

## Department of Commerce

### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

#### FLEET SAILS TO CHART COASTAL WATERS:

The Coast and Geodetic Survey announced on April 5 that its fleet left various ports for 1960 season assignments. The endless assault by the forces of nature result in never-ending changes in the Nation's coastline; shoals and underwater deposits as well as recent wrecks are constant menaces to navigation. These changes must be located and together with new lights and buoys, must be shown on the Survey's charts.

During the 1960 field season, depending on the area and the weather, information will be gathered concerning depth, tides, currents, seawater-temperature, and salinity. Bottom samples will be obtained by coring, bathythermographs will record temperature against depth, and deep-sea reversing thermometers will be used.

Although the Survey has mapped more than 100,000 linear miles of coast since it was founded in 1807, some of the areas to be surveyed this summer in Alaska have never been charted in detail. Even along our much-traveled Atlantic coast threats to navigation are present.

Coast and Geodetic Survey ships may be distinguished by a flag which has a blue field carrying a white circle in which there is a red triangle. All vessels are painted haze gray. The uniforms of officers and crew resemble those of the U. S. Navy and U. S. Coast Guard, but are distinguished by Survey insignia.



## Federal Trade Commission

### CRAB FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION IN STATE OF WASHINGTON CHARGED WITH RESTRAINT OF TRADE:

The Federal Trade Commission on April 15, 1960, charged (complaint 7859, crabs) that a crab association in Westport, Wash., and its officers, trustees, and approximately 250 crab fishermen members, have unlawfully restrained competition in the \$2-million dungeness crab industry in the State of Washington.

The Commission's formal complaint alleges that since about 1958 they have used coercion in a conspiracy to prevent other dealers from buying or selling processed and unprocessed crabs and to get nonmember crab fishermen to join the association. The coercive methods allegedly used include threats of reprisals, intimidation, and physical violence.

Eleven members are named specifically in the complaint as trustees or officers who direct and control the association's activities and also as representative of the entire membership.

According to the complaint, the Association's main function is to fix prices paid by canners to members for their catch, and the "Membership Agreement" gives it the power to determine what canners and crab processors it and the members will deal with. Its members fish for fresh crabs in the coastal waters of Washington and Oregon and in the adjacent ocean. They account for almost the entire catch originating in the former state.

In May 1959, the complaint continues, about 90 of the some 250 association members formed a cooperative, and bought a crab-processing cannery. The cooperative competes with all other crab canners and processors in marketing its

products. Although the association and cooperative are legally distinct entities, all trustees and officers who control the former's actions are stockholders in the latter. Two are trustees of both organizations and one of these two is manager of the cooperative's cannery and crab-processing operations.

The complaint says the respondents have actual or potential power to monopolize all phases of the crab industry in their area since substantially the same men control the crab fishing fleet through the association, and own or control the cannery cooperative.

Respondents' monopoly power, coupled with the coercive tactics they have employed against other crab dealers and nonmember crabbers, tend to unlawfully destroy competition in fishing for, processing, shipping, selling, and marketing of processed or unprocessed crabs, the complaint charges.

These actions and conspiracy are unfair methods of competition forbidden by Sec. 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the complaint concludes.

The respondents were granted 30 days in which to file answer to the complaint.



## Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### ADDITIONAL PETITIONS FILED ON FOOD ADDITIVES:

In the April 8, 1960, Federal Register, the U. S. Food and Drug Administration announced the filing of the following petitions on food additives pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with reference to those sections dealing with food additives:

A petition has been filed by the Can Manufacturers Institute, Washington, D. C., proposing a regulation to provide

for the use of certain substances in the formulation of organic coatings for food containers coming in direct contact with food. Substances proposed were previously listed as being the subject of extension actions under section 121.87(d) of the Act and were published in the Federal Register of March 17.

A Columbus, Ohio, firm also filed a petition for a regulation permitting the use of sources of radiation to include certain radioactive isotopes producing radiations with energy levels not to exceed 2.2 million electron volts for the purpose of inspection of foods and food packages and for controlling food processes.

