



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of Commerce

### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

#### SHIPS OF TOMORROW MAY DEMAND A NEW-LOOK IN NAVIGATIONAL CHARTS:

With the rapid advancement of marine electronics, and the modern design of ships, involving new concepts of speed and propulsion, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (C&GS) has awarded a \$22,000 contract for a study to determine whether or not nautical charts are meeting the needs of the modern mariner, it was announced on March 26, 1962.

The contract, one of the first projects negotiated by the Survey's Office of Research and Development, was awarded to Reed Research, Inc. of Washington, D. C. It is expected to be completed within 6 months.

"We believe that our nautical charts are the best our profession can produce and are considered the world's standard," commented the C&GS Director. "But what about tomorrow with the increasing tempo of development of scientific navigational instruments and systems such as satellite navigation. We cannot afford to become complacent in the face of today's dynamic progress."

The study will be approached in two phases. The first will be a survey of chart-users, both present and future, to determine their ultimate needs in nautical charts. The second phase will be an examination of the current state of the nautical charting art, including a literature survey, personal contacts, and discussion with organizations and individuals faced with similar problems in related fields. A major part of the work in phase two will be an attempt to ascertain the type and scope of chart detail needed by chart users in the years to come.

The information assembled in the study will be invaluable in determining if the present long-range program for chart modernization is compatible with what the chart-user wants. A thirty-year program to modernize the 830 published nautical charts was begun in 1957. An accelerated program would provide for the compilation, reconstruction, or maintenance of 10-18 additional charts in fiscal year 1964.

Although the chart user will be asked to suggest basic changes in the nautical chart format, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has an obligation to maintain certain engineering and professional standards that cannot be subjected to public poll. The chart is an instrument on which navigation problems are to be developed and solved, and such standards as type of projection, precise positioning, and interpretation of detail will continue to be the cartographers responsibility.

What the chart user will be asked, however, is what topographic detail should be depicted on the chart? Should roads leading to marinas and docks be shown? Should charts of similar scale be "butted" together rather than overlapped, as they are now? Can these charts be just as useful if they are printed on lightweight paper, and folded?

Looking into the future, some chart-makers believe that the traditional "sounding" may eventually be replaced on the chart with "bottom contours." Ships equipped with electronic depth recording equipment, for example, can navigate "by ear," using "bottom contours."

Reconstruction and maintenance of nautical charts is a continuous process--and a costly one. Coastal features are constantly being altered by the wind, tides, and other natural forces, as well as the work of man. The destructive Atlantic coast storms in March 1962, for example, may require that as many as 80 C&GS nautical charts be revised to show changes wrought by tides and waves.



## Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

#### PUBLIC HEARING ON STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR FISH FLOUR:

A public hearing on a definition and standard of identity for fish flour or fish protein concentrate was announced by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register of April 28, 1962. The hearing will start at 10 a.m. (E.D.T.), June 18, 1962, in the North Building, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. A pre-hearing conference of interested parties will be held at 10 a.m. on June 12.

The hearing will cover points in a regulation published last January 25 which would have required that fish flour be made from edible, cleaned fish after discarding the heads, tails, fins, viscera and intestinal contents. The January 25 order has been stayed pending the outcome of the hearing.

Persons who filed formal objections and requested the hearing were: Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois; Harold Putnam, on behalf of VioBin Corporation, Monticello, Ill.; Vincent A. Kleinfeld of Bernstein, and Alper, on behalf of Gulf Menhaden Co., Cameron, La.; the members of Industrial Products Division, National Fisheries Institute, Inc., Washington, D. C.; the members of Virginia Fishermen's Association, Reedville, Va.; and Fish Products Co., Lewes, Del.

