



Department of Commerce

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL FUNDS TO AID REHABILITATION OF LAKE SUPERIOR FISHING INDUSTRY:

A technical assistance project to revive and diversify the Lake Superior commercial fishing industry, approved in December 1965, will provide about \$200,000 in Federal funds to carry out the program. The new Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, will contribute \$185,000, and the remainder will come from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

The funds will be used to develop means for producing, processing, and marketing the various less-valuable Lake Superior species—herring, chub, smelt, and alewife. Trawling techniques will be tested for more economic production of those underutilized fish. The program also will include setting up a pilot-processing plant to produce and market new food items from the available species. Although the outlook for rehabilitation of the lake trout in Lake Superior is promising, for the short term and in order to broaden the economic base of the fishing industry, there is need for fuller utilization of the less desirable species which presently are in good supply.

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STUDY GRANT MAY LEAD TO FISH MEAL INDUSTRY IN TENNESSEE:

Approval of \$103,000 for a study on the feasibility of establishing a fish meal industry in Tennessee was announced February 14, 1966, by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The study will determine whether sufficient quantities of fish suitable for reduction to meal can be caught in the streams and res-

ervoirs of Tennessee to justify commercial harvesting and processing. The funds will provide for the year-long testing of various types of fishing gear and for laboratory analysis of the catch.

Operation of a large fish-meal plant would employ as many as 70 persons in economically depressed areas of Tennessee and also assure more regular employment for those already engaged in fishing.

The Economic Development Administration will furnish the \$103,000. Another \$24,000 will be supplied by the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, which requested the study, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the University of Tennessee, and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior, which will monitor the study and administer the technical assistance grant.

EDA was set up under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 which authorizes financial assistance to create permanent new jobs in those areas of the Nation suffering from high unemployment or low family income.

EDA's technical assistance program, which is financing the fish-meal study, helps provide information needed to spur economic growth. Other phases of the EDA program include financial assistance in the form of public works loans and grants, and loans.

If the results are favorable, the fish-meal study could have economic impact not only in Tennessee and its sister TVA states but also in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and other states with large bodies of fresh water.



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:

Leigh Sydney Wright, Box 8, Hoonah, Alaska 99829, for the purchase of a used 34.8-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon. Notice of the application was published by the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, February 10, 1966.

Winfred D. Cole, P. O. Box 1239, Aransas Pass, Tex. 78336, for the purchase of a used 29-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 11, 1966.

James Joseph Mello, Hill Road, Snug Harbor, Wakefield, R. I. 02879, for the purchase of a used 80-foot vessel to engage in the fishery for lobsters, groundfish, flounders, and fish for industrial uses. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 12, 1966.

Robert James Leekley, Box 217, Petersburg, Alaska 99833, for the purchase of a used 43.7-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon, halibut, and black cod. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 15, 1966.

Robert Miles Barber, Route 2, Box 213, Coos Bay, Oreg. 97421, for the purchase of a used 32.8-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for crab and miscellaneous species of edible fish. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 15, 1966.

Jack J. Childers, 1805 West Seventh St., Port Angeles, Wash., 98362, for the purchase of a used 40.6-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon, halibut, cod, and tuna. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 18, 1966.

Charles Roy Leshner and Phyllis A. Leshner, 335 West 12th St., Juneau, Alaska 99801, for the purchase of a used trolling vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 22, 1966.

Thane B. Ohler, Box 691, Blaine, Wash. 98230, for the construction of a used 29.9-foot registered length vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and Dungeness crab. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, February 24, 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, March 1966 p. 72.

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HEARING ON APPLICATION FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Victoria Fishing Corp., 136 Campbell St., New Bedford, Mass., has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 90.75-foot over-all wood vessel to engage in the fishery for groundfish, scallops, flounder, lobster, and swordfish.

A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was scheduled to be held. The U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of the application and hearing in the February 24, 1966, Federal Register.

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REVISED U. S. STANDARDS FOR FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP-- REQUIREMENTS FOR CONDITION OF COATING STILL BEING EVALUATED:

The revised U. S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Shrimp are being phased in gradually. The effective date for the condition of coating factor was extended until February 7, 1966, to give the breaded shrimp industry an opportunity to submit data supporting their position for modification of the condition-of-coating factor.

