



FEDERAL ACTIONS



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:

Erhard Frank Griffin, 19 Buchanan St., South Portland, Maine 04106, construction of a new 30-foot vessel to engage in the fishery for lobsters. Notice of the application was published by the U. S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, July 30, 1966.

Donald Claude Gillham, 511 Southwest Fall St., Newport, Oreg. 97365, purchase of a used 36.8 foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and albacore. Notice published August 2, 1966.

Earl L. Landry, P. O. Box 842, G. Caillou, Houma, La. 70360, purchase of a used 35.1-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fisheries for shrimp, oysters, sea trout, drum, sheepshead, and flounder. Notice published August 9, 1966.

Vernon Leo Jamison, 802 Fifth Street, Anacortes, Wash. 98221, purchase of a used 44.4-foot registered length wood vessel to engage in the fisheries for halibut, salmon, crab, albacore, and bottomfish. Notice published August 13, 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, August 1966 p. 82.

* * * * *

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF NORTHWEST INDIAN FISHING SITES PROPOSED:

A proposal to adopt new regulations governing the use of Indian government-owned fishing grounds by the Yakima, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Tribes, and by other Columbia River Indians in the Pacific Northwest has been proposed by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

The lands affected are in Washington and Oregon, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, and were made available to the Indians in lieu of fishing grounds flooded or destroyed when Bonneville Dam was constructed during the 1930's.

Need for rules to clarify use of the five replacement sites has become obvious in view of health, safety, and sanitation hazards which have developed without regulations, the Interior Department said. The sites are:

1. Lone Pine--on south bank of Columbia River between The Dalles bridge and The Dalles dam. Nine acres in size.
2. Cascade Locks--on south bank of Columbia within city limits of Cascade Locks a few hundred feet downstream from site of the old canal locks. 1.6 acres.
3. Wind River--on east bank of the Wind River about three-quarters of a mile upstream from the Columbia and about 6 miles east of Stevenson, Wash. 19.06 acres.
4. Little White Salmon (also known as Cook site)--on north bank of the Columbia adjacent to Cook, Wash. 3.14 acres.

Big White Salmon (also known as Underwood) -- on west bank of Big White Salmon River where it enters Columbia, just east of Underwood, Wash. 4.19 acres.

The proposed regulations provide that fishing from the sites on the Columbia River is restricted to enrolled member of the Yakima, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Tribes and other Columbia River Indians having treaty fishing rights at locations destroyed by construction of Bonneville Dam. The same re-

striction applies to the use of camping areas at the sites.

Interested persons were given the opportunity to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections on the proposed regulations.

A Notice of Proposed Rule Making as published in the Federal Register of July 1, 1966, follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[25 CFR Part 255]

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA RIVER INDIAN IN-LIEU FISHING SITES

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Background and purpose. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the Revised Statutes, sections 161 (5 U.S.C. 22), and 463 and 465 (25 U.S.C. 269) and pursuant to other authorizations, it is proposed to add a new Part 255 to Chapter I, Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to prescribe rules governing the use of lands and facilities acquired by the Secretary of the Army and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 10, 22) as amended by the Act of June 8, 1955 (69 Stat. 85), to reserve Indian fishing grounds submerged and destroyed as a result of the construction of the Bonneville Dam.

The purposes of these regulations are to set forth the qualifications for use of the sites and to provide for identification of eligible users, (2) to limit the uses for which the sites may be used, and (3) to specify the manner of using the sites.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed regulations to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20240, within 60 days of the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed Part 255 is as follows:

- § 255.1 Fishing sites subject to regulation.
- § 255.2 Persons eligible to use sites.
- § 255.3 Identification of eligible users.
- § 255.4 Applicability of fishing laws and regulations.
- § 255.5 Applicability of State laws.
- § 255.6 Damage to Government-owned property.
- § 255.7 Unauthorized structures.
- § 255.8 Liability for condition and use of fishing platforms.
- § 255.9 No property on sites to be left unattended.
- § 255.10 Camping and use restrictions.
- § 255.11 Firearms and explosives prohibited.
- § 255.12 No commercial purchase of fish.
- § 255.13 Gambling prohibited.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 255 are derived under 5 U.S.C. 22; 25 U.S.C. 2, 9.