Following are the issues on which testimony will be taken at the hearing:

1. Whether the inclusion of heads, tails, fins, viscera, and intestinal contents of fish would result in a finished product that is filthy or otherwise unfit for food as defined in section 402(a) (3) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
2. Whether it would promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to promulgate a standard of identity for fish flour prepared from whole fish, including heads, tails, fins, viscera, and intestinal contents.
3. Whether the restriction of raw material for fish flour to "edible species of fish" was proper.
4. What processing steps are required for manufacturing fish flour that is defatted, odorless, and tasteless, and has the necessary storage stability and bacterial count, and whether the process employs any food additive that is unsafe (whether or not heads, tails, viscera, and intestinal contents are included).
5. What name is proper (whether or not heads, tails, fins, viscera, and intestinal contents are included).
6. Whether the requirement for a minimum of 70 percent protein is proper, or whether a lower figure should be set.
7. Whether the requirement of a maximum of 6 percent moisture is proper, or whether a higher figure should be set.
8. Whether the standard of identity as issued on January 25, 1962, will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers.

The notice of hearing said an examiner will be appointed to conduct the hearing and the appointment will be announced in the Federal Register at a future date. After the hearing, the examiner is required to file a report together with suggested findings, conclusions and order, and to certify the entire record of the proceedings to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs for action.



## Department of the Interior

### DEPARTMENT URGES APPROVAL FOR FISHING VESSEL DISASTER LOANS:

Passage of a Congressional measure to provide disaster loans to fishing vessel owners and operators has been urged by the U. S. Department of the Interior in a letter to Chairman Herbert C. Bonner of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The bill would, in effect, extend the principle established for agricultural disaster aid to the fish food production industry. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to make loans to fishing vessel owners and operators when he finds that fishery production failure or resource disaster arising from natural causes has created a need for credit not available from commercial sources.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank P. Briggs suggested several amendments to pending legislation--H. R. 9375--to assure judicious use of the authority granted.

One of the suggested amendments is to change the procedure set forth in this bill for financing the proposal. The Department recommended that the present fishery loan authority in section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 be amended to include the provisions of the proposal. No increases in appropriation authorization is believed necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill, Assistant Secretary Briggs' letter said. He added that such a step would promote uniformity in present fishery loan procedures and would avoid transferring money from a Department of Agriculture revolving fund, as the pending legislation provides.

Another change suggested by the Department of the Interior would limit eligibility for loans to those adversely affected by a resource disaster estimated to continue no longer than 18 months. The Assistant Secretary's letter also stated that production failure or resource disaster must be temporary and that restoration of the fishery resource be foreseeable and impending. He said he did not believe that the program should be used to "shore-up" financial difficulties of fishermen whose income depend upon an eroding or fading resource and that an attempt to so use it would be an injustice both to the fishermen and the national economy.

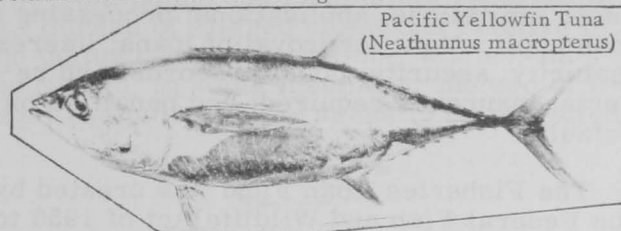
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## TROPICAL PACIFIC YELLOWFIN TUNA CONSERVATION LEGISLATION ENDORSED:

Endorsement of proposed Federal legislation to regulate the yellowfin tuna fishery in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean was announced on May 1, 1962, by the Department of the Interior.

A pending Congressional bill (S. 2568) to amend the Tuna Convention Act of 1950 to include conservation regulations is based on the recommendations of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, an investigative body established by the Tuna Convention of which the United States, Costa Rica, Panama, and Ecuador are members.

Scientific evidence collected over the past decade by the Commission's staff concerning exact measurements of com-



Pacific Yellowfin Tuna  
(*Neathunnus macropterus*)

mercial yellowfin tuna catches in relation to the abundance of the fishery stocks, their natural reproduction, and mortality rates indicates that unless the fishery is regulated at once the yield of yellowfin tuna from the eastern tropical Pacific may be seriously reduced.

