



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISHERY AGENCY BEGINS ITS NINETIETH YEAR:

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on February 11, 1961, congratulated Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries which began its 90th year of activity during that week.

It was on February 9, 1871, that the Federal Government entered the field of fisheries. On that day, the Congress created a one-man fish and fishery commission. Later an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. The law provided that the Commissioner was to be a qualified person who was already on the Government payroll and who was to receive no extra compensation for the new duties.

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Service now has a responsibility in charting America's course in the development and utilization of fishery resources by developing the scientific facts pertaining to the many facets of those resources.

To do this, the Bureau has at this time 18 biological laboratories, 28 biological field stations, 5 technological laboratories, 2 technological field stations, 7 gear research and exploratory fishing bases, 10 market development offices, 36 statistical collection points, 7 Market News Service offices, as well as field headquarters for river basin, marine mammal, and fishery management activities; loans and grants offices; and several biological research and exploratory fishing vessels-- again a far cry from the "two rooms in the basement" which housed the Commission some nine decades ago.

These far-flung operations are supervised from Regional Offices at Juneau, Alaska; Seattle, Wash.; St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Gloucester, Mass.

There are Area Offices at Terminal Island, Calif., and Honolulu, Hawaii.

That the Congress in 1871 had little idea of the enormity of the task ahead or that the work of its one-man Commission would extend over a lengthy period of time is evidenced by the fact that no provision was made for quarters or office space. Hence the Commissioner had to convert a portion of his private residence at 1445 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., into an office-laboratory. Later the house next door was rented with Congressional approval. Still later in 1889, the Commission, which by that time had grown, was collected under one roof in the Armory Building at Sixth and B Streets SW., where it remained for about 40 years until it moved into the Department of Commerce Building.

The Fish Commission got off to an auspicious start by the selection of the first Commissioner, Spencer F. Baird, and outstanding biological scientist at that time. In fact, when Professor Baird moved to Washington from Dickinson College, Pa., in 1850 to become Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, he shipped his huge private collection of two carloads of biological specimens to the Institution.

Professor Baird's studies substantiated the reports that the supply of fish in New England waters was decreasing, but he found no evidence of any shortage of food for those species nor any evidence of epidemic disease. He came to the conclusion that the chief reason for the decline was the activities of man. For that reason, he recommended that the taking of fish by trap or pound be stopped on weekends during the spawning period, which was about six weeks each year for the species concerned.

The construction and the launching of the vessel Fish Hawk in 1880 was the beginning of a fleet which has included as many as 17

"ocean-going vessels" ranging in length from 57 feet to 179 feet and 100 inboard and outboard craft varying in length from 16 feet to more than 40 feet.

The second vessel was the Albatross (the first of three by that name) constructed in 1881. The Albatross was used for biological research and exploratory fishing in the Atlantic from Halifax to the West Indies. Later it sailed through the Straits of Magellan and did 28 years of service in the Pacific Ocean.

Both the Fish Hawk and the Albatross did a "hitch" in the Navy. The Fish Hawk was a gunboat in the Mosquito Fleet in the Spanish-American War, and the Albatross was an auxiliary cruiser in the same conflict. The Fish Hawk was decommissioned in 1926 after 46 years of service. The Albatross was decommissioned in 1924.

The early years of the century saw many changes in fishery activities. By an act of Congress passed February 14, 1903, the Fish Commission was made part of the Department of Commerce and Labor, effective July 1 of that year. The name of the organization was changed by order of the Secretary to the Bureau of Fisheries.

And the Bureau of Fisheries or the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries it was to remain until 1939-1940 when it was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior and united with the Bureau of Biological Survey to become the Fish and Wildlife Service. Its present title, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, stems from the reorganization of 1956.

In 1911, an international convention was formed for the protection of fur seals. Sig-



natory powers were Russia, Japan, Canada, and the United States. The result is that under the management and protection given through the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Pribilof Islands seal herd has stabilized at about 1.5 million animals, about ten times the number there when the convention was signed. The herd produced a \$4.5 million harvest last year.

