



## Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL LOANS:

The following applications have been received for loans from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the construction or purchase of fishing vessels:

Robert D. McKean, 2056 Encinal Avenue, Alameda, Calif., for the purchase of a used 42.5-foot registered length wood trolling vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and albacore tuna. Notice of the application was published by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, January 20, 1966.

Paul C. Smith, 540 South East 4th St., Newport, Oreg. 97365, for the construction of a new 50-foot steel vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon, crab, shrimp, and tuna. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, January 25, 1966.

Wayne A. Murphy, Box 331, Homer, Alaska, 99603, and Charles H. Nims, Box 701, Kodiak, Alaska 99615, for the purchase of a new 58-foot steel vessel to engage in the fishery for king crab and salmon. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, January 29, 1966.

Lee G. Andrigh, Box 1563, Kodiak, Alaska 99615, for the purchase of a used 96.7-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for king crab. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, January 29, 1966.

Edsel J. Williams, P. O. Box 1318, Homer, Alaska 99603, for the construction of a new 32-foot seine vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and Dungeness crab in the Cook

Inlet area of Alaska. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, January 29, 1966.

William Rose Conley, Jr., Box 137, Wakefield, R. I. 02880, for the purchase of a used 51.7-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for red hake and miscellaneous species for industrial uses, groundfish, butterfish, flounders, and scup. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 1, 1966.

Regulations and procedures governing fishery loans have been revised and no longer require that an applicant for a new or used vessel loan replace an existing vessel (Public Law 89-85; Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures--50 CFR Part 250, as revised August 11, 1965).  
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1966 p. 89.

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### HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Maine Marine Products, Inc., Union Wharf, Portland, Maine, has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 90-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for groundfish, whiting, swordfish, scallops, lobsters, shrimp, tuna, sharks, mackerel, flounders, and other flat fish, herring, and herring-like fish, and miscellaneous species for industrial use. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was scheduled to be held. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of the hearing in the January 13, 1966, Federal Register.

Hercules Fishing Products, Inc., 37 Laurel St., Fairhaven, Mass., has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 88-foot overall wood vessel to engage in the fishery for scallops, groundfish, flounder, swordfish, and lobsters. A hearing on the economic aspects

of this application was scheduled to be held. Notice of the hearing appeared in the January 20, 1966, Federal Register.



**Small Business Administration**

**LOAN FOR HAKE REDUCTION PLANT IN ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON:**

A Small Business Administration (SBA) loan of \$350,000 for a new hake-processing plant in Aberdeen, Wash., was announced on December 29, 1965. The loan will help Pacific Protein, Inc., equip a plant to produce meal, oil, and other products from hake. Private investors plan to supplement the loan with \$200,000 capital. They expect the plant to be in operation by spring 1966 and to employ 40 people. (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, December 30, 1965, and other sources.)



**Eighty-Ninth Congress (Second Session)**

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



**BUDGET:** Both Houses Jan. 24, 1966, received the President's message (H. Doc. 335) transmitting his budget proposals in the amount of \$112.8 billion for fiscal year 1967; referred to Committee on Appropriations. The text of the message is printed in Congressional Record, Jan. 24, 1966 (pp. 857-864).

The Budget of the United States Government, fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, House Document No. 335, Part 1, 449 pp., printed, and Part 2, 1308 pp., printed. Contains Budget Message of the President, summary tables and statistical information, and various special analyses.

**FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE PLANTS:** H. R. 12269 (Rivers of Alaska) introduced in House Jan. 24, 1966, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to develop, through the use of experiment and demonstration

plants, practicable and economic means for the production by the commercial fishing industry of fish protein concentrate; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to S. 2720.