In a letter to Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Frank P. Briggs stated, "We believe that our Government should cooperate fully with the Commission's recommendations. If the Commission's recommendations are carried out, our domestic fishery as well as the fishery of the other participants to the convention will benefit materially by preventing damage to the resource and the maintenance of maximum sustained yield."

The Department's Fish and Wildlife Service said that in 1950 the yellowfin tuna seemed to be an inexhaustible resource and this might have held true for many years except for recent developments in fishing techniques and gear.

In the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries marine biologists explain, oceanic factors make purse seining possible, and the advent of nylon fishing nets and mechanized power blocks to handle the nets made purse seining practicable, greatly increasing efficiency. The old tuna bait boats, which took three or four months to bring home a load of fish, have been replaced or converted to purse seiners which often can bring home a payload in 30 days. The result was a total catch last year of about 120,000 tons of yellowfin tuna--an amount estimated to be more than the maximum sustainable yield. Tuna Commission biologists believe the catch dipped into the stocks last year and that such continued utilization can mean only a severe decline in the resource, affecting fishermen, boat owners, docks, canners, and consumers.

The measure now in Congress proposes a quota limiting the 1962 catch to 83,000 tons--74,600 tons during the yellowfin season and 8,400 tons incidental to the skipjack season which follows. The quota would be set annually by the Tuna Commission, and provision also is made for import restrictions on all yellowfin tuna except from countries with regulations meeting the conservation requirements.

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## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ESTABLISHED:

Carrying out President Kennedy's instructions regarding the coordination of Federal outdoor recreation programs, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on April 2, 1962,

signed an order establishing a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department.

President Kennedy announced that Dr. Edward C. Crafts, of Chevy Chase, Md., would be appointed Director of the new Bureau. Crafts, a career Federal employee, is now serving as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission recommended the creation of the Bureau in its January 31 report, and President Kennedy in his special message on conservation, transmitted to Congress on March 1, said the recommendation would be adopted.

In the message, President Kennedy said: "This bureau will carry out the planning functions already assigned to the Department of the Interior and will administer the program of Federal assistance to State agencies. . . This new bureau will serve as the focal point within the Federal Government for the many activities related to outdoor recreation."

In the same message, the President called for legislation to establish a program of matching grants for the development of state plans for outdoor recreation.

In recommending a new bureau for outdoor recreation, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission--a blue-ribbon commission composed of outstanding conservationists and members of congress--said:

"There are now more than 20 Federal Agencies with programs involving some aspect of outdoor recreation. A similar multiplicity is found among state agencies. While the programs of these agencies are generally well planned in themselves, little thought is given to the over-all development of outdoor recreation throughout the Nation.

"There is at present no focal point for coordination of recreation policy, planning, programs, or management. Over-all responsibility for initiating and guiding a national effort in outdoor recreation has never been explicitly assigned. . . After consideration of all possibilities, the recommendation for a new bureau in the Department of the Interior is made as the most likely to be accepted."

Secretary Udall created the new Bureau under the authority conferred on him by Reorganization Plan No. 3, approved by the 82nd Congress in 1950.

Besides administering the current state cooperative services under 1936 legislation and the proposed state assistance program on which legislation will soon be submitted, the new Bureau will assist the Secretary in carrying out his Federal outdoor recreation coordination responsibilities, sponsor and conduct recreation research, conduct recreation resource surveys, develop a nationwide recreation plan, and disseminate outdoor recreation information.

Secretary Udall said a nucleus organization is being formed and a number of the functions of the Park Service's Division of Recreation Resource Planning are being transferred to the new Bureau. The new Bureau will coordinate recreational planning, rather than carry out land-management functions of existing agencies.