A further extension of the effective date for the condition-of-coating factor was given to allow additional studies to be conducted. Accordingly, this factor shall become effective at the beginning of the 60th calendar day after February 7, 1966. The notice as it appeared in the Federal Register, February 16, 1966, follows:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter II—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER G—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 262—U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP

On Tuesday, August 3, 1965, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, pages 9644-9647, inclusive, Part 262—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Shrimp.

This part became effective September 2, 1965, except that the requirements for uniformity, degree of dehydration and condition of coating became effective December 1, 1965. On December 9, 1965, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, page 15221, a notice extending the effective date for the condition of coating factor until February 7, 1966, to give the breaded shrimp industry an opportunity to submit data supporting their position for modification of the condition of coating factor.

As a result of a review of the data presented by the breaded shrimp industry, a further extension of the effective date for the condition of coating factor is given to allow additional studies to be conducted. Accordingly this factor shall become effective at the beginning of the 60th calendar day after February 7, 1966.

Breaded shrimp inspected and graded in accordance with the revised Part 262 as published in the August 3, 1965, FEDERAL REGISTER (30 F.R. 9644) between February 7, 1966, and April 8, 1966, shall meet the requirements for condition of coating as provided in Part 262—U.S. Grade Standards for Raw Breaded Shrimp and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (25 F.R. 8444) dated September 1, 1960, as amended by interim regulations published on page 7444 of the FEDERAL REGISTER dated June 5, 1965.

HAROLD E. CROWTHER,
Acting Director.

FEBRUARY 10, 1966.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, February 1966 p. 88.

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UDALL CONGRATULATES BUREAU ON ITS 95th ANNIVERSARY:

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall congratulated the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which observed its 95th anniversary in

February 1966. In a message to Donald L. McKernan, Bureau Director, Secretary Udall said:

"Please extend my best wishes to all employees of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries--to those aboard exploratory vessels at sea, in the laboratories, and in offices here and abroad.

"Since the creation by Congress in 1871 of a one-man fisheries commission, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has made many notable contributions to the Nation and to all aspects of its fishing industry.

"The Department of the Interior is proud of the record established by the Bureau in science, technology and resource development. This has been done with the Bureau's primary mission always uppermost--service to the Nation and industry, without depleting the fishery resources."

Responding to Secretary Udall's message, Director McKernan said:

"The five years remaining until we observe our one-hundredth anniversary can be the most outstanding in the Bureau's history. Our scientists estimate that the harvest from the ocean waters near our coast can be increased fivefold. If our fishing industry can achieve this goal, it will provide an important economic benefit to the Nation, and help feed the hungry billions of the world. We fully expect the fish protein concentrate we have developed to be a large factor in helping combat malnutrition in developing countries.

"The Bureau has the human and technical resources to make the next five years memorable."



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1966:

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 1966 is 23,591,432 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in

February 8, 1966, Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 197,858 pounds of groundfish fillets and steaks during each quarter of 1966 may be imported at the 1 7/8 cents-per-pound rate of duty. Any imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of 2 1/2 cents a pound.

Reduced Tariff-Rate Import Quota for Fresh and Frozen Groundfish Fillets, 1954-1966			
	Quota		Quota
	1,000 Lbs.	Year	
1966	23,591	1960	36,533
1965	24,384	1959	36,920
1964	24,862	1958	35,892
1963	24,875	1957	37,376
1962	28,571	1956	35,197
1961	32,601	1955	35,433
		1954	33,950

The reduced-rate import quota for 1966 is 3 percent less than the 1965 quota of 24,383,589 pounds. From 1951 to 1960 the quantity of fish and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of 1 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 steaks were no longer dutiable under the tariff category of "frozen groundfish fillets."

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including fillet blocks and slabs used in the manufacture of fish sticks, but excluding fish blocks since September 15, 1959, and blocks with bits) for the three years (1963-65) preceding 1966 was 157,276,216 pounds, calculated in accordance with headnote 1, Part 3A, schedule 1, under item 110.50, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. This was far below the consumption of 217,337,633 pounds in 1958-60 and 243,554,480 pounds for 1957-59.

The notice as it appeared in the Federal Register of February 8, 1966 follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T.D. 66-27]

TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR CERTAIN FISH

Calendar Year 1966

FEBRUARY 2, 1966.

