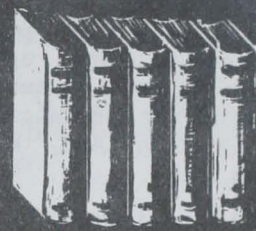




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### STRENGTHENING OF FISH AND WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT SOUGHT:

The Department of the Interior announced on April 28, 1966, that it had asked Congress to provide for increased wildlife protection and facilitate enforcement of certain criminal statutes covering offenses against wildlife.

A Department-proposed amendment to the Criminal Code would extend protective Federal laws to every part of the United States in order to curb the \$1 million a year alligator poaching racket that is depleting these valuable reptiles. Alligator hides are in great demand for expensive shoes and purses. Raw hides 5 to 6 feet long sell for \$6 a foot. Interior's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife reported those prices create an incentive for poachers to violate State laws designed to protect alligators, now on the Interior Department's list of endangered species.

Existing law makes it a Federal offense to transport in interstate traffic wild mammals and birds taken in violation of State, Federal, or foreign law. The Interior Department has suggested that the law be extended to cover reptiles (such as alligators), amphibians (frogs), mollusks, including oysters and clams, and crustacea, such as crabs and lobsters.

The Department also proposed amendments concerning penalties designed to protect wild animals and property on Federal sanctuaries, refuges, or breeding grounds.

As proposed, the Criminal Code would be amended to:

- (1) Extend coverage to all Federal areas administered for the conservation of wildlife and to all other Federal areas that may be set aside by the Secretary of the Interior to aid wildlife.

- (2) Define "wildlife" to include wild mammals and birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, mollusks, crustacea, and all other classes of wild animals.
- (3) Prohibit violation of regulations set by United States agencies responsible for wildlife areas concerning automobiles, disorderly conduct, or littering.
- (4) Provide new authority to Interior Department employees to arrest persons violating regulations and to search for and seize any property used or possessed illegally.

A third recommendation would amend the Criminal Code governing importation of injurious species of wildlife. At present, the Secretaries of Interior and Treasury share enforcement responsibility, but there is no provision for arrests or seizure of property used in violation of this section. The proposed bill would provide Interior and Customs Bureau employees with this authority.

A bill submitted to Congress by the Department of the Interior, would also make unlawful interstate or foreign commerce in wild animals or birds without marking the package with the name of sender and consignee, and the contents by number and kind. Included would be reptiles, amphibians, mollusks, and crustacea--thus authorizing Federal game management agents to aid State enforcement further of laws intended to curb illegal traffic in alligator hides.

Interior's bill would increase the jurisdiction of a United States Commissioner who now, when designated by a court for the purpose, may try and sentence persons committing petty offenses in any place over which Congress has exclusive power to legislate or over which the United States has concurrent jurisdiction with a State. While petty offenders in national parks may be tried by a Commissioner, there is no statutory authority for their jurisdiction over such violations on most national wildlife refuges and other Federal wildlife areas.

The proposal would extend such jurisdiction to any Federal area. A Commissioner

also could try violators of laws and regulations administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife, regardless of where the offense was committed. This would include violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, "Duck Stamp Act," Bald Eagle Act, and Black Bass Act.

In 1964, Congress authorized Commissioners to have jurisdiction over offenses in National Forests. At present, a petty offender can choose to be tried by a District Court, but may not be tried by a Commissioner without the suspect's written consent. This choice would be retained under the expanded jurisdiction.

#### 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.

Crosby B. Ames, Matinicus, Maine 04851, construction of a new 30-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for lobster. Notice of the application was published by the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, June 15, 1966.

Lawrence Finlay, Box 2296, Kodiak, Alaska 99615, purchase of a used 61.7-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for Dungeness crab, king crab, and salmon. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, June 15, 1966.

Frank D. Todd, 950 Broadway, Riviera Beach, Florida 33404, purchase of a used 30-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for mackerel, snappers, and groupers. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, June 15, 1966.

Alois Kopun, Sr., Box 73, Kodiak, Alaska 99615, purchase of a used 42-foot vessel to engage in the fishery for halibut, Dungeness crab, and king crab. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, June 16, 1966.

Arthur Walter Bidle, 1863 Royal Palm Ave., Fort Myers, Florida 33901, purchase of a 61.6-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp. Notice of the

application was published in the Federal Register, June 21, 1966.

Charles H. Bundrant and Donald J. Arndt, Box 1515, Kodiak, Alaska 99615, purchase of a 54.5-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for king crab. Notice of the applications was published in the Federal Register, June 21, 1966.

Chester R. Humphries, 216 Lagoon Drive, Russell Park, Fort Myers, Florida 33901, purchase of a used 61.6-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, June 23, 1966.

"Margaret F." Corp., 3107 Jarvis St., San Diego, California 92106, purchase of a used 53.9-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for tuna. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, July 14, 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, July 1966 p. 101.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### REGULATIONS ON PAYMENT OF SUBSIDIES UNDER FISHING FLEET IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1964 AMENDED:

An amendment providing a procedure for the payment of subsidies under the Fishing Vessel Construction Differential Subsidy Program, published in the Federal Register, July 2, 1966, relaxes current restrictions contained in Part 256 Code of Federal Regulations.