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## AMERICAN FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### NEW MEMBERS NAMED BY INTERIOR SECRETARY:

Appointment of six new members of the American Fisheries Advisory Committee was announced on April 4, 1962, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. They replace former members who had served the maximum of two consecutive three-year terms.

The American Fisheries Advisory Committee has 20 members. It was organized in 1955 in accordance with provisions of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act for the betterment of

the domestic commercial fishing industry. Members are selected from the ranks of active members of the industry for the purpose of making recommendations and advising the Secretary on technological, biological, economic, marketing, and educational problems of the domestic fisheries.

The committee meets once or twice a year, depending upon circumstances. Its most recent meeting was at Galveston, Tex., December 7 and 8, 1961. Matters discussed included the development of deep-water fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico, a long-range shrimp research program, marketing opportunities in several prairie States, and comparative fishing vessel construction costs.

Various fishery research programs are financed by the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds which represent an amount equal to 30 percent of the duties paid on the imports of fish and fishery products. The programs are conducted by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service.

The six new members are: George J. Davidson, Boston Fish Pier, Boston, Mass.; Louis Fischer, Fischer's Sea Foods, Cocoa, Fla.; John A. Mehos, Liberty Fish and Oyster Company, Galveston, Tex.; Anthony Nizetich, Manager, Fishermen's Cooperative Association, San Pedro, Calif.; Einar Pedersen, Seattle, Wash.; and Daniel H. Smith, Smith Brothers Fisheries, Port Washington, Wis.

The continuing members are: William P. Ballard, President, Ballard Fish and Oyster Company, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Ralph E. Carr, President, Mid-Central Fish Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Harold F. Cary, assistant to the President, Van Camp Sea Food Company, Long Beach, Calif.; Chris Dahl, Kayler-Dahl Fish Company, Petersburg, Alaska; Ray H. Full, President, Kishman Fish Company, Vermillion, Ohio; David H. Hart, Cape May, N.J.; H.R. Humphrey, Jr., President, Standard Products Company, Inc., White Stone, Va.; Leon S. Kenney, President, Pinellas Seafood Company, St. Petersburg, Fla.; E. Robert Kinney, President, Gorton's of Gloucester, Gloucester, Mass.; John S. McGowan, Executive Vice President, Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc., Astoria, Oreg.; James McPhillips, Vice Chairman, Southern Industries Corporation, Mobile, Ala.; Arthur H. Mendonca, President, F.E. Booth, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; J. Richards Nelson, Madison, Conn.; and Lawrence W. Strasburger, Metairie, La.

The retiring members are: Lawrence C. Calvert, President, San Juan Fishing and Packing Company, Seattle; John W. Lewis, Morgan City, La.; Donald P. Loker, Vice President, Star-Kist Food, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.; Moses B. Pike, General Manager, Holmes Packing Corporation, Eastport, Maine; Harry F. Sahlman, Sahlman Sea Foods, Fernandina Beach, Fla.; and Arthur S. Sivertson, Sivertson Brothers Fisheries, Duluth, Minn.

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#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

#### PROPOSED REVISION OF FISHERIES LOAN FUND PROCEDURES:

Proposed standards for underwriters furnishing insurance on collateral--principally fishing vessels--used in obtaining loans from the Department of the Interior Fisheries Loan Fund were published in the Federal Register of May 11, 1962. Other changes, primarily for the purpose of clarification, also are proposed.

The purpose of the revision is to provide for procedural changes necessitated by transfer of certain acts formerly performed by the Small Business Administration to the De-

partment of the Interior, to clarify the meaning of several sections, and to provide published standards that insurance underwriters furnishing insurance on property serving as collateral for a fisheries loan fund must meet.

Because of the numerous changes, it is proposed to revise all of Part 250 referring to Fisheries Loan Fund procedures. The part includes sections on definition of terms; purposes of the loan fund; interpretation of loan authorization; qualified loan applicants; basic limitations; applications; processing of loan applications; approval of loans; interest; maturity; security; books, records, and reports; insurance required; and penalties on default.

