purposes; introduced in Senate June 2; also H. R. 7535 (McIntire) introduced in House June 2, H. R. 7580 (Fulton) introduced in House June 3, and H. R. 7584 (Baring) introduced in House June 5; referred to respective Senate and House Committee on Government Operations. Similar to H. R. 7190 previously introduced. Provides change in existing laws to include State Fish and Game Departments among State agencies eligible for receipt by transfer of surplus Federal Government Property and equipment for use in furthering their fish and wildlife conservation, restoration, and educational objectives.

**IMPORTATION OF POLLUTED SHELLFISH PROHIBITED:** S. 2112 (Jackson & 7 other Senators), a bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of polluted shellfish; to the Committee on Finance; introduced in Senate June 4. Similar to H. R. 1244 and related bills previously introduced.

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS:** The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on June 2, in executive session, marked up and ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 5915, fiscal 1960 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus.

**Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1960** (Hearings before a Subcommittee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 86th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 5915, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes), 1109 pp., printed. Contains budget estimates, House allowances, and testimony presented by witnesses and representatives of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies in connection with appropriations for Fiscal Year 1960. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, on June 5 ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 5915 (S. Rept. No. 345). As approved, the bill would provide the Department a total of \$478,785,025, an increase of \$10,678,225 over the House-passed figure of \$468,106,800.

Senate Report No. 345, Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1960 (June 5, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 5915), 39 pp., printed. Lists by agencies appropriations for the 1959 fiscal, including funds provided for salary cost increases in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1959, Public Law 86-30; the Budget estimates, 1960; House allowance; and Committee recommendation. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus.

By unanimous vote, the Senate on June 8 passed with amendments H. R. 5915. The Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for a conference with the House, and appointed conferees. As passed by the Senate the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is allowed \$14,693,625, an increase of \$1,385,625 over the amount allowed by the House. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries is allowed \$6,906,300, an increase of \$978,300 over the funds allowed by the House and \$694,700 less than the budget estimate--Administration of Alaska Fisheries was allowed \$1 million; Senate recommended restoration of House cut of \$378,000 for marketing, technology and research activities; also allowed \$50,000 for fish vessel mortgage insurance program, \$3 million for fisheries loan fund, \$325,000 for general administrative expenses, \$345,000 for construction (of which \$185,000 is for salt-water system for Galveston biological laboratory, \$25,000 for laboratory building at Karluk, Alaska, \$35,000 for Pas-cagoula dock repairs); and allowed an increase of \$100,000 for plans for a new vessel to replace research vessel Albatross III. For the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Service the Senate allowed \$340,000.

The House disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 5915; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate; and on June 11 appointed conferees.

Senate and House Conferees, in executive session on June 11, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 5915.

House Report No. 545, Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1960 (June 12, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the Joint Senate and House Committee of Conference to accompany H. R. 5915), 9 pp., printed. Contains committee recommendations to House and Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bill (H. R. 5915), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus. For the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife Service, the Joint Committee allowed for salaries and expenses \$340,000, the same as provided by the House and Senate but \$3,000 under the budget estimate. For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Committee allowed \$17,561,200--an increase of \$853,200 over the amount originally provided by the House, but \$1,173,625 under the amount provided by the Senate and \$69,000 under the amount requested in the budget estimate. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Committee allowed \$10,015,000--an increase of \$517,000 over the amount provided by the

House, but \$741,300 under the amount provided by the Senate, and \$1,156,200 under budget estimates.

The House and Senate on June 15 adopted conference report on and cleared for the President H. R. 5915, fiscal 1960 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies.

POWER PROJECTS FISHERIES RESOURCES PROTECTION: Amendments to S. 1420 (Neuberger), a bill to promote the conservation of migratory fish and game by requiring certain approval by the Secretary of the Interior of licenses issued under the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate June 3. Provides technical amendments to S. 1420 (Neuberger) introduced in Senate March 16, 1959; bill provides the Fish and Wildlife Service with collateral jurisdiction in Federal Power Commission decisions affecting hydroelectric power development in areas where dams would impair migratory fisheries resources and wildlife values.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS: The Antitrust Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary held hearings on May 27-28 and ordered favorably reported H. R. 432, and related bills, to amend section 11 of the Clayton Act to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease-desist orders issued thereunder.