It was in 1923 that the first of a series of international conventions on fish was signed. That year the United States and Canada formed the International Convention for the Conservation of Pacific Halibut. As a result, the annual harvest has almost doubled and the yield is sustained year after year.

The famous Fraser River sockeye salmon fishery was converted from a dwindling resource to an enlarged and sustained one by the agreement between the United States and

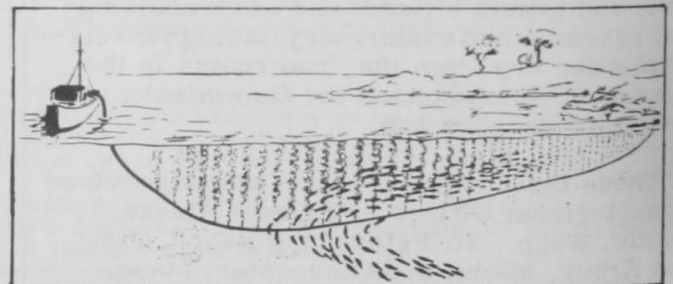


Canada in 1937. These two nations, again working in unison and utilizing in-

formation on sea lamprey control developed by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries scientists, are about to emerge victorious from the long fight to rid the Great Lakes of the predatory sea lamprey. Other international conventions are also showing results in the effort to provide management and sustained yields of designated fish stock.

There are many milestones in the 90-year history.

Bureau biologists investigating tuna resources in the Pacific some 10 years ago discovered what is now called the Cromwell Current (after the oceanographer who found it) deep in the Pacific Ocean. This great



Air-bubble curtain diverts and guides fish.

river well beneath the surface is probably a thousand times greater than the Mississippi.

An air-bubble curtain has been found to be a veritable stone wall in stopping and turning traveling schools of fish in the sea and in aiding their capture.

Chemical analyses of fish and fish oil have opened the door to many things, one of which is the possibility of controlling cholesterol levels in the blood-stream and subsequently lessening the danger of heart attacks by including fish or fish oils in the diet.

Secrets of refrigeration, transportation, and otherwise handling of fish have been probed and techniques developed to assure the consumer quality fishery products. Product inspections and grade standards have been instituted.

Consumer buying habits have been probed; methods of preparing intriguing fish dishes have been made available to the housewife.



Market reports, including data on prices, supply, and demand, have been made available daily to both buyer and seller.



Fishery Marketing Specialist of the Fishery Market News Service checking on market information over the phone.

Exploratory fishing has discovered new shrimp stocks in the Gulf of Mexico, in Alaska waters, and off the coast of the northwestern States; new lobster beds have been found in deep water areas off New England; tuna, in the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean and in various areas in the Pacific Ocean; commercial scallop beds have been found off the southeastern coast; hard clams, discovered off North Carolina shores. Gear research has developed through the use of underwater television, and the telemeter has been adapted to midwater trawl fishing. Techniques for collecting commercial fishery statistics and market information and disseminating the data to industry and the public have been developed and refined.



Treasury Department

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1961:

The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch) fillets and steaks for calendar year 1961 is 32,600,645 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in the February 7 Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 8,150,161 pounds of groundfish fillets and steaks during each quarter of 1961 may be imported at the 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ -cents-per-pound rate of duty, and any imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of 2.5 cents a pound.

The reduced-rate import quota for 1961 is 10.8 percent less than the 1960 quota of 36,533,173 pounds. From 1951 to 1960 the quantity of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents a pound had increased 24.7 percent, but in 1961 the trend was reversed significantly for the first time because in 1960 frozen fish fillet blocks with bits and pieces were no longer dutiable under the Tariff category of "frozen groundfish fillets." The increase in the quota from 1951 to 1961 is now only 11.3 percent.