The Fisheries Loan Fund was created by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to finance assistance to the fishing industry to bring about a general upgrading of both fishing vessels and fishing gear.

Interested persons had until June 10, 1962, to submit their written comments, suggestions, or objections on the proposed changes to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.



#### Treasury Department

#### COAST GUARD

#### ADDITIONAL HELP ON BERING SEA FISHERY PATROL:

Increased efforts will be made in patrolling the fisheries of the eastern Bering Sea this year, the Department of the Interior reported on April 9, 1962.

At the request of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the U. S. Coast Guard has agreed to expand its Alaskan patrol. The Coast Guard informed the Bureau that the cutters Winona (Port Angeles, Wash.), Wachusett, and Klamath (both stationed in Seattle, Wash.), assisted by Coast Guard planes, will enforce international and United States fisheries regulations. The areas to be covered are the eastern half of the Bering Sea, Bristol Bay, the area immediately south of the Aleutian Islands, and the Gulf of Alaska.

The patrol will be in addition to the annual Bering Sea Patrol, which has been carried out by the Coast Guard since 1867. This year's Bering Sea Patrol will be conducted by the

Coast Guard icebreakers Northwind (Seattle, Wash.) and Storis (Kodiak, Alaska).

The expanded Alaskan Patrol by the Coast Guard will permit the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries vessel John R. Manning (Juneau, Alaska) to increase its patrol efforts for protecting the halibut fisheries of the northern Pacific Ocean.

The increased enforcement activities result from numerous complaints received by the Bureau of alleged violations relative to the taking of salmon, halibut, whales, fur seals, and, in some instances, the use of illegal equipment in the areas to be patrolled.



## White House

### CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION:

President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson were the principal speakers at the White House Conference on Conservation in Washington, D. C., on May 24-25, 1962. President Kennedy spoke at 11:30 a.m., on Friday, May 25, and Vice President Johnson sounded the conference keynote.

The conference, held in the State Department Auditorium, brought together for the first time conservation spokesmen from throughout the country and Federal, state, and Congressional conservation authorities for a discussion of "Conservation for the Sixties."

The program included four panel sessions, two featuring Federal cabinet officers, one composed of the members of Congress, and one of state Governors. A question and answer period was part of each panel session.

Panel speakers from the Federal agencies, each discussing aims and objectives of their agencies in "Conservation for the Sixties," were Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, and Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Elvis J. Stahr, Secretary of the Army. Moderator of the morning session was Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman of the Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission. Gilbert F. White, Chairman of the Department of Geography at the University of Chicago, was the afternoon moderator.

Following the conclusion of the executive department panels, Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, took over as moderator of the panel on "Conservation and the Congress." Participating with him were Senators John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Representatives Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado and John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. Senator Cooper is a member of the Agriculture and Forestry and Public Works Committees, and Senator Humphrey is a member of the Appropriations Committee. Aspinall is Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Saylor is ranking minority member of the same committee.

Friday morning, May 25, prior to the President's address, was devoted to a panel of State Governors.



## Eighty-Seventh 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.



**AID BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO FISHERIES:** The Fishing Industry, A Report on Foreign Governmental Protection of Fishing Industries Against Competition from Imports, Committee Print (87th Congress, 1st Session, Prepared at the Request of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress), 16 pp., printed. A wide range of measures have been taken by governments to encourage their fishing industries. In the OEEC countries, various types of loan assistance and subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels and processing plants are provided. Some quantitative restrictions against fishery imports still exist, but they are gradually disappearing. In this report there are charts showing the custom duties on fishery products in various countries. Short summaries of the fishery import duties and regulations of the different foreign countries are given.

**ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT:** S. 3284 (Javits) was introduced in the Senate on May 10, 1962, to amend certain provisions of the Antidumping Act, 1921; referred to the Committee on Finance. Would amend the Antidumping Act of 1921, to make it more effective in

preventing Soviet bloc exports from disrupting free world markets.