The amendment which became effective on publication in the Federal Register of that date follows:

### Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

#### PART 256—FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY PROCEDURES

On page 16088 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 2, 1964, there was published a notice and text of a proposed revision of Part 256. These regulations became effective on December 22, 1964. The amendment set forth herein provides a procedure for the payment of subsidy relaxing current restrictions contained in § 256.10 of Part 256 Code of

Federal Regulations in order that subsidy payments may be made in accordance with the terms of the subsidy contract if agreed by the Maritime Administrator.

**Effective date.** This amendment shall be effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Section 256.10 is amended by adding the following paragraph (d):

#### § 256.10 Payment of subsidy.

(d) If the Maritime Administrator agrees, by his clearance of a payment schedule set forth in a pro forma construction contract to accompany a request for bids, that it is in the public interest to allow the percentage of the subsidized construction cost withheld to be less than 30 percent of the subsidized

construction cost, then the subsidy contract executed in connection with such construction contract shall reflect payment in accordance with such payment schedule.

HAROLD E. CROWTHER,  
Acting Director,  
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

JUNE 29, 1966.

\* \* \* \* \*

### U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN HEADLESS DRESSED WHITING ADOPTED:

The adoption of voluntary U. S. standards for grades of frozen headless dressed whiting was published in the Federal Register, July 14, 1966, as an amendment to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 271.

The voluntary standards of quality are designed to: (1) represent the differences in mar-

ket value; (2) achieve a uniform quality description of the product to aid trading; and (3) aid processors in establishing quality control programs. The standards are used by U. S. Department of the Interior inspectors as the basis for determining the quality level of whiting in processing plants operating under the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Inspection program.

Following are the standards as published in the Federal Register, July 14, 1966:

## 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 271—U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN HEADLESS DRESSED WHITING

On pages 7244 and 7255 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 18, 1966, there was published a notice and text of a proposed new Part 271—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Headless Dressed Whiting of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

Interested persons were given 30 days to submit written comments, suggestions or objections with respect to the proposed new part. No responses to the proposal were received.

The new part is issued pursuant to sections 203 and 205 of Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended, 7 U.S.C. sections 1622 and 1624 (1958), as transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 1122 (1956), 16 U.S.C. section 742e (1958).

Accordingly, the new Part 271—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Headless Dressed Whiting is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below. This part shall become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

DONALD L. MCKERNAN,  
Director,  
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

JULY 8, 1966.

### PART 271—U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN HEADLESS DRESSED WHITING<sup>1</sup>

Sec.	Description of the product.
271.1	Grades of frozen headless dressed whiting.
271.11	Determination of the grade.
271.21	Definitions and methods of analysis.
271.25	Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

**AUTHORITY:** The provisions of this Part 271 are issued under sec. 6, 70 Stat. 1122; 16 U.S.C. § 742e; and secs. 203 and 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

#### § 271.1 Description of the product.

The product described in this part consists of clean, wholesome whiting (silver hake) *merluccius bilinearis*, *merluccius albidus*; completely and cleanly headed and adequately eviscerated. The fish are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product.

#### § 271.2 Grades of frozen headless dressed whiting.

(a) "U.S. Grade A" is the quality of frozen headless dressed whiting that (1) possess a good flavor and odor and that (2) for those factors that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part, have a total score of 85 to 100 points.

(b) "U.S. Grade B" is the quality of frozen headless dressed whiting that (1) possess at least reasonably good flavor and odor and that (2) rate a total score of not less than 70 points for those factors of quality that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part.

(c) "Substandard" or "Utility" is the quality of frozen headless dressed whiting that meet the requirements of § 271-1 but that otherwise fail to meet the requirements of "U.S. Grade B."

<sup>1</sup> Compliance with the provisions of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

#### § 271.11 Determination of the grade.

In a plan under Continuous USDI Inspection the grade is determined by examining the product for factors 1-10 in the thawed state and factor 11 in the cooked state. For lot inspection, examination of the product for factors 1, 2, and 3 is carried out in the frozen state and 4-10 in the thawed state. Factor 11 is examined in the cooked state.

(a) *Factors rated by score points.* Points are deducted for variations in the quality of each factor in accordance with the schedule in Table 1. The total of is 100; the minimum score is 0.

(b) *Factors not rated by score points.* Points deducted is subtracted from 100 to obtain the score. The maximum score The factor of "flavor and odor" is evaluated organoleptically by smelling and tasting after the product has been cooked in accordance with § 278.21.