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including the fillet blocks and slabs used in the

Reduced-Tariff-Rate Import Quota for Fresh and Frozen Groundfish Fillets, 1951-1961	
Year	Quota
	1,000 Lbs.
1961	32,601
1960	36,533
1959	36,920
1958	35,892
1957	37,376
1956	35,197
1955	35,433
1954	33,950
1953	33,866
1952	31,472
1951	29,290

manufacture of fish sticks, but excluding fish blocks since September 15, 1959, and blocks of fish bits) for the three years (1958-1960) preceding 1961 was only 217,337,633 pounds, calculated in accordance with the proviso to item 717(b) of Part 1, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (T. D. 51802). This was less than the consumption of 243,554,480 pounds for 1957-1959.

A decision by the United States Customs Court in 1959 held that fish blocks imported in bulk are dutiable at one cent a pound under Tariff paragraph 720(b). Prior to that decision, fish blocks were classified under paragraph 717(b), the same as fish fillets. The change became effective September 15, 1959, and fish blocks imported in bulk since that date have been classified under paragraph 720(b). Therefore, fish blocks imported since the effective date have not entered in the calculation of apparent annual consumption or the quota since only imports under 717(b) are considered in the calculation. In view of this, it is estimated that if fish blocks had remained under the 717(b) classification, apparent annual consumption for 1958-1960 would have been greater than that for the previous three-year period, and also the quota for 1961 would have been greater than that for 1960.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1960 p. 72.

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RULING ON TRANSFER OF SHRIMP CARGO AT SEA:

An enrolled licensed United States fishing vessel that returns to port with the catch of another United States fishing vessel is in violation of its license, if both vessels involved are not owned or under charter by the same individual or firm. Such a vessel has been adjudged to be engaged in "freighting," even though no charge is made by the carrying vessel. Existing U. S. Customs regulations require such a vessel to be registered and

upon port arrival to present a manifest and Customs entry or entries must be filed on the cargo on board pursuant to Sect. 10.78 and 10.79 of the Customs Regulations.

Legislation was introduced in the 86th (second session) Congress to allow a United States fishing vessel with an enrolled license to return the catch of another United States fishing vessel to a port in the United States. There are plans to introduce the bill again in the current session of Congress. In the meantime, the Bureau of Customs has notified the various Customs Districts of the Gulf to withhold enforcement of existing licensing regulations pending outcome of the legislation.

Customs Regulations 10.78 and 10.79 calling for the manifesting and entry of transferred shrimp as cargo, unlike the licensing provision, are administrative rather than statutory regulations. In a letter under date of December 2, 1960, from Acting Commissioner of Customs Lawton M. King to Congressman Joe Kilgore of Texas, the Commissioner stated that the Bureau was giving the problem its consideration and that until a final decision in the matter is reached, the Customs collectors of the Gulf Coast districts were being requested not to require manifesting of the cargo and entry pending such decision.

The Coast Guard has made the following policy decision in the matter: "Fishing vessels of the United States engaged in the catching of fish as a regular occupation shall not be subject to the provisions of the inspection laws requiring Coast Guard inspection and certification if, on occasion, they take on board on the high seas and transport to a port of the United States the catch of another fishing vessel of the United States on an accommodation basis. Accordingly, such vessels continue to be exempt from Coast Guard inspection being deemed not to be carrying cargo for hire."

Accordingly, a shrimp vessel may transfer shrimp caught on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the United States from one United States fishing vessel to another, and the carrying vessel may return to a United States port without being held in violation of its enrolled license, nor subject to Customs Regulations 10.78 and 10.79 pending final decision in the matter.

The crew of the carrying vessel may be paid for the labor involved in the transfer

and attention of such transferred shrimp. The carrying vessel cannot charge for such hauling since this would be "cargo for hire" and subject such vessel to Coast Guard inspection and certification and also the requirement of register under Customs laws.