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### PETITION FILED FOR USE OF RESINS IN FOOD INDUSTRY:

A petition has been filed with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration by a Bartlesville, Okla., firm proposing the issuance of a regulation to permit the use of resins composed of (1) homopolymers of ethylene and (2) copolymers of ethylene and other 1-olefins in packaging, processing, packing, transporting or holding of foods. The notice appeared in the Federal Register of April 5, 1960.

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### USE OF SODIUM NITRITE IN CURED TUNA AND PET FOOD EXTENDED:

In an order signed by the Commissioner of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, effective on March 29, 1960, the use of sodium nitrite was authorized "in Cured Tuna Fish (10 parts per million)" and "in canned pet animal food containing fish and/or meat (20 parts per million)" for a period of 1 year from March 6, 1960, or until regulations shall have been issued establishing or denying tolerances or exemptions from the requirement of tolerances, in accordance with section 409 of the act, whichever occurs first. The Food and Drug Administration states that this order has no bearing on any other variety of fish.



## Department of Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### SEASON FOR LAND-BASED WHALING FOR BALEEN WHALES CHANGED:

The six-months' season for land-based whaling for baleen whales by United States nationals and whaling enterprises has been changed by the Secretary of the Interior. The change, as it appeared in the Federal Register of April 6, 1960, shows the opening date of the season has been advanced two weeks and the closing date has been advanced two weeks. The new season for the taking or killing of blue whales or minke whales with a whale catcher attached to a land station is April 16 to October 15 following, both days inclusive.

The change was requested by the industry to take advantage of relatively better weather conditions during the early spring. Any resulting increase in the take of whales will be too small to affect significantly the conservation of the whale resources.



## International Joint Commission (United States and Canada)

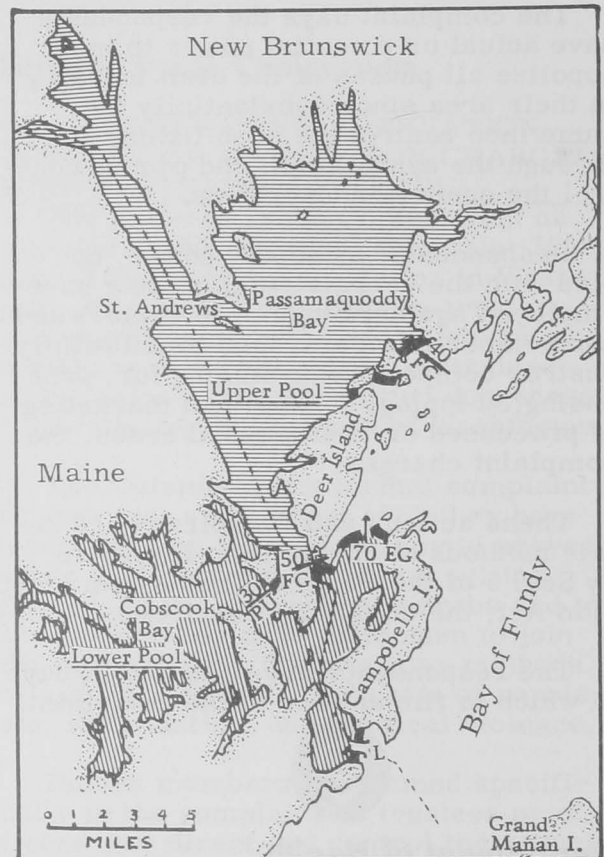
### PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT

#### PUBLIC HEARING:

The International (United States and Canada) Joint Commission conducted a public hearing on April 22, 1960, in Calais, Me., on the Passamaquoddy tidal power project. On August 2, 1956, the Governments of Canada and the United States had requested that the Commission make a joint examination and advisory report, including recommendations and conclusions.