**EXEMPT TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS:** The Senate and the House on May 1, 1962, received an executive communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, a bill to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers, and for other purposes.

S. 3243 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate on May 3, 1962, to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill exempts carriers from minimum rate regulation by the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission in the transportation of bulk commodities and certain agricultural and fishery products. The exemption from minimum rate regulation provided would apply to all carriers subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such exemption applies to (1) bulk commodities, (2) agricultural and fishery products, and (3) passengers. The exemption from minimum rate regulation for the transportation of certain agricultural and fishery products (specified in sec. 203(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act) now available only to motor carriers and freight forwarders would be extended under this section to all carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. The proposed bill defines "property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) shall not be deemed to include frozen fruits, frozen berries, frozen vegetables, wool tops, and noils, or wool waste (carded, spun, woven, or knitted), and shall be deemed to specifically include cooked or uncooked (including breaded) fish or shellfish when frozen or fresh (but not including fish and shellfish which have been treated for preserving, such as canned, smoked, pickled, spiced, corned, or kippered products."

H.R. 11583 (Harris, a companion bill to S. 3243, was introduced in the House on May 3, 1962, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE LEGISLATION: 1962--Miscellaneous Fish and Wildlife Legislation** (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), 141 pp., printed. Contains hearings on H.R. 2722, 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; H.R. 6529, to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery in the eastern part of the State of Tennessee; H.R. 7336, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans to certain producers of oysters, and for other purposes; and H.R. 8371, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish, construct, equip, operate, and maintain a fish hatchery in DeKalb County, Tennessee.

**FISHERY MARKETING ACT AMENDMENT:** H.R. 11562 (Pelly) and H.R. 11573 (Zelenko) were introduced in the House on May 2, 1962, and H.R. 11606 (Tollefson) on May 3, to make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products

on which the livelihood of their members depends; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would amend the Fisheries Marketing Act of 1934 to extend bargaining privileges to organizations composed of both employee fishermen and those who own or have an interest in the boats or gear with which they fish. Similar to other bills previously introduced.

**INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FY 1963: Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1963** (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session on H.R. 10802), 1446 pp., printed. Included is the testimony for funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service: the Commissioner's Office and its two bureaus, Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and Commercial Fisheries.

The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations met in executive session on May 1, 1962, to consider H.R. 10802, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. Funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus are included in this bill.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations met in executive session on May 9, 1962, to consider H.R. 10802. The Committee, on May 10, 1962, met in executive session, and ordered favorably reported with amendments H.R. 10802.

**S. Rept. No. 1450, Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1963** (May 10, 1962, a report from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to accompany H.R. 10802), 39 pp., printed. The Committee recommended funds for Interior Department for fiscal year 1963 be increased over the amount included in the House bill.

For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under management and investigations of resources, the Committee recommended an appropriation of \$15,981,500, which is \$1,381,500 more than the House allowance and \$768,500 more than the budget estimate. For management and investigations of resources the appropriation for 1962 was \$12,550,000 (includes \$400,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1962); budget estimate, 1963, \$15,213,000; House allowance \$14,600,000. Included in the Committee recommendation is the full amount of the budget estimate for research of fish migration over dams and \$56,500 of the \$113,000 reduction imposed by the House on funds for travel, supplies and materials, and equipment. Also included is: (1) \$350,000 for increased biological research on shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico, (2) \$125,000 for an accelerated program on research and development of shrimp gear, and (3) \$350,000 for a program of Atlantic herring research. In addition to the amount indicated, the Committee concurred with the House allowance of \$300,000 for purchase of foreign currencies to be used for research contracts in foreign countries. A recommendation of \$8,473,000 for construction activities was made. This includes \$413,000 of the \$514,000 disallowed by the House for fixed equipment to be built into the fishery laboratories to be constructed at Seattle, Wash., and at Ann Arbor, Mich. The amount also includes \$160,000 to purchase land and accomplish land filling necessary in connection with construction of the Shellfish Research Center at Milford, Conn., authorized by Public Law 87-173. The Committee concurred with the House allowance of \$750,000 for subsidy payments for fishing vessels constructed in U. S. yards. The Committee also