Eighty-Seventh Congress (First Session)

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



AQUATIC RESOURCES EXPANSION: H. R. 4276 (Geo. P. Miller), a bill to expand and develop the aquatic resources of the United States including the oceans, estuaries and rivers, the Great Lakes, and other inland waters, to enhance the general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES: H. Doc. No. 15, The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962, 87th Congress, 1st Session. The budget as submitted January 16, 1961, to the Congress, provides increases in budget estimates for the Fish and Wildlife Service. For the Office of the Commissioner \$364,000--the same as in 1961.

Estimates of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife total \$58,721,000 as compared with \$55,368,000 in 1961. Increases are proposed in Management of Fishery Resources, Fishery Research, Predatory Animals and Rodent Control, Construction, and grants to State and local governments under permanent authorizations.

The 1962 budget estimates for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries total \$29,725,000 as compared to \$21,451,000 for fiscal 1961. Marketing and Technology would be increased to \$4,735,000, compared to \$4,334,000 in 1961; Research would be increased to \$7,690,000, compared to \$6,614,000 in 1961; research on fish migration over dams--\$527,000, compared to \$303,000 in 1961; Columbia River fishery facilities--\$1,915,000 in 1962. Total construction would amount to \$7,561,000, compared to \$2,645,000 in 1961. General administrative expenses would be \$813,000, compared to \$699,000 in 1961. Administration of Pribilof Islands would be less--\$1,981,000 compared to \$2,099,000 in 1961; payments to Alaska, Pribilof Islands receipts--\$539,000, compared to \$1,050,000 in 1961. The Fisheries Loan Fund would be \$2,505,000--same as 1961; and construction differential subsidy for fishing vessels--\$1,000,000, compared to \$750,000 in 1961.

Total amount estimated for the Fish and Wildlife Service is \$88,810,000, compared to \$77,183,000 in 1961.

BUY AMERICAN ACT AMENDMENTS: H. R. 4344 (Ostertag), on Feb. 15, introduced in House; to Committee on Public Works. Similar to H.R. 1108 (Van Pelt). Would amend act of March 3, 1933, with respect to determining when costs of certain articles, materials, or supplies are unreasonable.

CALIFORNIA FISHING PROBLEMS: On Feb. 15, a memorial of Legislature of the State of California was presented in House. Memorializes President and Congress of United States relative to Federal study of California fishing problems; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

DEPRESSED AREAS: Executive Communication 585, was received by the House on Feb. 20, a communication from the President of the United States transmitting draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically-distressed areas;" to Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 4569 (Spence), introduced in House Feb. 20, a bill in accordance with message from the President; to Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also introduced in House Jan. 30: H.R. 3581 (Santangelo), H.R. 3583 (Saund); Jan. 31: H.R. 3675 (Morgan), H.R. 3685 (Saylor); Feb. 2: H.R. 3743 (Daniels); Feb. 16: H.R. 4403 (Denton); Feb. 20: H.R. 4596 (Slack); Introduced in Senate Feb. 9: S. 895 (McNamara).

On Feb. 20, the Senate received memorial from Colorado Legislature regarding areas within the State to be included within provisions of area redevelopment legislation.

On Feb. 24, Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Committee on Banking and Currency held hearings on H.R. 4569.

EXPORT POLICY ACT OF 1961: S. 852 (Javits and Case), introduced in Senate, Feb. 9, a bill to encourage and promote the expansion through private enterprise of domestic exports in world markets; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Proposes to provide a coordinated and augmented program of Government action designed to assist U.S. manufacturers and businessmen in recognizing and developing the opportunities in export markets.

FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENTS: S. 883 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate, Feb. 9, a bill to extend the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to certain possessions of the United States; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Would extend the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to certain United States possessions--the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. These possessions would be authorized to inaugurate their own program of numbering motorboats, as do the 50 states and District of Columbia, since Federal Government authority in this respect in the territories mentioned expired April 1, 1960.

FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT: S. 867 (Case, Javits, Keating), introduced in Senate Feb. 9, a bill to establish a U.S. Department of Transportation; to Committee on Government Operations. Would put the nonregulatory transportation functions scattered through a number of Federal agencies together under a separate Department of Transportation. Would transfer to new Department, headed by a Secretary of Trans-

portation, the functions of Federal Aviation Agency, Maritime Administration, Bureau of Public Roads; the present promotional and executive functions of the regulatory commissions, such as Interstate Commerce Commission and Civil Aeronautics Board. Over-all objective of legislation is to create a single agency to coordinate present jumble of Federal programs in transportation field.

FOOD ADDITIVES: S. 947 (Hill), introduced in House Feb. 13; to Committee on Labor and Public Works. Would amend certain provisions of act to protect public health by prohibiting use of additives in food which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. Identical to H.R. 3980 (Harris).

Support of a legislative proposal to allow industry additional time for scientific study and safety clearance of food additives which were in commercial use before January 1, 1958, was announced February 16 by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The draft bill was sent to the Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by letter of January 13, 1961, by the former Secretary of the Department.

At that time the Commissioner of Food and Drugs said the proposed extension beyond the March 6, 1961, final deadline of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 was needed to permit manufacturers to complete safety studies, where such studies or other bona fide actions to determine the applicability to the amendment were begun on food additives prior to March 6, 1960.

The additional time would be allowed for those additives which were in commercial use before January 1, 1958, and which were given time extensions until March 6, 1961, on the basis of findings that such continued use would involve no undue risk to the public health. About 3,000 such additives received time extensions. The proposed bill would allow further time only on a case-by-case basis and where procedures were started by the manufacturer or user of the additive before March 6, 1960, looking toward a resolution of any food additive problem involved. The amount of additional time would likewise be individually determined by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of the facts in each case. The Commissioner said this was in line with provisions in the recently enacted Color Additives Amendment.

FOOD STAMP PLAN: On Feb. 20 Senate received resolution of House of Representatives of State of Washington to extend the food stamp plan pilot projects to include the State of Washington.

FOREIGN TRADE EFFECT STUDY: H. Res. 151 (Dent), introduced in House, Feb. 7, a resolution authorizing investigation of effects of foreign trade on American economy; to the Committee on Rules.

GAME AND FOOD FISH CONSERVATION IN DAM RESERVOIRS: H. R. 4275 (Johnson of Calif.), introduced in House Feb. 13; H.R. 4612 (McFall), introduced in House Feb. 20; H.R. 2722 (Clem Miller), introduced in House Jan. 16, identical bills to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game and food fish in dam reservoirs; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Also restricted to game fish conservation only; H.R. 3072 (Reifel), introduced in House Jan. 23, to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and S. 813 (Case of S. Dak.), introduced in Senate Feb. 6; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: H.R. 4430 (Harrison of Wyo.) and H.R. 4457 (Ostertag), introduced in House Feb. 16; to Committee on Ways and Means. Similar or identical to H.R. 184 (Walter). Would provide for adjustment of conditions of competition of foreign and domestic industries with respect to level of wages. Similar or identical bills introduced in House Feb. 6: H.R. 3868 (Berry); Feb. 7: H.R. 3962 (Dent); Feb. 9: H.R. 4180 (Whalley), H.R. 4106 (Lane), H.R. 4144 (Mc Intire).