(1) Good flavor and odor (essential requirements for a U.S. Grade A product) means that the cooked product has the typical flavor and odor of the species and is free from rancidity, bitterness, staleness, and off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

(2) Reasonably good flavor and odor (minimum requirements of a U.S. Grade B product) means that the cooked product is lacking in good flavor and odor, but is free from objectionable off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

#### § 271.21 Definitions and methods of analysis.

(a) *Selection of the sample unit.* The sample unit consists of the primary container and its entire contents. The whiting are examined according to Table 1. Definitions of factors for point deductions are as follows:

(b) *Examination of sample, frozen state.* When this product is examined under Continuous USDI Inspection, the

samples are examined for factors 1, 2, and 3 in Table 1 in the thawed state. When the product is lot inspected, the samples are examined for factors 1, 2, and 3 in Table 1 in the frozen state.

(1) "Arrangement of product" refers to the packing of the product in a symmetrical manner, bellies or backs all facing in the same direction, fish neatly dovetailed.

(2) "Condition of the packaging material" refers to the condition of the cardboard or other packaging material of the primary container. If the fish is allowed to stand after packing and prior to freezing, moisture from the fish will soak into the packaging material and cause deterioration of that material.

(3) "Dehydration" refers to the presence of dehydrated (water-removed) tissue on the exposed surfaces of the whitening. Slight dehydration is surface dehydration which is not color-masking. Deep dehydration is color-masking and cannot be removed by scraping with a fingernail.

(c) *Examination of sample, thawed state.* Thawed state means the state of the product after being thawed. Thawing the sample is best accomplished by enclosing the sample in a film type bag and immersing in an agitated water bath held at 68° F., ±2° F. Allow the product to remain immersed until thawed. Alternatively when the facilities are lacking for water thawing, the sample may be thawed by slacking it out at a temperature between 30° to 40° F. on an aluminum tray from 2 hours for a 1½-pound sample to 8 hours for a 10-pound sample.

(1) "Minimum size" refers to the size of the individual fish in the sample. Fish 2 ounces or over are considered acceptable. Smaller fish cannot be cooked uniformly with acceptable size fish. Separate the fish of unacceptable size, divide their number by the weight of the sample in pounds, and apply to Table 1. Example—four fish of unacceptable size in a 5-pound package is  $\frac{4}{5} = 0.8$ , a 10 point deduction.

(2) "Uniformity." From the fish remaining, select by count 10 percent (minimum of one fish) of the largest and 10 percent (minimum of one fish) of the smallest and divide the largest weight by the smallest weight to get a weight ratio.

(3) "Heading" refers to the condition of the fish after they have been headed. The fish should be cleanly headed behind the gills and pectoral fins. No gills, gill bones, or pectoral fins should remain after the fish have been headed.

(4) "Evisceration" refers to the cleaning of the belly cavities of the fish. All spawn, viscera, and belly strings should be removed.

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, July 1966 p. 101.

TABLE 1.—SCHEDULE OF POINT DEDUCTIONS PER SAMPLE  
FROZEN STATE (LOT INSPECTION ONLY)

	Factors scored	Method of determining score	Deduct
1	Arrangement of product <sup>1</sup>	Small degree: 10 percent of fish twisted or bellies and backs not facing the same direction.	2
		Large degree: More than 10 percent of fish twisted, void present or some fish cross packed.	5
2	Condition of packaging (overall assessment).	Poor: Packaging material has been soaked, softened or deteriorated.	2
3	Dehydration	Small degree: Slight dehydration of the exposed surfaces.	2
		Large degree: Deep dehydration of the exposed surfaces.	5
THAWED STATE			
4	Minimum size: Fish 2 oz. or over are of acceptable size.	Number of fish less than 2 oz. per lb.	
		Over 0—not over 0.5.....	5
		Over 0.5—not over 1.0.....	10
		Over 1.0—not over 2.0.....	20
		Over 2.0.....	30
5	Uniformity: Weight ratio of fish remaining. The 10 percent largest fish divided by the 10 percent smallest fish. <sup>1</sup>	Weight ratio 10 percent smallest and 10 percent largest:	
		Over 2.4—not over 2.5.....	2
		Over 2.5—not over 3.2.....	5
		Over 3.2—not over 3.6.....	20
		Over 3.6.....	30
6	Heading <sup>1</sup>	Small degree: 10 percent of fish carelessly cut.....	5
		Moderate degree: Over 10 percent of fish carelessly cut.....	15
7	Evisceration (overall assessment).	Small degree: Slight evidence of viscera.....	2
		Moderate degree: Moderate amounts of spawn, viscera, etc.	10
		Large degree: Large amounts of viscera, spawn, etc.....	30
8	Scaling <sup>1</sup>	Small degree: 10 percent of fish not well scaled.....	2
		Large degree: Over 10 percent of fish not well scaled.....	5
9	Color of the exposed surfaces (overall assessment).	Small degree: Minor darkening, dulling.....	2
		Large degree: Objectionably dark, brown, dull.....	5
10	Bruises and split or broken skin.	Presence of bruises and/or broken or split skin per pound:	
		Over 0—not over 0.5.....	1
		Over 0.5—not over 1.0.....	2
		Over 1.0—not over 1.5.....	4
		Over 1.5—not over 2.0.....	7
		Over 2.0.....	10
11	Texture: (overall assessment)	Small degree: Moderately dry, tough, mushy, rubbery, watery, stringy.	5
		Large degree: Excessively dry, tough, mushy, rubbery, watery, stringy.	15

<sup>1</sup> 10 percent of fish refers to 10 percent by count rounded to nearest whole fish.