The Commission was asked to determine the estimated cost of developing the international tidal power potential of Passamaquoddy Bay in the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick and whether or not hydroelectric power could

be produced at a price which is economically feasible. The Commission also was asked to determine the effects on the local and national economies, and to study specifically the effects which the construction, maintenance, and operation of the tidal power structures might have upon the fisheries of the area.



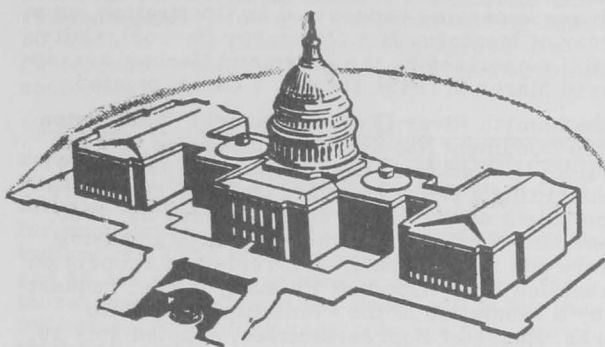
Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project plan selected for detailed design.

Purpose of the hearing was to receive testimony and evidence on the findings and conclusions as contained in the reports of the International Passamaquoddy Engineering Board and the International Passamaquoddy Fisheries Board. The Fisheries Board has indicated in its report that the effect on the fisheries in Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays in Maine and New Brunswick will be only slight.



## Eighty-Sixth Congress (Second Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect fisheries and allied industries are reported. 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.

**CALIFORNIA FISHING PROBLEMS:** Conference on Northern California Fishing Problems, House Document 370, 86th Congress Second Session, 90 pp., printed. This document is a transcript of a conference held at San Rafael, Calif., in November 1959. It constitutes a symposium of scientific papers and other expert testimony by some two dozen fishery scientists; state fish and game officials from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California; and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation officials as well as spokesmen for the commercial and sport fishing industries;-- on the responsibility of government, both State and Federal, to help conserve the valuable resource of the salmon and steelhead fisheries on the Pacific Coast.

**COLOR ADDITIVES IN FOOD:** The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on April 5, 1960, held a scientific panel discussion on color additives in food. Related to S. 2197 (Hill and Goldwater), introduced in Senate June 17, 1959.

**CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION ACT:** On May 3, 1960, the House Subcommittee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries began hearings on H. R. 11502 (Wolf), a bill which was introduced in the House on March 31, 1960, to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls. On May 4, 1960, the hearings were concluded. Representatives of the Government and various public witnesses were heard. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Public Health Service opposed enactment of H. R. 11502 and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed, in lieu thereof, an amendment to the Pesticide Research Act of 1958.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FISH MARKET:** S. J. Res. 144 (Beall) introduced in Senate on January 11, 1960, joint resolution to authorize the District of Columbia to erect a municipal fish market at the waterfront in Southwest Washington; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**FAIR LABOR STANDARDS TRADE ACT:** H. R. 11868 (Osterhag) introduced in the House on April 21, 1960, a bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States, to the Committee on Ways and Means. This bill is similar in purpose to S. 2882, H. R. 9481, H. R. 10103, and H. R. 10887, but not identical.

**FISH AND SHELLFISH CONSERVATION:** S. J. Res. 184 (Magnuson), introduced in the Senate on April 7, 1960, a joint resolution to promote the conservation of ocean fish and shellfish; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Public hearings were held by the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, May 13, 1960.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH TRAINING UNITS:** S. 1781 (Magnuson), a bill introduced in the Senate on April 23, 1959, was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on April 21, 1960 (Rept. No. 1285).

Senate Report No. 1285: Authorizing Continuance of Cooperative Unit Programs of Research and Education Relating to Fish and Wildlife (April 21, 1960, 86th Congress, 2nd. Session, report from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to accompany S. 1781), 6 pp., printed. S. 1781, as amended, would continue the authority, now contained in appropriation acts, of the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with colleges and universities game and fish departments of the States and territories, and with nonprofit organizations relating to cooperative research units. The function would be, among others, to conduct coordinated research by and between Federal, state, and private agencies; to provide for training primarily at graduate levels in the fields of fisheries and wildlife management; to maintain effective liaison between Federal, state, and private agencies relating to fish and wildlife resources of mutual interest and benefit to more than one state, including species of interest to citizens of States lacking them, and for other purposes wherein cooperative activities would offer benefits and promise of greater success at reduced costs.