PROTECTION OF FISHING RIGHTS RELATIVE TO MILITARY CLOSURES: A joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the State of California was presented to the House on May 28. The Memorial urges that the Congress of the United States and the Secretary of Defense be requested to take all steps necessary to insure that prior to the closure of any area to fishermen by the military authorities, that a public hearing be held in the area affected, except when such closing is a matter of extreme urgency, and that all such closures be limited to those areas and times when such closing is vital to our national defense with reasons for such closing being made public whenever compatible with security restrictions; referred to the Committee on Public Works.

PUERTO RICO AND UNITED STATES COMPACT AMENDMENTS: The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings June 9 on S. 2023, to provide for amendments to the compact between the people of Puerto Rico and the U. S. with testimony favoring its enactment from Governor and Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth. Hearings were recessed subject to call of the Chair. The proposed amendments are largely technical in order to eliminate inappropriate provisions, and to clarify, develop, and perfect the terms of existing law so as to achieve better fulfillment of purposes and strengthen the compact.

SHRIMP CONSERVATION CONVENTION WITH CUBA: The Senate on June 4 unanimously voted to adopt resolution providing for ratification of convention between the United States and Cuba for the conservation of shrimp, signed at Havana on August 15, 1958 (Ex. B, 86th Congress, 1st session). It will remain in force for 10 years and thereafter until terminated on one year's notice by either party. Instruments of ratification will be exchanged between the United States and Cuba and a meeting

will be held soon to organize the Commission and draft legislation drawn up to submit to Congress and \$100,000 budget to finance for first year.

**SHIP MORTGAGE INSURANCE AMENDMENT OF 1959:** The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on June 5 ordered favorably reported to the full committee S. 1434, to amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, with respect to insurance of ship mortgages.

**SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1938 AMENDMENTS:** A draft of proposed legislation to amend The Small Business Investment Act of 1938, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers) was transmitted to the Senate and House by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; referred to the respective Senate and House Committee on Banking and Currency on June 3.

The Senate Select Committee on Small Business on June 3 held hearings for the purpose of reviewing the activities and programs of the Small Business Administration, with especial emphasis on the operation of the Small Business Investment Act.

**STARFISH ERADICATION IN LONG ISLAND SOUND:** The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on June 3 conducted hearings on H. R. 3087 and related bills to eradicate starfish in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. Witnesses heard were Representatives Wainwright and Giaimo.

**STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS:** Department of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1960 (hearings before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of State, United States House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 1st Session), 1126 pp., printed. Contains budget estimates and testimony presented by witnesses and representatives of the Department of State and related agencies in connection with appropriations for fiscal year 1960. Included are funds for the international fisheries commissions to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in eight such commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress.

H. R. 7343 (Rooney), a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Appropriations; introduced in House May 21. Included are funds for the international fisheries commissions.

**House Report No. 376,** Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1960 (May 21, 1959, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Report of the House Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 7343), 28 pp., printed. Contains budget estimates

and amounts recommended by the Committee in comparison with the 1959 appropriations. Committee recommended \$1,725,000--an increase of \$61,300 over the 1959 fiscal year appropriations to meet increased pay costs, but \$29,000 below the amount of the budget request--for the international fisheries commissions.

The House on May 27 passed H. R. 7343, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1960; referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 28.

The Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee conducted hearings June 8, 9, 10, 11, and on June 12 concluded hearings on H. R. 7343.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN DEPRESSED AREAS:** H. J. Res. 411 (Slack), a House joint resolution to provide for a special research inquiry into the causes of chronic unemployment in economically depressed areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations; introduced in House June 3.

**UNEMPLOYMENT TAX PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN FISHING ACTIVITIES:** S. 2125 (Eastland), a bill to provide that the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax shall not apply with respect to service performed by individuals in connection with certain fishing and related activities; to the Committee on Finance; introduced in Senate June 5. The bill would amend paragraph (17) of section 3306 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the definition of "employment" for purposes of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act). Provides that unemployment tax shall not apply with respect to service performed by an individual in (or as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel while it is engaged in) the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life (including service performed by any such individual as an ordinary incident to any such activity), except service performed in connection with the catching or taking of halibut or salmon for commercial purposes.

**WAGES:** H. R. 7490 (Frelinghuysen), a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor; introduced in House June 2. Identical to S. 1967 previously introduced which would extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and for other purposes. The proposed amendments would not change the present status of employees employed in executive, administrative, professional, or outside sales capacities. Exemptions would remain unchanged for fishermen; for agricultural and irrigation workers, learners, apprentices, messengers, and handicapped workers; for workers on agricultural commodities in the area of production; for seamen on foreign vessels; and for newsboys.