§ 255.1 Fishing sites subject to regulation.

Use of any of the lands acquired by the Secretary of War and transferred to the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of March 2, 1945 (59 Stat. 22), as amended (hereinafter called "in lieu fishing sites" or "sites") to replace Indian fishing grounds submerged or destroyed as a result of the construction of the Bonneville Dam shall be subject to the following rules and regulations. The Area Director, Portland Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs (hereinafter called "Area Director"), may suspend or withdraw the privileges of access to or use of any or all the sites for any violation of the regulations in this part or of any rules issued pursuant to the regulations in this part.

§ 255.2 Persons eligible to use sites.

The in-lieu fishing sites are for the benefit of the Yakima, Umatilla, and Warm Springs Indian Tribes, and other Columbia River Indians having treaty fishing rights at locations inundated or destroyed by Bonneville Dam, to be used in accordance with treaty rights. Fishing from the sites is restricted to enrolled members of any of the aforementioned tribes or groups, and the use of camping areas on the sites is restricted to such Indians and their families.

§ 255.3 Identification of eligible users.

For the purpose of identification of the persons entitled to use the sites for fishing, each member of the aforementioned tribes or groups shall have in his possession an identification card issued by his tribe or the Area Director, identifying him as a member of that tribe or group of Indians, and shall exhibit the identification upon request of authorized persons.

§ 255.4 Applicability of fishing laws and regulations.

No such Indian shall use any of the sites for fishing or for any activity directly associated with fishing that is contrary to the provisions of any law or regulation of his tribe or to any fishing regulations that may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

§ 255.5 Applicability of State laws.

State law and local ordinances now existing, or hereafter enacted, which do not interfere with treaty fishing rights or with applicable Federal law apply to and on the sites. Violation of such State or local laws shall be grounds for suspension or withdrawal of privileges for future access to or use of the sites.

§ 255.6 Damage to Government-owned property.

Anyone committing any act of depredation, destruction, theft, or misuse of the land, buildings, fences, signs, or other structures which are the property of the United States shall be subject to prosecution under applicable Federal or State law.

§ 255.7 Unauthorized structures.

No structures shall be erected or placed upon the sites without prior approval of the Area Director or his designee. Any structure erected in violation of these regulations may be removed, demolished, or otherwise disposed of with or without prior notice, as determined by the Area Director, and the cost of such disposition may be assessed against the person responsible for the structure.

§ 255.8 Liability for condition and use of fishing platforms.

(a) Any fishing platforms or other private structures erected or placed on the sites are the sole responsibility of their owners, and all use of such structures shall be at the user's or owner's sole responsibility and risk. Neither the United States nor any officer or employee thereof warrants, makes any representation, or is responsible for the safety or condition of any such structure.

(b) The approval required by the regulations in this part for the erection or placement of said structures is solely for the protection of the sites and for the prevention of unauthorized use of the sites or any portion thereof. Any use or occupancy of any such platforms without the authority or permission of the owner shall be a trespass.

§ 255.9 No property on sites to be left unattended.

No vehicle, trailer, boat, or other personal property shall be placed or left unattended on the sites except as may be authorized by the Area Director. Property left in violation of these regulations may be removed without prior notice to the owner and may be stored or otherwise disposed of at the owner's expense as determined by the Area Director.

§ 255.10 Camping and use restrictions.

All camping, picnicking, use of alcoholic beverages, setting or use of fires and use of the sites for cleaning of fish, and the deposit of any garbage, paper, cans, bottles, or rubbish of any kind shall be subject to such prohibitions, restrictions, or other regulations as the Area

Director may prescribe and cause to be posted on the site or sites to which said regulations are applicable; provided that no fee may be charged to any Indian or member of his family for any such use.

§ 255.11 Firearms and explosives prohibited.

No firearms or explosives of any kind may be brought onto the sites except by authorized law enforcement personnel.

§ 255.12 No commercial purchase of fish.

No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the commercial purchase of fish on the sites except as may be expressly authorized by the Area Director.