**FOOD IRRADIATION PROGRAM:** Rep. Bates spoke in the House Feb. 8, 1966, concerning recent notoriety in the news media given to the results of experimentation carried out under a Cornell-sponsored study on the effects of irradiated sugar solution on the growth of certain plant cells. He stated that this unfavorable publicity has placed unwarranted damage on the food irradiation program--an approach which may result in significant savings in crops, marine products, meats, and other foods at a time when the world as a whole is facing tremendous shortages. He inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 8, 1966 (pp. 2368-2369) the referenced news article, together with letters from the Atomic Energy Commission and the Food and Drug Administration on this subject, which were received by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

**FUR SEAL CONSERVATION AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION:** Hearings have been scheduled for Feb. 18, 1966, before the Senate Commerce Committee on S. 2102, to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, and to administer the Pribilof Islands for the conservation of fur seals and other wildlife, and for other purposes.

**METRIC SYSTEM STUDY:** House received Senate-passed S. 774 (Pell) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States, and on Jan. 17, 1966, bill was referred to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Jan. 18, 1966, met and ordered reported favorably to the House, S. 744 (amended), to provide that the Department of Commerce shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures.

**NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND PROGRAM ACT OF 1965:** Introduced in House, H. R. 12138 (Tupper) Jan. 18, 1966, H. R. 12291 (Dingell) Jan. 25, H. R. 12337 (St. Germain) Jan. 26, and H. R. 12350 (Don H. Clausen) Jan. 27, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, so as to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education, training, and research in marine sciences and a program of advisory services relating to activities in the marine sciences, to facilitate the use of the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf by participants carrying out these programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics. Similar to S. 2439.

**NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT:** Sen. Moss in Congressional Record, Feb. 4, 1966 (pp. 2085-2093), highlighting some of the developments in the water field pointed out that he feels his two bills should be passed if we are to find new sources of clean water and assure orderly and wise management of the water resources we already possess. The bills are S. 2435, which would establish a Department of Natural Resources, and S. Con. Res. 55, which expresses the sense of Congress that the U. S. Government refer the so-called NAWAPA (North American Water and Power Alliance) project to the International Joint Commission for study and an en-

gineering survey. He also inserted in the Record, numerous letters and editorials concerning water resources.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ACT OF 1950: S. 2847 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate, Jan. 29, 1966, to amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (Public Law 845-81); to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson inserted in Congressional Record, Jan. 28, 1966 (p. 1331), a letter dated Nov. 26, 1965, from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations of the Department of State requesting the proposed legislation. At one point in the letter it was stated that the act presently is concerned only with the conservation of fish and shellfish. Proposed amendment would include the conservation of the harp and hood seals.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Rep. Hanna in extension of remarks Congressional Record, Jan. 20, 1966 (p. A258), inserted in the Record an article published in the Jan. edition of the organization organ called V. F. W. by Mr. Kenneth Wilson, titled "The Threat From Below: Russia Far Ahead of United States in Exploring the Bottom of the Ocean."

Rep. Van Deerlin inserted in Congressional Record, Jan. 27, 1966 (p. A392), a resume from the Jan. 22, 1966, Christian Science Monitor, titled "California Aids Study of Ocean," by Kimmis Hendrick.

Sen. Magnuson spoke in the Senate calling for more attention in the field of ocean exploration. He inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 7, 1966 (pp. 2179-2181), an address given by Comdr. Scott Carpenter, Nov. 16, 1965, before the National Press Club, titled "Sea Lab II."

Rep. Rogers in extension of remarks Congressional Record, Jan. 25, 1966 (pp. A337-A339), requested that the address of Rep. Karth of Jan. 18 before the National Space Club, titled "Potential of Oceanography" be inserted in the Record.

OYSTER ENEMY--MSX: Rep. Fallon in extension of remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 2, 1966 (pp. A449-A450), an article from the Baltimore Sunday Sun, titled "Deadly New Enemy of the Oyster," by James F. Waesche. The article describes the appearance of the bacteria, MSX, destroying oysters and, possibly, other seafood. Also points out the urgency and the necessity for an overall survey of the Chesapeake Bay area.

PESTICIDES STANDARDS OF NONPERSISTENCE: H. R. 12163 (Fogarty) introduced in House, Jan. 19, 1966, to require certain standards of nonpersistence of synthetic pesticides, chemicals (economic poisons) manufactured in the United States or imported into the United States; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar to H. R. 6186.