concurrent with the House allowance of \$600,000 for general administrative expenses. The Committee recommended \$1,998,000 for the administration of the Pribilof Islands, the same as the House allowance; and a limitation of \$250,000 (same as House allowance) on administrative expenses for the fisheries loan fund.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the appropriation for 1962 under management and investigation of resources was \$23,315,650; budget estimate, 1963, \$26,572,000; the House allowed \$26,500,000; the Senate Committee recommended \$27,436,000, with increases earmarked for a number of different activities. Committee recommended \$8,033,800 for construction of fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, and fish and wildlife research facilities as compared to the House allowance of \$4,900,000 and the budget estimate of \$4,086,000. The increase provides for hatchery construction, expansion of research facilities, modernization and improvement of fish hatcheries, etc. The Committee concurred with the House allowance of \$7 million for migratory bird conservation. The Committee recommended \$1,331,000, the full amount of the budget estimate and \$81,000 more than the House allowance, for general administrative expenses.

For the Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, the Committee approved \$364,000, the same as the amount allowed by the House, the budget estimate, and the 1962 appropriations.

**MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL:** The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce on May 2, 1962, held and concluded hearings on S. 367, to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel. Testimony was received from various Federal agencies and industry.

**OCEANOGRAPHY: Study of the Effectiveness of the Committee on Oceanography of the Federal Council for Science and Technology** (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), 222 pp., printed. Contains hearings held February 28, March 1 and 2, 1962. Testimony was given by Government agencies and research groups.

**PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: H.R. 11778** (May) introduced in the House on May 16, 1962, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar to other bills previously introduced.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OFFICE: H. Res. 595** (Anderson) was introduced in the House on April 11, 1962, disapproving Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1962; referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

**Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962, Office of Science and Technology--National Science Foundation** (Hearing before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), 50 pp., printed. Contains the hearing held on April 17, 1962, on the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962, which would establish in the

Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology, and H. Res. 595, that the House of Representatives does not favor the Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1962. Statements were presented by Government personnel and interested persons.

**House Report No. 1635, Approving Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (Office of Science and Technology--National Science Foundation)--April 19, 1962, Report from the Committee on Government Operations to accompany H. Res. 595, 12 pp., printed. Committee reported unfavorably on H. Res. 595 and recommended that the resolution do not pass. The report contains a summary of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962, which would establish in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology. The report contains H. Res. 595, its purpose, analysis of the plan, and general statements of the various agencies interested in the plan. The committee stated that "the plan is a reasonable exercise of the President's powers under the Reorganization Act and would be beneficial to the Government."**

The House on May 17, 1962, by a voice vote, rejected H. Res. 595, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (to establish in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology). The effect of the rejection of the resolution is that the plan is approved. Under the Reorganization Act, unless either the House or the Senate disapproves a Reorganization plan of the President by resolution within a specified time, the plan goes into effect. "Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962, Relating to Certain Reorganizations in the Field of Science Technology (House Doc. 372)," establishes the Office of Science and Technology as a new unit within the Executive Office of the President; places at its head a Director appointed by the President and by the advice and consent of the Senate and provides for a Deputy Director similarly appointed; and transfers to the Director certain functions of the National Science Foundation. The principal function of the new Office is to coordinate and evaluate the research and development programs of the various Federal Government agencies in order to eliminate duplication. The Director of the new office will be conferred certain functions now performed by the National Science Foundation in order to enable the Director to advise and assist the President in achieving coordinated Federal policies for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences and the authority to evaluate scientific research programs undertaken by agencies of the Federal Government. Also, the plan provides for certain reorganizations within the Foundation to strengthen the position of Director in that agency.