(5) "Scaling" refers to the satisfactory removal of scales from the fish.

(6) "Color of the cut surfaces" refers to the color of the cut surfaces of the fish after heading and other processing.

(7) "Bruises and broken or split skin" refers to bruises over one-half square inch in area and splits or breaks in the skin more than one-half inch in length which are not part of the processing.

(d) *Examination of sample, cooked state.* Cooked state means the state of the sample after being cooked. Cooking the sample is best accomplished by inserting the sample into a film type bag and submerging it into boiling water for from 18–20 minutes. A minimum of three fish per sample unit shall be cooked.

(1) "Texture defects" refers to the absence of normal textural properties of the cooked fish flesh, which are tender-

ness, firmness, and moistness without excess water. Texture defects are dryness, softness, toughness, and rubberiness.

(e) *General definitions.*

(1) *Small* (overall assessment) refers to a condition that is noticeable but is only slightly objectionable.

(2) *Moderate* (overall assessment) refers to a condition that is distinctly noticeable but is not seriously objectionable.

(3) *Large* (overall assessment) refers to a condition which is both distinctly noticeable and seriously objectionable.

§ 271.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

The sample rate and grades of specific lots shall be certified in accordance with Part 260 of this chapter (Regulations Governing Processed Fishery Products).

\* \* \* \* \*

**JOHNSON APPOINTED PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL DIRECTOR:**

The appointment of Donald R. Johnson as Regional Director of the Pacific Northwest Region of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries with headquarters in Seattle, Wash., was announced July 12, 1966, by the U. S. Department of the Interior. Johnson was formerly Director of the Bureau's Pacific Southwest Region, administered from Terminal Island, Calif.



Donald R. Johnson

He succeeds Samuel J. Hutchinson, who now heads the Bureau's recently created Office of International Trade Promotion in Washington, D. C.

Johnson will direct all Bureau activities in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming; advise the Bureau Director Donald L. McKernan in developing regional, national, and international policies and programs; oversee the management of the fur seal herd on the Pribilof Islands in accordance with international treaty; and give particular attention to the status of Columbia River salmon and the development of the Pacific hake fishery. He will also supervise scientific research work in the Northwest Pacific Ocean.

Johnson was born in Portland, Oreg. In 1939 he received a Bachelor of Science degree in fisheries from Oregon State University and later took graduate courses in fisheries at the University of Washington. For three years he was staff scientist on the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission; for 6 years, he directed research on fish populations of the Columbia River for the Oregon Fish Commission; for 7 years, he was Chief Supervisor of Research, Washington State Department of Fisheries. In 1958 he joined the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to direct its programs in southern California. When that area became the Bureau's Pacific Southwest Region in 1964, he was named Regional Director.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NEW DIRECTOR OF SEATTLE TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY APPOINTED:**

The appointment of Maynard A. Steinberg as Director of the Bureau of Commercial

Fisheries Technological Laboratory in Seattle, Wash., effective July 1, 1966, was announced by the U. S. Department of the Interior. He succeeds Maurice E. Stansby, who will head a new research unit, and has worked for the past 10 years at the Bureau's Technological Laboratory in Gloucester, Mass.



Maynard A. Steinberg

The Seattle Laboratory studies the properties and chemical reactions of fish oils to improve and expand the market for marine products. Other research includes pasteurization of several species of fish to extend their storage life. The laboratory also seeks to increase the utilization and improve the quality of fish and fishery resources.

Steinberg who was born at Winthrop, Mass., received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Massachusetts in 1946, his Masters degree in chemistry from the University of Oregon in 1948, and his Doctorate at the University of Massachusetts in 1955.



**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.

**COMMERCIAL FISHERY RESOURCES SURVEY:** S. Rept. 1202, Survey of Fishery Resources (June 2, 1966, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. J. Res. 29), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, legislative history, need, costs, agency reports, and changes in existing law.

Rep. Keith in extension of his remarks (Congressional Record, June 20, 1966, p. A3302), urged Members of the House to concur in S. J. Res. 29 which passed the Senate on June 7, 1966. This resolution would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of the coastal and fresh water commercial fishery resources of the United States, its territories, and possessions.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: Introduced in House H. R. 15832 (Bingham), H. R. 15850 (Rooney of Pa.), H. R. 15856 (Thompson of N. J.), June 22, 1966; H. R. 15949 (Helstoski), H. R. 15958 (Udall), June 27; H. R. 16002 (O'Hara of Mich.), H. R. 16010 (Burton of Calif.), H. R. 16014 (Moorhead), June 28; H. R. 16163 (Dent), July 12; and H. R. 16207 (Conyers) July 13; to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Rep. Thompson (Congressional Record, June 22, 1966, p. 13329) stated that his bill is identical to H. R. 15440 which was introduced June 2, by Rep. Staggers. He inserted in the Record a brief analysis of H. R. 15440 as submitted by Rep. Staggers.