SALMON CANNERY--INDEBTEDNESS OF ANGOON, ALASKA: S. 2862 (Gruening) introduced in Senate Feb. 2, 1966, H. R. 12735 (Rivers of Alaska), introduced in House Feb. 29, to release the community of Angoon, Alaska, from certain indebtedness; to Committee on the Judiciary. Sen. Gruening in Congressional Record, Feb. 2, 1966 (pp. 1806-1807), pointed out that this bill would allow the Secretary of the Interior to release the people of Angoon from the debt they owe for loans made in 1948 for the operation of a salmon cannery, which was destroyed by fire in 1961, thereby losing any possibility of eventually recouping and oper-

ating profitably. He also inserted in the Record a resolution of the Angoon Community Association urging that Congress pass legislation to relieve the Angoon Community Association of the obligation to pay to the Federal Government loans made for the operation of the cannery and for the purchase of fishing boats.

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE: H. Doc. 321: Message from the President of the United States, transmitting, State of the Union Message--The Address of the President of the United States; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, Jan. 12, 1966, 11 pp. printed.

U. S. FISHERY INDUSTRY REVIEW: Sen. Bartlett, Feb. 7, 1966, spoke in the Senate concerning the important past 5 years of the U. S. fishing industry during which time the Congress has authorized research and development projects and programs to encourage modernization of our fishing fleet, in addition to enacting legislation affecting relations with foreign fishing interests. He inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 7, 1966 (pp. 2111-2116), a speech he made Jan. 15, 1966, before the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, titled "The U. S. Senate and the U. S. Fisheries--A 5-Year Review" and the "Summary of U. S. Fishery Legislation."

U. S. FISHING BOAT SEIZURES: Rep. VanDeerlin in extension of remarks Congressional Record, Feb. 7, 1966 (pp. 2320-2321), spoke in the House concerning the recent illegal seizures of U. S. flag vessels which were engaged in lawful pursuits in open waters. The nations concerned are Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia. The vessels concerned are a purse seiner which was illegally taken from the high seas and held in a Colombian port; and tuna boats operating off the west coast of South America, and taken into the ports of South American countries. He states that methods of persuasion and argument used by the State Department have often proved unavailing; that the time has come for consideration of methods stronger than mere persuasion, methods that will serve to convince every nation that while the United States will scrupulously regard the rights of others on the high seas, we will insist that others give equal regard to our own rights.

WATER POLLUTION: Sen. Douglas inserted in Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1966 (pp. 563-567), a series of articles which have appeared in several newspapers, written by Sen. Nelson, on our nationwide pollution problem. This series of articles explains the way in which pollution is ruining our fresh water assets, killing our fish, and threatening our municipal water supplies. The articles cover various types of pollution from municipal sewage, industrial wastes, pesticides, septic tanks, detergent chemicals, and ships; and contains a suggested new approach to pollution prevention.

Sen. Dorn inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 7, 1966 (pp. 2295-2296), a speech delivered by Rep. Blatnik on Feb. 7, 1966, in Washington, D. C., before scientists and executive offices of the major chemical industries, titled "Water--Master or Servant."

Sen. Nelson inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 8, 1966 (pp. 2450-2451), an article from the Feb. 6, 1966 Washington Star, titled "Tests Hint New Detergent Hits Fish Harder Than Old," by Orr Kelly.

Rep. Grabowski inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 8, 1966 (pp. A598-A599), the covering statement

that accompanied a report recently received in House, titled "Interim Report of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, on the Pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River," by Hon. Matthew E. Welsh, chairman of the U. S. section of the Commission.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AMENDMENT:** Introduced in House, H. R. 12166 (McCarthy) Jan. 19, 1966, H. R. 12243 (Bingham) Jan. 24, H. R. 12533 (Murphy of N. Y.) Feb. 3, and H. R. 12734 (Resnick) Feb. 9, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase by \$750 million the authorization of appropriation for the fiscal year of 1967, and to authorize payment to be made to States for retirement of certain bonds; to Committee on Public Works. Sen. McCarthy pointed out in Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1966 (p. 531), that his bill would permit the State to recapture half the funds on waste treatment projects where they provide 60 percent (30 percent, State share; and 30 percent, prefinanced Federal share).