In accordance with item 110.50 of part 3, schedule 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, it has been ascertained that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, fillets, steaks, and sticks, of cod, cusk, haddock,

hake, pollock, and rosefish, in the 3 years preceding 1966, calculated in the manner provided for in headnote 1, part 3A, schedule 1, was 157,276,216 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1966 at the reduced rate of duty under item 110.50 is, therefore, 23,591,432 pounds.

[SEAL] EDWIN F. RAINS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1965 p. 93.



**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.



ALASKAN SALMON FISHERY: Sen. Gruening inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 25, 1966 (pp. 3969-3970), an article that appeared in the Feb. 1966 issue of *Fishermen's News* titled "Prince William Sound Earthquake Loss At \$1 Million--Spawning Bed Damage Threatening Current, Future Pink Salmon Runs," by Lone E. Janson. The article concerns the far-reaching devastation of the fisheries in Prince William Sound that occurred in the Alaska earthquake of March 1964.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: Rep. Nedzi in extension of his remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1966 (pp. A1047-A1049), an article titled "Dumping, Antitrust Policy, and Economic Power," which will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Business Topics*. The article contains a discussion of the implications of proposed antidumping legislation.

CLEAN RIVERS RESTORATION ACT OF 1966: Introduced in House H. R. 13104 (Fallon), H. R. 13105 (Wright), H. R. 13147 (Howard), H. R. 13165 (McCarthy) Mar. 1, 1966; introduced in Senate S. 2987 Feb. 28, 1966, to provide a program of pollution control and abatement in selected river basins of the United States through comprehensive planning and financial assistance, as amended, and for other purposes; to Committee on Public Works. Same day both Houses received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation.

Rep. Fallon in Congressional Record, Feb. 28, 1966 (p. 4047), pointed out that this bill would provide for the cleaning up of our Nation's lakes, streams, rivers, and harbors on a wide-scale basis.

Sen. Muskie in Congressional Record, Feb. 28, 1966 (pp. 4057-4061), pointed out that there are three principal features in the administration bill; one provides

for the development of coordinated pollution control and abatement programs in selected river basins; the second is a tightening of enforcement procedures; and the third provides for some increase in Federal assistance for sewage treatment construction, an increase in Federal assistance in State pollution control programs, and an increase in the authorization for Federal water pollution control research.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: Introduced in House H. R. 12759 (Farnum), Feb. 10, 1966, and H. R. 12977 (Wm. D. Ford), Feb. 23, 1966, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Similar to S. 985.

FISHERIES: Sen. Bartlett inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1966 (pp. 2825-2826), an article from the January 1966 anniversary issue of the Fishermen's News titled "High Seas Fishery Conservation--1965" by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson.

Rep. Sikes inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 14, 1966 (pp. A713-A714), an article from the Jan. 31 issue of Sports Illustrated titled "Plenty of Fish In The Sea?" by Martin Kane.

Sen. Robertson, Congressional Record, Feb. 21, 1966 (pp. 3399-3400), spoke in the Senate regarding an article titled "Plenty of Fish In The Sea?" which appeared in the Jan. 31, 1966 issue of Sports Illustrated. He stated that he sent this article to the Secretary of the Interior, and today he inserted in the Record the reply to his letter from Deputy Director Abram V. Tunison of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

FISH HATCHERIES - OREGON: Senate Feb. 24, 1966, received a letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of cost-sharing arrangements with the State of Oregon for the operations of fish hatcheries, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, dated Feb. 1966 (with accompanying report); to Committee on Government Operations.

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE PLANTS: Sen. Bartlett, Congressional Record, Feb. 16, 1966 (pp. 2975-2976), spoke from the floor of the Senate concerning the National Academy of Sciences' endorsement and support of a fish protein concentrate as contained in his bill, S. 2720; and as mentioned in President Johnson's food-for-freedom message to Congress. He inserted in the Record a copy of the letter from Frederick Sertz, president of the National Academy of Sciences, dated Dec. 1, 1965, addressed to Secretary Udall on this matter; a copy of the resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee on Marine Protein Resource Development of the National Academy of Sciences, recommending the construction of a suitable pilot plant for fish protein concentrate; and the committee's statement concerning the commercial production of a wholesome protein concentrate made from whole fish for human consumption.