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce announced June 30, 1966, that it would conduct public hearings from July 26 through Aug. 4, 1966, on S. 985, the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: In extension of his remarks Rep. Blatnik inserted in Congressional Record, June 14, 1966 (pp. A3193-A3195), an article by Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, N. Y., which appeared in the first quarter of the 1966 Perspective publication by Cornell University, titled "Challenge To Science For A Cleaner America: Environmental Pollution."

ESTUARINE AREAS--NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ESTUARINE AREAS: S. 3528 (Kennedy of Mass.) introduced in Senate June 20, 1966, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the States to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and make accessible estuarine areas of the Nation which are valuable for sport and commercial fishing, wildlife conservation, recreation, and scenic beauty, and for other purposes; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Kennedy spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 20, 1966, pp. 12951-12952) and stated this bill is similar to H. R. 13447 which was introduced Mar. 9, 1966. He stated that the bill provides for a nationwide study by the Secretary of the Interior to identify the estuarine areas which should be protected from further deterioration. Such a study would pinpoint those areas that warrant Federal acquisition and administration because of their national significance. Further stated that under this bill, States and their political subdivisions are encouraged to acquire and administer estuarine areas where the study reveals such acquisition and administration to be desirable. The end result would be a nationwide system of estuarine areas composed of Federally-acquired areas and those designated by the States.

Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 22, 1966, continued hearings on H. R. 13447.

FISHERIES PROTECTION: Rep. Pelly inserted in Congressional Record, June 27, 1966 (p. A3412), a resolution containing a 6-point program for the protection and conservation of U. S. coastal fishery resources in

the eastern North Pacific Ocean, recently adopted by the Association of Pacific Fisheries, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Fishing Vessel Owner's Association, and Northwest Fisheries Association. He stated the resolution is realistic in that it points up the immediate possibilities for resource protection by passage of legislation to extend U. S. fisheries jurisdiction from the present 3 miles to 12 miles, monitoring all foreign fishing operations off our coasts and contacting foreign governments to minimize or prevent international incidents involving loss of gear, vessels, and possibly lives. He stated that the other recommendations involve long-range policy regarding international agreements to extend fisheries jurisdiction beyond 12 miles and recognition of the abstention principle for conservation.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT AMENDMENT: S. 3499 (Magnuson and 1 other) introduced in Senate June 15, 1966, to amend the act of August 27, 1954, relating to the seizure of vessels of the United States by foreign countries; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson pointed out in Congressional Record, June 15, 1966 (p. 12532), that bill is particularly applicable to U. S. fishing vessels, a number of which have been forcibly seized and detained by foreign governments off the South American coast which claim territorial seas of extraordinary width. Would amend the Fishermen's Protective Act so that the owner of any detained American-flag vessel will be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all costs, including demurrage in addition to reimbursement of any fine required.

FISHING LIMIT OF 12 MILES: Senate Committee on Commerce June 15, 1966, reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1280), on S. 2218, to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States.

S. Rept. 1280, Twelve-Mile Fishery Zone (June 15, 1966, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 2218), 18 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendment. Discusses purpose, legislative background, need, fishery jurisdiction of other nations, national defense, opposition, historic fisheries, enforcement, cost, and changes in existing law.

Senate June 20, 1966, passed with Committee amendment, S. 2218. Senators Magnuson, Bartlett, Saltonstall, Kennedy (Mass.) spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 20, 1966, pp. 12972-12978), in support of this legislation. Sen. Magnuson inserted in the Record an excerpt from the Committee report on this bill. Also, he stated at one point in his remarks that he will introduce a resolution to authorize an international conference on fisheries conservation.

House June 21, 1966, received Senate-passed S. 2218.

Sen. Bartlett (Congressional Record, July 13, 1966, pp. 14843-14844) discussed the broad implications involved in bills such as S. 2218, to extend U. S. fishery jurisdiction from the present 3-mile limit of its territorial waters to 12 miles off its coasts. He stated that this measure is of national and international importance because it is involved in the development of a sensible sea policy.

Rep. Pelly spoke in the House (Congressional Record, July 14, 1966, p. 14991), concerning a call he received from representatives of Pacific Northwest fishermen regarding foreign fishing around the Columbia River Lightship, 4½ miles off the mouth of the Columbia River. He stated it is becoming more and more evident that a 12-mile fishing zone such as would be established by legislation now before Congress is absolutely essential.

**FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE PILOT PLANTS:** The Committee on Commerce June 23, 1966, reported S. Rept. 1304, with amendments, S. 2720, 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.

S. Rept. 1304, Fish Protein Concentrate (June 23, 1966, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 2720), 11 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, summary, background, need, cost, agency reports, and changes in existing law.