The Senate on May 4 passed S. 1781 as amended. This is primarily a sport fisheries and wildlife bill. A wildlife spokesman stated the major purpose of this bill as "putting a statutory base" under the cooperative Federal-state wildlife education program which has been in effect for several years.

**FISHERIES ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1959:** On May 3, 1960, the Senate adopted a unanimous conference report of both Houses on H. R. 5421 (McDonald), 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. On May 4, 1960, a conference report (Rept. No. 1589) and statement was filed. On May 5, 1960, Lausche filed a motion in the Senate to reconsider action of the Senate taken on May 3, in adopting conference report on H. R. 5421.

H. Rept. No. 1589, Providing a Program of Assistance for the Construction of Fishing Vessels (May 4, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, conference report from the Committee of Conference to accompany H. R. 5421), 7 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill, agreed to and recommended Senate amendments that would require the vessels be suitable for defense purposes, aid in developing the U. S. fisheries, deliver their catch to U. S. ports, employ citizens of the United States or legally domiciled aliens, and be documented under U. S. laws. Section 4 of the House bill provides that a construction subsidy shall be granted under the act only to assist in the construction of a fishing vessel to be operated in a fishery suffering injury from which escape clause relief had been recommended by the Tariff Commission under the Trade Agreements Assistance Act of 1951, as amended, where such relief has been or is hereafter denied under section 7(c) of such Trade Agreements Assistance Act of 1951. The Senate amendment contained no comparable provision. The proposed conference substitute contains the same condition as provided in section 4 of the House bill with the addition that construction subsidies may also be granted to vessels to be operated in a fishery found by the Secretary to be injured or threatened with injury by reason of increased imports, either actual or relative, of a fish or shellfish product, not the subject of a trade agreement tariff concession, which is like or directly competitive with the fishery's product, and to vessels to be operated in a fishery found by the Secretary to be injured or threatened with injury by reason of increased imports, either actual or relative, of a fish or shellfish product that is provided for in the Free List of the Tariff Act of 1930, whether or not subject to a trade agreement tariff concession. Agreed to Senate amendments excluding the cost of defense features from the 33½ percent construction subsidy, and to require that they be paid by the Department of Defense rather than Interior; and that plans for the vessels are to be submitted to Department of Defense for approval. The House authorized \$1 million to be appropriated annually; the Senate \$5 million--the Committee agreed upon \$2,500,000. The Committee accepted the Senate amendment which provided that no application for construction could be accepted after 3 years from the effective date. Contains statement of the managers on the part of the House.

HARBORS: Gulf Coast Shrimp Boat Harbors, Florida, House Document No. 183, 86th Congress, 1st Session (Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 22, 1959, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on and surveys of Gulf Coast shrimp boat harbors, Florida, requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, and the Committee on Public Works, United States

Senate, adopted June 28, 1946, and February 14, 1950, also submitted in response to five other Congressional authorizations listed in the report), 45 pp., 2 charts, printed. Harbors reported on are Venice, Lemon Bay, Fort Myers Beach, and Naples.

Monterey Bay, California, House Document No. 219, 86th Congress, 1st Session (Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 15, 1959, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a survey of Monterey Bay (Monterey Harbor), California, authorized by the River and Harbor Act, approved March 2, 1945), 107 pp., 1 chart, printed.