IMPORT POLICY ACT OF 1961: S. 851 (Javits and Case), introduced in Senate, Feb. 9, a bill to assist business enterprises, communities, and individuals to make necessary adjustments required by changed economic conditions resulting from the trade policies of the United States; to the Committee on Finance. Would provide assistance to alleviate serious injury from imports in form of loans, tax incentives, and technical aid to qualified businesses, communities, and industrial development corporations; together with special unemployment compensation, retraining assistance, provisional for early retirement, and relocation allowances for workers.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION: Executive Communication 538, received in House Feb. 7, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting draft of proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes;" to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3935 (Roosevelt), introduced in House on Feb. 7, a bill on minimum wage in accordance with the message from the President. These amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act would provide an increase in the Federal minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour during the first year, \$1.20 during the second year, and \$1.25 thereafter for those employees who now have minimum wage protection. Also provides for those employees brought under act for the first time, a minimum wage of not less than \$1 an hour during the first year, \$1.05 the second year with time and one-half for hours in excess of 44 per week; \$1.15 the third year, with time and one-half for hours in excess of 42 a week; and \$1.25 thereafter, with time and one-half for hours in excess of 40 a week. Would extend minimum wage protection to, but not change existing overtime exemption for, onshore fish processing. Minimum wage exemption applicable to employees engaged in fish processing and distributing fish and related products would be limited to offshore activities. Subsection (a) and (b) of section 13 is amended to exempt: "(5) any employee employed in the catching, taking, propagating, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life, or in the first processing, canning, or packing such marine products at sea as an incident to or in conjunction with such fishing operations, including the going to and returning from work and loading and unloading when performed by any such employees. The exemption provisions of section 7 shall not apply with respect to: "(4) any employee employed in the canning, processing, marketing, freezing, curing, storing, packing for shipment, or distributing of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life, or any byproduct thereof." Would also institute three-step increase in existing wage orders in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

On Feb. 13, identical message from President received in Senate; referred to Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Also introduced in House Jan. 12: H.R. 2514 (Rabaut), H.R. 2412 (Dingell); Jan. 31: H.R. 3643 (Byrne), H.R. 3661 (Healey); Feb. 2: H.R. 3763 (Halpern); Feb. 7: H.R. 3937 (Addonizio); Feb. 9: H.R. 4106 (Mrs. Green of Oregon); Feb. 16: H.R. 4400 (Denton); H.R. 4446 (Lesinski), H.R. 4464 (Santangelo); Feb. 21: H.R. 4578 (Mrs. Kelly); to House Committee on Education and Labor. Introduced in Senate Feb. 9: S. 895 (McNamara); to Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

On Feb. 23, the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor began executive consideration of H.R. 3935. No final action was taken on the bill.

NATIONAL AQUARIUM IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: S. 954 (Engle), introduced in Senate Feb. 16, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct a National Aquarium in District of Columbia; to Committee on District of Columbia. Identical to H.R. 111 (Kerwin).

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION: H.R. 4437 (Johnson of Calif.), introduced in House Feb. 16; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Would declare a national policy on conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. Similar to S. 239 (Engle).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: On Feb. 23, the House of Representatives received and read the message from the President relative to consolidations and improvement of resource conservation policies of the Federal Government. It contains statements on water resources, electric power, forests, public lands, ocean resources, and recreation. Message referred to Committee of Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed as House Document (H. Doc. 94). The statement on ocean resources follows:

"V. Ocean Resources

"The sea around us represents one of our most important but least understood and almost wholly undeveloped areas for extending our resource base. Continental Shelves bordering the United States contain roughly 20 percent of our remaining reserves of crude oil and natural gas. The ocean floor contains large and valuable deposits of cobalt, copper, nickel, and manganese. Ocean waters themselves contain a wide variety of dissolved salts and minerals.

"Salt (and fresh water) fisheries are among our most important but far from fully developed reservoirs of protein foods. At present levels of use, this country alone will need an additional 3 billion pounds of fish and shellfish annually by 1980, and many other countries with large-scale protein deficiency can be greatly helped by more extensive use of marine foodstuffs. But all this will require increased efforts, under Federal leadership, for rehabilitation of depleted stocks of salmon and sardines in the Pacific, groundfish and oysters in the Atlantic, lake trout and other desirable species in the Great lakes, and many others through biological research, development of methods for passing fish over dams, and control of pollution.

"This administration intends to give concerted attention to our whole, national effort in the basic and

applied research of oceanography. Construction of ship and shore facilities for ocean research and survey, the development of new instruments for charting the seas and gathering data, and the training of new scientific manpower will require the coordinated efforts of many Federal agencies. It is my intention to send to the Congress for its information and use in considering the 1962 budget, a national program for oceanography, setting forth the responsibilities and requirements of all participating Government agencies."