Sen. Kennedy (Mass.) spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1966, pp. 4157-4159) concerning the use of fish protein concentrate as a food supplement to alleviate world hunger. He listed the following as some

of the immediate advantages of full-scale production of FPC; would allow year-round fishing for fishermen; stabilize and diversify the fish market; increase employment in fish processing plants; and increase work for shipbuilders. The Senator proposed a six-point action program to insure that fish protein concentrate is put to work quickly and effectively as follows: (1) obtain approval by the Food and Drug Administration for the commercial marketing of FPC; (2) obtain passage of Sen. Bartlett's bill (S. 2720), providing for the construction of experimental plants to produce fish protein concentrate; (3) institute a series of technical studies, through authority already existing under present law, for the design of a processing plant small enough to be carried on board ship; (4) use resources of private industry in the behalf of FPC future research and exploitation; (5) establish a coordinating link between the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Office of Economic Opportunity so that once FPC is approved by the FDA for domestic consumption, the product could be made immediately available in the war on poverty; and (6) include FPC in our food-for-freedom program.

Rep. Hanna in extension of remarks in Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1966 (pp. 4237-4238), asked that his fellow members join him in urging swift and favorable action of the Food and Drug Administration on a Department of the Interior petition for clearance of fish protein concentrate as an acceptable food additive.

FUR SEAL CONSERVATION AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION: The Senate Committee on Commerce, Feb. 18, 1966, resumed its hearings on S. 2102, to protect and conserve fur seals on the Pribilof Islands, having as a witness Donald F. McKernan, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior. Hearings adjourned subject to call.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: House Committee on Science and Astronautics Feb. 17, 1966, reported (H. Rept. 1291) with amendment, S. 774, an act 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.

H. Rept. 1291, authorizing 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 (Feb. 17, 1966, report from the Committee on Science and Astronautics, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 774), 6 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with an amendment. Discusses explanation of amendment, purpose and explanation of bill, cost and budget data, departmental recommendations; also presents the views of Rep. John W. Wydler.

The Metric Study Bill: Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, on S. 774, January 18, 1966, 11 pp., printed. Contains statement of Dr. J. Herbert Holloman, Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Commerce, accompanied by Gordon Christenson, Assistant General Counsel.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Sen. Magnuson inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1966 (pp. 2838-2839), a speech titled "Government and Industry--Partners in Oceanography," given on Jan. 27, 1966, by Rear Adm. O. D. Waters, Jr., oceanographer of the Navy, before the Ocean Science and Technology Advisory Committee and the Oceanography Subcommittee of the Antisubma-

Warfare Committee of the National Security Industrial Association.

SHRIMP: Rep. Edwards inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 21, 1966 (p. A849), a recent Fish and Wildlife Service release titled "Shrimp Dishes Grow in Popularity." This article recognizes the growing shrimp industry and highlights the facts that southwest Alabama shrimpers are a major part of this growth.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 13166 (Curtis) introduced in House Feb. 10, 1966, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to provide that the President's annual report to Congress shall be submitted on or before March 31 of each year; to Committee on Ways and Means. Rep. Curtis pointed out in Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1966 (p. 2707), that this amendment would make explicit the intent of Congress that it have available for reference and use early in each year the President's report on trade for the previous year. He stated that the trade report is not only an important document through which the Congress can judge the operations of the Executive in this important field, it is also necessary for congressional decision-making. He also stated that the trade report can be an important vehicle for public information, especially at present when U. S. international trade negotiations (Kennedy Round) are widely followed and the subject of public interest.

WATER POLLUTION: Hon. Blatnik inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 17, 1966 (pp. A794-A796), a speech delivered Jan. 18, 1966, at the Clean Water Conference of the Michigan State Association of Supervisors, titled "Water Pollution in Michigan--A Way To Its Solution," by Hon. John Dingell.

Rep. Howard inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 17, 1966 (pp. A832-A833), an address by Rep. Blatnik, Feb. 17, 1966, before the Midwest Governor's Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, titled "The Surge for Clean Water."

S. 2947 (Muskie and 17 others) introduced in Senate Feb. 18, 1966, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act; to Committee on Public Works. Sen. Muskie pointed out in Congressional Record, Feb. 18, 1966 (pp. 3310-3312), that the bill makes the following provisions: provides for a \$6 billion program of grants to municipalities for sewage treatment construction cost; provides for incentives to the States to participate in the program by offering a 10-percent bonus on those grants in cases where the State matches the Federal contribution; provides for an increase from \$5 million to \$10 million in grants for State programs; and authorizes a \$25 million a year program of grants for the demonstration of advanced waste treatment and water purification methods or new or improved methods of compatible treatment systems for municipal and industrial wastes.