Snohomish River (Everett Harbor), Washington House Document No. 349, 82nd Congress, Second Session (Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated January 27, 1960, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Snohomish River (Everett Harbor), Wash., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 19, 1956), 70 pp., 3 illustrations, printed.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION: Conventions and Recommendation Adopted by the International Labor Conference at Its Forty-Third Session at Geneva, House Document No. 365, 86th Congress, Second Session (Letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1960, transmitting texts of the following: (1) ILO Convention (No. 112) concerning the minimum age for admission to employment as fishermen, (2) ILO Convention (No. 113) concerning the medical examination of fishermen, and (3) ILO Recommendation (No. 112) concerning occupational health services in places of employment, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its forty-third session, at Geneva, June 19, 1959, pursuant to article 19 of the constitution of the ILO), 24 pp., printed. Contains statements by Federal agencies on and the texts of the conventions indicated.

HAWAIIAN OMNIBUS ACT: H. Report No. 1564, Amending Certain Laws of the United States in Light of the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union (May 2, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H. R. 11602), 71 pp., printed. This bill, introduced April 6, 1960 (Inouye), amends certain laws of the United States in light of the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union, and for other purposes. H. R. 11602 was introduced by Inouye after hearings on five predecessor bills H. R. 10434 (Aspinhill), H. R. 10443 (Inouye), H. R. 10456 (O'Brien), H. R. 10463 (Saylor), and H. R. 10475 (Westland). Includes the amendments agreed upon in committee when H. R. 10443 was marked up. All predecessor bills except H. R. 10443 were identical. Section 12 contains perfecting amendments to the statute, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance projects for fishery resources in the Pacific. Inappropriate references to the "Territory" of Hawaii and to the "Hawaiian Islands" would be deleted or modified by the amendments. Section 13 provides a perfecting amendment to section 2(d) of the Fish Restoration Act, to remove the definition of the term

"State." The term is defined by existing law to include the States and the Territory of Hawaii.

The Committee reported favorably on H. R. 11602, without amendment, and recommended that the bill be passed.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS:

On May 2, 1960, the House disagreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 10401, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes: agreed to a conference requested by the Senate, and appointed conferees.

On May 3, 1960, the House filed a conference report (Rept. No. 1571) on H. R. 10401 (Kirwin). Amendment No. 24 concerns the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Appropriations \$6,591,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$7,051,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$6,249,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for the following: Pesticides research; \$67,000; industrial fisheries research (menhaden, sardines, and herring), \$175,000; South Atlantic exploratory fishing and gear development program \$100,000. In addition, the conferees directed that \$60,000 be made available for this latter program from Saltonstall-Kennedy funds to make a total of \$160,000 available during fiscal year 1961. The \$400,000 recommended by Senate Committee on appropriations for tuna fisheries investigations was disallowed by the Conference Committee.

On May 5, 1960, the House adopted by a voice vote the conference report on H. R. 10401, and sent the legislation to the Senate. Two Senate amendments were reported in disagreement on which the House voted to recede and concur therein.

LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTIONS: On April 27, 1960, the Committee on Foreign Relations submitted favorable reports on four conventions and a protocol on the law of the sea (Executive Report 5), 86th Congress, 1st Session, as follows: Convention on the Territorial Sea, and the Contiguous Zone (Ex. J); Convention on the High Seas (Ex. K); Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas (Ex. L); Convention on the Continental Shelf (Ex. M); and Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (Ex. N), all signed on behalf of the United States at Geneva on September 15, 1958.

SALMON IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: Hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries were held on May 13, 1960, on S. 502 (Bartlett, Gruening, and Magnuson), introduced into the Senate on January 29, 1959, a bill to facilitate the application and operation of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes. 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.

SEAWEED (GROUND, POWDERED, OR GRANULATED) ON FREE IMPORT LIST: On April 4, the President signed H. R. 5887 (Keith), a bill to

place ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on the free import list under Tariff Act of 1930 (P. L. 86-402).

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS:

On April 5, 1960, conferees met and agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 10743, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1960 (H. Rept. No. 1452). Includes for Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Commercial Fisheries an increase of \$55,000 to modify and improve docking facilities at Technological Laboratory, Pascagoula, Miss.