Identical message was received in Senate Feb. 24; referred to Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

NAVIGATION AND INSPECTION LAW AMENDMENT: Fees for Certain Services Under the Navigation and Vessel Inspection Laws (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, on H.R. 5841, a bill to repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting the collection of fees for certain services under the navigation and vessel inspection laws, February 25, 1960), 29 pp., printed. Contains testimony of Government officials, officials of American Merchant Marine Institute, and American Waterways Operators, Inc.; and a table by the American Merchant Marine Institute.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: S. 901 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate, Feb. 9, a bill to advance the marine sciences, to establish a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys, to promote commerce and navigation, to secure the national defense, to expand ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, to authorize the construction of research and survey ships and laboratory facilities, to expedite oceanographic instrumentation, to assure systematic studies of effects of radioactive materials in marine environments, to enhance the public health and general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT: The President submitted to the Senate for ratification on January 17 the Convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development signed at Paris on December 14, 1960 (Executive E). Includes copies of two protocols, report of Secretary of State, with a copy of Convention; referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Treaty would forge new link between Western Europe and North America, would provide means to intensify economic consultation and cooperation to meet new challenges facing member countries. Would include United States, Canada, and 18 other countries.

On Feb. 15, Committee on Foreign Relations concluded hearings on the Convention, after receiving testimony from various Congressmen, unions, and the Secretary of State.

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL RESOURCES: H.R. 4533 (Olsen), on Feb. 17, introduced in House a bill to provide a Federal aid program to assist states develop outdoor recreational resources; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Identical to H.R. 904 (Bennet of Fla.).

RADIATION PROCESSING OF FOOD: Senate Document No. 1, Annual Report to Congress of the Atomic Energy Commission for 1960 (January 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 558 pp., illustrated, printed. In-

cluded in the discussion of the Commission's many activities is the Commission's program on radiation preservation of food, aimed at developing the technology to demonstrate technical and practical feasibility of using relatively low amounts of radiation to extend the refrigerated shelf life of perishable foods.

STERN RAMP TRAWLER: S.J.Res. 52 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate Feb. 16, a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to construct a modern stern ramp trawler to be used for research purposes and authorizing the appropriation of funds; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Identical to H.J.Res. 234 (Westland).

SUBMERGED LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS: H.R. 4390 (Brooks of La.), introduced on Feb. 16, a bill to extend seaward boundaries of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, 3 marine leagues into Gulf of Mexico; to Committee on the Judiciary. Similar to H.R. 22 (Roberts).

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS: Memorial of the Legislature of State of Massachusetts received in Senate on February 9, memorializing the President and Congress of the United States against granting concessions on textile and fish imports from foreign countries; to Committee on Finance.

Also introduced in House Jan. 31: H.Con.Res. 132 (Grey), H.Con.Res. 135 (Saylor); Feb. 2: H.Con.Res. 138 (Gross), H.Con.Res. 139 (Harp); Feb. 7: H.Con.Res. 144 (Hechler); Feb. 9: H.Con.Res. 147 (Betts), H.Con.Res. 149 (Harrison of Wy.), H.Con.Res. 154 (Moorehead of Ohio), H.Con.Res. 155 (O'Konski); Feb. 13: H.Con.Res. 156 (Van Pelt); Feb. 16: H.Con.Res. 162 (Garland), Feb. 23: H.Con.Res. 171 (Whalley); Feb. 27: H.Con.Res. 172 (Ashmore), H.Con.Res. 173 (Huddleston), H.Con.Res. 174 (Mrs. Kee), H.Con.Res. 175 (King of Utah), H.Con.Res. 176 (Knox), H.Con.Res. 180 (Siler); to Committee on Ways and Means.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS COMMITTEE: S. Res. 76 (Hartke and Randolph), Jan. 26, introduced in Senate, resolution establishing a special Committee on Trade Adjustment Problems; to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Committee would conduct complete study concerning (1) extent which unemployment or shifts in employment are caused by increase in imports resulting from tariff reductions; (2) likely extent of future unemployment or shifts in employment arising from increased imports resulting from tariff reductions; (3) history and content of plans and programs designed to assist workers and industries in adjusting to new competition arising from trade liberalizations; (4) feasible, practical plan or program of adjustment assistance for United States to give President additional powers to adjust import injury.