Both Houses Feb. 23, 1966, received the President's message, transmitting legislative recommendations with respect to water and air pollution, parks and recreation, and other phases of natural resources. Among other things, the message contains a statement concerning the submission to the Congress of a reorganization plan to transfer to the Department of the Interior the Water Pollution Control Administration now housed in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The text

of the message (H. Doc. 387) is printed in Congressional Record, Feb. 23, 1966 (pp. 3519-3522).

Rep. McCarthy in extension of his remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1966 (pp. A1065-A1066), an article which appeared in the Feb. 25 edition of the New York Times titled "The Clear Water Fight: President Casts Himself As Referee, Wielding A Big Carrot And A Big Stick," by Mr. Gladwin Hill.

H. R. 13162 (Dingell) and H. R. 13179 (Wright) introduced in House Mar. 1, 1966, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act; to Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 13235 (Resnick) introduced in House Mar. 2, 1966, to expand and improve existing law and to provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to H. R. 7976.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH: The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Feb. 14, 1966, continued hearings on S. 22, and related bills, to promote a more adequate national program of water research. Hearings continued Feb. 15.

WORLD HUNGER--PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON FOOD FOR FREEDOM: Both Houses Feb. 10, 1966, received the President's message transmitting his legislative recommendations for worldwide war on hunger. At one point in his speech, in Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1966 (pp. 2703-2709), the President stated that modern science must be directed to the fight against malnutrition and that he has directed the President's Science Advisory Committee to work with the very best talent in this Nation to search out new ways to develop inexpensive, high-quality synthetic foods as dietary supplements. He stated that "a promising start has already been made in isolating protein sources from fish, which are in plentiful supply throughout the world." The message was ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. 378), and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. Doc. 378, A War On Hunger: Message from the President of the United States relative to A War On Hunger, referred to Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, Feb. 10, 1966, 8 pp., printed.

H. R. 12785 (Cooley) introduced in House Feb. 14, 1966, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development and for other purposes; to Committee on Agriculture.

House Committee on Agriculture, Feb. 15, 1966, began hearings on the world population explosion and war on hunger program.

Senate Feb. 16, 1966, received a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 2933 (Ellender) introduced in Senate Feb. 17, 1966, to promote international trade in agricultural commod-

ities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes; to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Similar to H. R. 12785. Sen. Ellender speaking from the floor of the Senate stated that the above mentioned committee will begin hearings on this bill on Mar. 1, 1966. He inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 17, 1966 (p. 3205), a short explanation of the bill which states that the bill authorizes a 5-year program for furnishing food aid abroad to replace Public Law 480 when it expires on Dec. 31, 1966.

Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, Feb. 18, 1966 (p. 3280), submitted an amendment (No. 485) to S. 2933, to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes. The amendment adds domestic fishery products to the President's food-for-freedom program. Sen. Bartlett stated that he was pleased that the new food-for-freedom program is not dependent on our offering only surplus products to needy, friendly nations because this restriction has prevented fishery products from being sold under the food-for-peace program simply because the Secretary of the Interior never determined that any domestic fishery product was in surplus. He further stated that under the amendment the financing of fishery products would be the same as under the present law; namely CCC funds. He emphasized that fish protein concentrate is already included in the legislation since authority is in the bill to use CCC funds for the acquisition of additives and for the cost of enrichment and fortification.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry began hearings Mar. 2, 1966, on S. 2933.

Rep. Hanna in extension of his remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 21, 1966 (p. A868), an editorial from the Feb. 13, Los Angeles Times, titled "Food For Freedom and Survival."

Rep. Garmatz inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 21, 1966 (p. A877), an editorial from the Baltimore Sun titled "Food Message."

Rep. Cooley in extension of his remarks inserted in Congressional Record, Feb. 23, 1966 (pp. A935-A939), the statement given by the Secretary of Agriculture at hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture.

Sen. McGovern inserted in Congressional Record, Mar. 1, 1966 (p. 4157), an editorial which appeared in the March issue of the Farm Journal, titled "Good Hunger Program." The editorial strongly endorses President Johnson's new food-for-freedom program.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry began hearings Mar. 2, 1966 on S. 2826, 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.

Note: REPORT ON FISHERY ACTIONS IN 89TH CONGRESS: The U. S. Department of the Interior'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. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Rm. 510, Arlington, Va. 22209.



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