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION:** The Senate Committee on Government Operations held hearings on May 10, 1962, on S. 2771, to establish a Commission on Science and Technology. Testimony was received from various Government agencies and interested persons outside the Government. It was announced that future hearings would be held on this bill for which no dates were set. The Committee recessed subject to call.

**TARIFF CLASSIFICATION RESTATEMENT IN TARIFF ACT OF 1930:** The House on May 10, 1962, concurred with the Senate amendment to H.R. 10607, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes. The bill was cleared for the President.

**TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND:** S. 3019 (Beall) introduced in the Senate on March 19, 1962, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Property affected is the site of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory at College Park, Md.

**TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1962:** H.R. 11708 (Davis) was introduced in the House on May 10, 1962, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and to provide for use of that authority so as to expand United States exports and to establish the conditions for fair competition between imported articles and articles of domestic production; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1962:** The House and the Senate on May 1, 1962, received an executive communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, a bill to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes.

S. 3242 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate on May 3, 1962, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill empowers the regulatory transportation agencies to sanction experimental freight rates, and modifications in existing systems of service, classification, and documentation; prohibits common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from discriminating as to service or rates in the transportation of vehicles or containers tendered by shippers or carriers; declares it to be in the national interest that through service and joint rates, fares and charges between carriers of all modes of transport be encouraged and promoted and

authorizes the Federal Maritime Commission to participate with the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission in joint boards for the review of such rates; authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to enter into cooperative agreements with the states for enforcement of the economic and safety laws and regulations of the States and the Federal Government concerning highways transportation.

H.R. 11584 (Harris), a companion bill to S. 3242, was introduced in the House on May 3, 1962, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

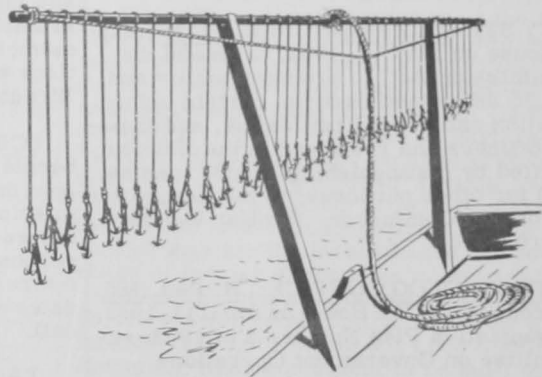
**TUNA CONVENTION ACT OF 1950:** On April 27, 1962, Senator Engle (for himself and Sen. Magnuson) submitted, by request, an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 2568, a bill to amend the act of September 7, 1950, to extend the regulatory authority of the Federal and State agencies concerned under the terms of the Convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, and for other purposes. The substitute bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The substitute bill provides authority for the United States to enact conservation regulations in order to respond to the Commission's recommendations for an annual yellowfin tuna catch quota for the Convention area in the Eastern Pacific. It now changes a number of sections of S. 2568. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was originally conceived as an investigatory body. But with recent development of new fishing techniques and gear, namely purse seining with nylon nets and power blocks, the productivity of the U. S. tuna fleet has increased rapidly, particularly as regards yellowfin tuna, and certain conservation regulations are needed.

The Senate Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee met on May 23, 1962, to consider S. 2568.



### CROWFOOT BAR

This type of equipment consists of a large metal bar to which are attached numerous lines closely set together. To each line there is affixed several barbless hooks. When the gear is dragged over the bottom, the hooks catch between the shells of the fresh-water mussel lifting the animal from the bottom. It is only used in inland waters where fresh-water mussels are taken commercially.



Crowfoot bar.

Note: Excerpt from Circular 109, Commercial Fishing Gear of the United States, for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., single copy, 40 cents.