TARIFF STUDY COMMISSION: H. Res. 170 (Lipscomb), introduced in House Feb. 16; to Committee on Rules. Would provide a commission to study and report on influence of foreign trade on business and industrial expansion in United States. Similar to H.J. Res. 65 (Robison).

TARIFF STUDY BY HOUSE COMMITTEE: H. Res. 166 (Joelson), on Feb. 15, submitted a resolution authorizing an investigation of the problem of international fair labor standards; to Committee on Rules. Would authorize the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of practicability and feasibility of formulation of a labor

standards schedule for specific industries in specific foreign nations whose goods enter the United States toward the end that a system of sliding scale of tariffs may ultimately be adopted.

H. Res. 170 (Lipscomb), submitted in House Feb. 16, a resolution to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct an investigation and study of the operation of the Export Control Act of 1949, and related matters.

WATER POLLUTION: S. 861 (Humphrey and Mc Carthy), introduced in Senate, Feb. 9; also H.R. 4036 (Blatnik), H.R. 4037 (Smith of Miss.), H.R. 4038 (Dingell), H.R. 4039 (Burke of Ky.), H.R. 4040 (Davis of Tenn.), H.R. 4041 (Fallon); H.R. 4042 (Mrs. Green of Ore.); H.R. 4043 (Kastenmeier), H.R. 4044 (Johnson of Calif.), H.R. 4045 (Johnson of Wis.), H.R. 4046 (Lankford), H.R. 4047 (Moss), H.R. 4048 (Price), H.R. 4049 (Rogers of Colo.), H.R. 4050 (Ullman), introduced in House, Feb. 9 to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control; to Committee on Public Works. Would increase the annual authorization of Federal matching grants of \$50 million to \$100 million a year for 10 years to help communities construct needed sewage treatment plants; also liberalizes other portions of the Act.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL RESEARCH LABORATORY: H.R. 4827 (Mrs. Hansen), introduced in House Feb. 23; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Would establish a Federal Regional Water Pollution Control Research Laboratory in the Pacific Northwest. Identical to H.R. 2054 (Norblad).

WATER RESOURCES: Senate Report No. 29, Report of the Select Committee on National Water Resources (January 30, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, pursuant to S. Res. 48, 86th Congress, together with supplemental and individual views), 159 pp., printed. In Part I of this summary report, the committee reviews principal findings of its studies, and presents its conclusions as to the nature of the task which faces the Nation in the years ahead, and gives eight committee recommendations. Part II presents material in substantiation of committee's findings and recommendations, includes discussion of some of the areas of action which were considered. Part III summarizes committee's activities and studies undertaken under its aegis, and concludes with supplemental views filed by several of the members of the committee. Contains 17 tables, map of water resource regions, and 2 graphs.

WATER RESOURCES ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES: Committee Print No. 18, Fish and Wildlife and Water Resources (April 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, report of the Fish and Wildlife Service prepared for the Select Committee on National Water Resources, United States Senate, pursuant to S. Res. 48); 81 pp., illustrated, printed. Report on fish and wildlife conservation in relation to water resources development covers existing and projected future value of our fish and wildlife resources, both commercial and noncommercial and intangible values. Relation of fishing and hunting to other recreational activities is discussed together with the relation of fish and wildlife conservation activities to other water resources development activities. Estimated needs in this field through 1980, including quantitative and qualitative estimates of needs for water, are covered, together with the Department's recommendations as to what measures should be taken between now and 1980 to meet these needs. Contains tables, charts, appendixes (5), and graphic illustrations.