On April 6, 1960, the House adopted the conference report on H. R. 10743 by voice vote, and sent legislation to the Senate. April 7, 1960, the Senate adopted conference report and cleared for the White House. Bill was signed by the President April 13, 1960 (P. L. 86-424).

SHELLFISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER: H. R. 11515 (Giaino), introduced in the House on April 4, 1960, a bill to provide for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The research center, estimated to cost \$1,325,000, would promote the culture of clams and oysters. Identical bills were introduced as follows: H. R. 11721 (Kowalski), introduced in House on April 12, 1960; S. 3392 (Bush and Dodd) introduced in Senate on April 20, 1960; and H. R. 11873 (Irwin), introduced in House on April 21, 1960.

SHRIMP IMPORT BILL: On March 28, the names of Senators Johnston (S. C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Thurmond (S. C.), and Byrd (Va.), were added as sponsors of S. 3204, a bill to amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for establishment of country-by-country quotas for importation of shrimp 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 quota.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS:

H. R. 11666 (Rooney), introduced in House on April 8, 1960, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Reported on the same date (H. Rept. No. 1467) and referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. A portion of the State Department appropriation is for the international fisheries commissions, which number nine this year, with the addition of the New Tortugas Shrimp Commission.

Department of State, and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1961 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, Second Session), 1171 pp., printed. Contains budget estimates and testimony presented by witnesses and representatives of the Department of State and other agencies in connection with State Department appropriations for fiscal year 1961. Included are funds for the international fisheries commissions (pp.

1002-1109) to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in nine such commissions (including the new Tortugas Shrimp Commission) pursuant to treaties of conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress.

H. Report No. 1467, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 1961 (April 8, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, report from the Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 11666), 29 pp., printed. Contains explanation of H. R. 11666. The sum of \$1,875,000 (a reduction of \$50,000 in the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$150,000 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year), is included in the bill for international fisheries commissions. These funds are used for payment of the United States' share of the expenses of nine international fisheries commissions. The commissions conduct studies of determine measures necessary for the preservation and expansion of fishery stocks. In addition, the Halibut and Salmon Commissions regulate the fisheries under their jurisdiction, and in the Great Lakes that Commission carried on a lamprey control program. Included in the international fisheries commissions is the new Tortugas Shrimp Commission.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS: On May 6, 1960, Collier introduced in the House H. Con. Res. 687,

a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. This concurrent resolution is identical to H. Con. Res. 688 (Moeller), introduced in House on May 6, 1960, and about 32 other concurrent resolutions introduced in House and Senate January 25-May 6, 1960.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN DEPRESSED AREAS: On May 4, 1960, the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, called up for consideration S. 722 (Douglas and 38 other Senators, which was introduced in the Senate January 27, 1959, and passed March 23, 1959), a bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. A committee amendment was adopted that supplied new text for the Senate bill and recommended that this Act be known as the "Area Redevelopment Act." The new language would reduce the authorization to \$251 million in lieu of \$379,500,000.

On May 9, 1960, the Secretary of the Senate reported that he had presented S. 722 to the President for signature.



### HERRING SEROLOGICAL SCOPE WIDENS

As part of the attempt at the Boothbay Harbor station of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to characterize herring populations serologically, recent work has been concentrated on a second blood group system in this species. During December 1959 a large sample of herring was collected from the New Jersey coast to explore this system more thoroughly. It appears to be analogous to the Rh system in humans in that there are several closely related cell antigens involved. It is hoped that with this new tool further information about the population structure of herring may be gained, once quantitative studies have been made.

Large numbers of blood samples from four other clupeoids in addition to herring were also obtained from the New Jersey coast, with which interspecies serological comparisons will be continued, to provide a basis for comparisons of intraspecies groups of herring. Working with cell antigens and serum proteins and using several techniques with each, a good picture has been obtained of the relationships of herring, shad, menhaden, alewives, and blueback, and a quantitative measure of the relative "serological distances" that separate each from the other, and this information will be of help in evaluating differences among herring populations.