Senate June 27, 1966, passed with committee amendments S. 2720. The Senate rejected amendments submitted by Sen. Williams which would limit the pilot plants to 1 instead of 5 and would reduce authorized appropriations from \$5 million to \$1 million. Sen. Douglas spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 27, 1966, pp. 13763-13767), in support of Sen. Williams' amendments which would conform to the recommendations of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General. Extract from the report of the Committee on Commerce was inserted, which included reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget. Senators Bartlett, Gruening, Magnuson, Saltonstall, and Pastore spoke from the floor in support of the bill as reported by the Committee, which would authorize 5 pilot plants and would authorize appropriations totaling \$5 million.

Senate-passed S. 2720, June 28, 1966, was referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Rep. Keith spoke in the House (Congressional Record, June 29, 1966, p. 13996) urging House action on the Senate-passed S. 2720. At one point in his remarks, he stated that he has received reports that FPC will shortly receive the official approval of the Food and Drug Administration.

Sen. Pell spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 29, 1966, pp. 14082-14087) concerning fish protein concentrate. He stated that a brief prospectus concerning reasons why the fish protein concentrate plant should be established at Point Judith, R. I., was an outgrowth of a meeting held in January 1966 with participants from the College of Agriculture of the University of Rhode Island; the Point Judith Fishermen's Cooperative; the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography; and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. He inserted this prospectus in the Record.

Introduced in House H. R. 16095 (Pelly) June 30, 1966; H. R. 16145 (Hanna) and H. R. 16173 (Tupper), July 12, 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.

Rep. Hanna stated that this bill is similar to legislation passed by the Senate (S. 2720). He stated that fish protein concentrate experimentation has only begun; the five plants proposed by this bill will greatly increase our knowledge. He urged quick House passage of this bill.

Sen. Bartlett (Congressional Record, July 13, 1966, pp. 14843-14844) discussed S. 2720, to authorize experiment and demonstration plants for the production of fish protein concentrate. He also discussed the value of fish protein concentrate as a food supplement, and that the United States, as the world's richest nation, bears a heavy responsibility in the war against world hunger.

**FOOD FOR PEACE MESSAGE:** Both Houses June 30, 1966, received the President's message (H. Doc. 457), submitting the annual report on the 1965 activities carried on under the Food for Peace program, Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended. Text of the report is printed in Congressional Record, June 30, 1966 (pp. 14096-14250).

**FOOD IRRADIATION PROGRAM:** Sen. Price spoke in the House (Congressional Record, July 12, 1966, pp. 14668-14670) concerning the national food irradiation program. Rep. Bates joined in support of this program. He stated that (1) the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries is carrying out a program on the radiation preservation of marine products at the Marine Products Development Irradiator in Gloucester, Mass.; (2) large quantities of fresh fish fillets and similar marine products are packaged and irradiated in order that study can be made at near commercial scale; (3) work is progressing satisfactorily and there is every indication that this new means of preservation will have widespread application for fishery products.

**FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION:** House June 27, 1966, received a communication from the Chairman, National Commission on Food Marketing, transmitting a report on the structure and performance of the Nation's food marketing system, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88-354; referred to Committee on Agriculture.

**FOREIGN FISHING OFF U. S. COASTS:** Sen. Magnuson inserted in Congressional Record, July 12, 1966 (pp. 14541-14542), a Resolution Proposing a U. S. Fishery Policy for the Eastern North Pacific Ocean, adopted by four of the major fishery organizations--Association of Pacific Fisheries, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Inc., and Northwest Fisheries Association.

**FUR SEAL CONSERVATION AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION:** Fur Seals - Pribilof Islands: Hearings before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions on S. 2102, a bill 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, Sept. 9, 1965, St. Paul Island, Alaska, Feb. 18, 1966, Washington, D. C., Serial No. 89-57, 162 pp., printed. Contents include text of bill, agency comments, statements and letters of various Federal and State officials, and business representatives.

S. Rept. 1235, Fur Seal Act of 1966 (June 9, 1966, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 2102), 38 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with

amendments. Discusses purpose, legislative background, summary of legislation, cost, agency reports, and changes in existing law.

By a Unanimous-Consent Agreement, it was agreed that on June 20, the Senate would consider S. 2102.

Sen. Lausch spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 16, 1966, pp. 12922-12933), in opposition to the part of the bill which would give credit to 54 Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians for employment with the U. S. Government for a period of about 6 or 7 years prior to 1950.

Senate June 20, 1966, passed with Committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute), as amended, S. 2102, a bill to protect and conserve fur seals on the Pribilof Islands. The amendments to the Committee amendment were on Bartlett motions: (1) respecting annuities for certain retired natives of the Pribilof Islands, (2) respecting use of proceeds from sale of lands in these islands, and (3) waiving approval of the Secretary of the Interior in issuance of deed after 10 years following the enactment of this bill. The text of the bill as passed is printed in Congressional Record, June 20, 1966 (p. 12995). Title was amended to read: "A bill to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, to provide for the administration of the Pribilof Islands, to conserve the fur seals and other wildlife on the Pribilof Islands, and to protect sea otters on the high seas."