H. R. 12454 (Conte), H. R. 12456 (Horton), H. R. 12457 (Mathias), and H. R. 12458 (Morse) introduced in House, Feb. 2, 1966, to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for increased grants for construction of treatment works; to Committee on Public Works.

S. 2851 (Kennedy of Mass.) introduced in Senate Jan. 28, 1966, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to grants for construction of treatment works; to Committee on Public Works.

**WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT:** The Senate received a concurrent resolution from the Legislature of the State of South Dakota relating to the benefits of outdoor recreation facilities and fish and wildlife enhancement in connection with water resources projects. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**WORLD HUNGER ACT OF 1966:** H. R. 12375 (Stalbaum) introduced in House Jan. 27, 1966, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to Committee on Agriculture. Rep. Stalbaum pointed out in Congressional Record, Jan. 27, 1966 (pp. 1310-1314), that his bill revamps our food-for-peace approach among the countries of the world. He also stated that the bill contains four main categories: (1) the development of capital agricultural and agri-business facilities, (2) the improvement of production methods, (3) the conducting of research and study, and (4) the coordination of our activities with others interested in the same objective. He also stated that research in related areas, such as marine sources, cannot be overlooked in this crucial war on hunger.

S. 2826 (Mondale) introduced in Senate, Jan. 26, 1966, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, in order to encourage and stimulate increases in the food and agricultural production of developing nations receiving assistance under such act, to facilitate increased United

States efforts to meet the threat of growing human hunger and malnutrition, and for other purposes; to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Similar to H. R. 12375. Sen. Mondale in Congressional Record, Jan. 26, 1966 (pp. 1116-1118), pointed out that this Bill is directed toward the objective expressed by President Johnson in his State of the Union message, to reshape and expand our food-for-peace program. Would establish a new category of loans and grants to promote programs devoted specifically to improvement of food production and distribution in the friendly nation from which the foreign currency was obtained. One of the programs cited was the development of commercial fishing fleets. Would also establish binational foundations for improving food and agricultural production. Would eliminate the general requirement that food used in this program must be in surplus, and it would create a Cabinet-level policy council to recommend broad levels of food and agricultural assistance which would best further the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

### (First Session)

**EXPORT EXPANSION ACT:** Export Expansion: Hearings before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session on S. 558, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to carry out certain programs to develop and expand foreign markets for United States products, and to provide more effectively for assistance in the financing of certain foreign sales which are affected with the national interest, Mar. 17, 18, and 19, 1965, Serial No. 89-35, 280 pp., illus., printed. Contents include various agency comments, statements, letters and wires of various Federal officials, members of Congress, representatives from various business firms.

**FOOD IRRADIATION PROGRAM:** Radiation Processing of Foods: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Congress of the United States, Eighty-Ninth Congress, 1st session, on Radiation Processing of Foods, June 9 and 10, 1965, 826 pp., illus., printed. Contents include statements and correspondence from various Federal officials, doctors, and representatives of business firms. One section of the report deals with "Marketing Feasibility Study of Radiation Processed Fishery Products," prepared by the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. It also includes a report "Irradiation Nears Reality--Pilot Plant Will Pioneer Processing, Shipping, and Marketing of Irradiated Seafoods," by Joseph W. Slavin, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and P. Miller, Associated Nucleonics, Inc. Fish meal is included in the study of the economics of controlling Salmonellae in foods by the use of ionizing radiation.

Note: **REPORT ON FISHERY ACTIONS IN FIRST SESSION OF 89TH CONGRESS:** The U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has issued a leaflet on the status of most legislation of interest to commercial fisheries at the end of the 1st session of the 89th Congress. For copies of MNL-3--"Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, 89th Congress, 1st Session 1965," write to the Fishery Market News Service, U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Rm. 510, Arlington, Va. 22209.