House June 21, 1966, received Senate-passed S. 2102, to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONS: Senate June 29, 1966, agreed to S. Con. Res. 100, which expresses the sense of Congress that no agreement for the reduction of duties be entered into by the executive branch, unless authorized under present law, without the prior approval of Congress. An excerpt from the committee report (No. 1341) was inserted in Congressional Record, June 29, 1966 (pp. 14042-14048).

ICNAF PROTOCOLS: Senate June 27, 1966, received two treaties (Executive I), 89th Congress, 2nd session. Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries relating to measures of control; and Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries relating to entry into force of proposals adopted by the Commission. Sen. Bartlett (Congressional Record, June 27, 1966, pp. 13719-13720) asked unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the above-mentioned Protocols. He also inserted in the Record the text of the President's message transmitting these Protocols.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations July 12, 1966, met in executive session and approved Protocols to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (Ex. I, 89th Cong., 2nd Sess.).

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1967: House June 22, 1966, received a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the request for appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1967; referred to Committee on Appropriations.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND PROGRAM ACT OF 1965: Sea Grant Colleges: Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Sea Grant Colleges of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States

Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session on S. 2439, a bill 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 the 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. May 2, 1966--Kingston, R. I., May 3, 4, and 5, 1966--Washington, D. C., 291 pp., printed. Contents include text, Interior Departmental Report, statements and communications from various Federal and state officials, members of Congress, University representatives and business representatives.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, June 24, 1966, reported (S. Rept. 1307), with amendments, S. 2439, the proposed National Sea Grant Colleges and Program Act.

NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION ACT: S. Rept. 1212, National Water Commission (June 8, 1966, report with additional views from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 3107), 11 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendments. Discusses background, need, mission, composition, amendments, and major provisions of the bill.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT: H. R. 15705 (Moorhead) introduced in House June 15, 1966, to redesignate the Department of the Interior as the Department of Natural Resources and to transfer certain agencies to and from such Department; to Committee on Government Operations.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ACT AMENDMENT: Both Houses July 11, 1966, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a report of the ratification of the amendment to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (P. L. 845, 81st Congress), by 11 of the 13 parties to the convention: referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Senate Committee on Commerce.

OCEAN EXPLOITATION: Sen. Bartlett inserted in Congressional Record, July 11, 1966 (pp. 14438-14439), an address given by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on June 28, before the Marine Technology Society Conference in Washington, D. C., entitled "Exploiting the Ocean."

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: S. 944, the Marine Resources and Engineering Act of 1966 was signed by the President June 17, 1966, P. L. 89-454.

Rep. Rogers spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 23, 1966, p. 13372), commending the President for signing into law S. 944, the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966. He stated that the Presidential Commission, which the bill contains, marks the first time a working dialogue will be established between Government, industry, and the academic community in the field of oceanography.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Sen. Fong inserted in Congressional Record, June 29, 1966 (pp. 14058-14059), a press release describing the purposes and plans of the National Oceanography Association and listing the Board of Directors of the Association.



**OIL POLLUTION OF THE SEA:** H. Rept. 1620, Implementing Provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954 (June 8, 1966, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany H. R. 8760), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment. Discusses purpose and major provisions of the bill, and changes in existing law.

H. R. 15670 (Murphy of N. Y.) introduced in House June 14, 1966, to amend the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015), to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

House June 20, 1966, sent to Senate without amendment H. R. 8760.

**PESTICIDES:** Sen. Ribicoff spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, June 29, 1966, p. 14074) expressing his concern with reports that the Public Health Service is abolishing its Office of Pesticides. He expressed his hope that the proper officials will give this situation very serious consideration because the success of programs depends often on their status and prestige in an organizational framework.

**SEA GRANT COLLEGES:** H. R. 15636 (Keith), H. R. 15641 (Reinecke) introduced in House June 13, 1966, and H. R. 15671 (Ryan), June 14, 1966, to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and certain education, training and research programs; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 13, 1966, held hearing on H. R. 15192 and related bills. Among others, testimony was heard from Dr. Thomas F. Bates, Science Advisor to the Secretary of the Interior. Admitted subject to call.

**TRADE AGREEMENT:** Sen. Hruska inserted in Congressional Record, June 23, 1966 (pp. 13488-13500), numerous editorials and news stories, commending Rep. Curtis' unique contribution to the Kennedy Round tariff negotiations. He also inserted the full text of Rep. Curtis' May 31, 1966, report on these negotiations. "ASP and Canned Clams" appears on page 13497.

**VESSEL MEASUREMENT:** H. Rept. 1618, Admeasurement of Small Vessels (June 7, 1966, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session to accompany S. 2142), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment. Discusses purpose and changes in existing law.

House June 20, 1966, passed S. 2142, to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels; thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

S. 2142 was signed by the President June 29, 1966 (P. L. 89-476).

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT:** H. R. 15635 (Hanley) introduced in House June 13, 1966, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve the programs under such act; to Committee on Public Works.

Senate Committee on Public Works July 11, 1966, reported (S. Rept. 1367) with amendment on S. 2947.

House Committee on Public Works July 12, 1966, held a hearing on H. R. 13104, the Clean Rivers Restoration Act of 1966; and H. R. 16076, and related bills, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act. Testimony was heard from Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; and James M. Quigley, Commissioner, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior.

Senate July 13, 1966, passed with committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute) S. 2947, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve and make more effective certain programs pursuant to such act.

Sen. Muskie (Congressional Record, July 13, 1966, pp. 14869-14887) stated this bill can be considered the first omnibus water pollution control act. It extends and broadens the existing program; provides a new emphasis in the clean rivers concept; strengthens other existing law, including the Oil Pollution Act of 1924; and manifests the total commitment of the Federal Government to abatement of the pollution of one of the Nation's most vital resources.

There are several amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, one of which provides that Section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is amended to authorize a comprehensive study of the effects of pollution. . . . Another amendment to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act adds, among other things, a new section 18, "Study of pollution from boats and vessels."

H. R. 16230 (Schmidhauser) introduced in House July 13, 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.

**WATER RESOURCE PROPOSALS--FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATIONS:** House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs June 15, 1966, met in open session and ordered reported favorably H. R. 13419 (amended), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals.

House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs June 30, 1966, reported (H. Rept. 1686), with amendments H. R. 13419.

H. Rept. 1686, Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to Engage in Feasibility Investigations of Certain Water Resource Development Proposals (June 30, 1966, report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany H. R. 13419), 19 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, need, cost, analysis of the legislation, executive communications, committee recommendations.

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, July 11, 1966, reported (S. Rept. 1368), with amendment, on S. 3034, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals.

Senate July 12, 1966, passed with committee amendments S. 3034, to authorize feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals.

**WETLANDS RECREATION AREA FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE:** Introduced in House H. R. 15770 (Tenzer), June 16, 1966; H. R. 16148 (Kelly), July 12; to provide for the protection, conservation, and development of the natural coastal wetlands of Hempstead-South Oyster Bay, Long Island, for fish and wildlife and outdoor recreation purposes, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Rep. Tenzer in extension of his remarks (Congressional Record, June 16, 1966, p. A3266) stated that this bill incorporates the amendments proposed at hearings held on H. R. 11236 (introduced Sept. 23, 1965), and related bills, to establish a Long Island National Wetlands Recreation Area. These amendments are designed to improve the provisions of the bill.

Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 22, 1966, continued hearings on H. R. 11236, and related bills. Testimony was heard from Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

H. R. 16008 (Wydler) introduced in House June 28, 1966, to provide for the establishment of a study commission to consider methods for conserving, protecting, and developing the Long Island Wetlands Conservation Area; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**WORLD HUNGER:** Senate June 13, 1966, referred H. R. 14929 to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

**Food for Freedom Program and Commodity Reserves:** Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session on S. 2157, S. 2826, S. 2933, S. 2995 and H. R. 14929, bills to promote international trade in agricultural commodities to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, to establish and maintain reserves of agricultural commodities to pro-

tect consumers, and for other purposes, Mar. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and June 15, 1966, 518 pp., printed. Contents include miscellaneous documents and statements of various Federal and state officials; business representatives and members of Congress.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry June 15, 1966, held hearings on H. R. 14929, proposed Food for Freedom Act. Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry met June 28, 1966, to consider H. R. 14929, proposed Food for Freedom Act.

Sen. McGovern spoke in the Senate and inserted in Congressional Record, June 30, 1966 (pp. 14153-14154), the text of a resolution adopted in May 1966 by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, on world economic development and world food policy. He stated this resolution reflects a growing consensus on the sort of war against want which he proposed in the International Food and Nutrition Act, and which is now embodied in the food-for-freedom bill pending before the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Rep. Quie spoke in the House (Congressional Record, July 12, 1966, pp. 15063-15064) voicing his objection to the amendment which was adopted by the House to the Food for Freedom Act on June 9, 1966, which would permit fish concentrate to be exported under Public Law 480 without prior approval from the Food and Drug Administration. He inserted excerpts from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the New Zealand Dairy Exporter by Sir Ernest Manden, fellow of the Royal Society and elder statesman of science in New Zealand, and stated that Manden's observations command more than passing note.

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



Editorial Assistants: Ruth V. Keefe and Jean Zalevsky

Compositors: Alma Greene and Mary Andrews

\* \* \* \* \*

**Photograph Credits:** Page by page, the following list gives the source or photographer for each photograph in this issue. Photographs on pages not mentioned were obtained from the Service's file and the photographers are unknown.

P. 1--F. B. Sanford and C. F. Lee; pp. 56, 57 (fig. 3, upper left), 59 (left), 66, 67 and 68 (fig. 1)--R. S. Croker; pp. 57 (figs. 1-3) and 58 (fig. 4)--France Pêche, Lorient; p. 58 (figs. 5-8)--Marchés du Poisson; p. 59 (right)--Consulate General of Japan, N. Y.; p. 68 (fig. 2)--John Barrett; p. 78 (figs. 3 & 5) and 79 (figs. 6 & 7)--U. S. Coast Guard.