§ 255.13 Gambling prohibited.

Gambling in any form, or the operation of any gambling device on the sites is prohibited.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 24, 1966.



TARIFF COMMISSION

[332-49]

CANNED CLAMS AND CERTAIN OTHER PRODUCTS

Investigation of Economic Impact of Concessions on Certain Products Now Subject to Duty on American Selling Price Basis of Valuation

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Tariff Commission, on the basis of a request made by the Acting Special Representative for Trade Negotiations at the direction of the President, has instituted, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332), an investigation with respect to the following products which for duty purposes are now subject to the American selling price basis of valuation:

1. Canned clams: Schedule 1, part 3E, headnote 1; item 114.05.
2. Chemical products: Schedule 4, part 1, headnotes 4 and 5; all items in subparts B and C.
3. Footwear: Schedule 7, part 1A, headnote 3(b); item 700.60.
4. Knit gloves: Schedule 7, part 1C, headnote 4, item 704.55.

A Commission report dated July 25, 1966 (TC Publication 181), contains a schedule of converted rates of duty based on conventional methods of valuation which the Commission determined would have provided substantially the same amount of collected duty in a recent period as the existing rates on the above-described products subject to American-selling-price valuation. The purpose of this investigation is to secure information for use in connection with the preparation of advice to the President as to the probable economic effect

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, June 1966 p. 108.

U. S. Tariff Commission

HEARING ON IMPORT DUTIES FOR CANNED CLAMS:

A public hearing was scheduled to be held September 7, 1966, by the U. S. Tariff Commission in connection with an investigation on several products, including canned clams which for import duty purposes are subject to the American selling price basis of valuation. An earlier hearing on the subject was held June 8, 1966.

A Commission report dated July 25, 1966 (TC Publication 181) contained a schedule of converted rates of duty for clams other than razor clams (including clam pastes and sauces but not clam chowder) in airtight containers. Included also are whole clam meats, minced clam meats, smoked whole clam meats, clam sauce, and oriental specialties (seasoned, baked, and broiled clams canned in Japan).

Notice of the hearing was published in the *Federal Register*, August 3, 1966, as follows:

upon the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles—

1. Of the elimination of the American-selling-price system of valuation with a concurrent establishment of the above mentioned schedule of converted rates, and

2. Of a reduction of up to 50 percent in such new converted rates.

The Commission's report of such advice to the President will be submitted in confidence no later than October 3, 1966.

Public hearings in connection with the investigation will commence at 10 a.m., e.d.s.t., on Wednesday, September 7, 1966, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C. Requests to appear at the hearings must be filed in writing with the Secretary of the Commission on or before September 1, 1966. Such requests must contain the following information:

a. The item number or numbers in the Tariff Schedules of the United States covering the article or articles on which testimony will be presented.

b. The name and organization of the witness or witnesses who will testify, and the name, address, telephone number, and organization of the person filing the request.

c. A statement indicating whether the testimony to be presented will be on behalf of importer or domestic-producer interests.

d. A careful estimate of the aggregate time desired for presentation of oral testimony by all witnesses for whose appearances the request is filed.

Because of the time limit in which the Commission must complete its report, it may be necessary to limit the time for the presentation of oral testimony. Accordingly, in scheduling appearances

at the hearings the time to be allotted to witnesses for the presentation of oral testimony will be limited as circumstances require. Supplemental written statements, consisting of a signed original and nineteen true copies, will be allowed in all cases and should be submitted at the time of presentation of oral testimony.

Persons who have properly filed requests to appear will be individually notified in advance of the date on which they will be scheduled to present oral testimony and of the time allotted for presentation of such testimony.

Questioning of witnesses will be limited to members of the Commission.

Written information and views in lieu of appearance at the public hearings must be submitted by interested persons. Signed original and 19 true copies of such statements shall be submitted. Business data which it is desired shall be treated as confidential shall be submitted on separate sheets, each clearly marked at the top "Business Confidential." All written statements, except for confidential business data, will be made available for inspection by interested persons. Be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements in lieu of appearance should be submitted at the earliest practicable date, but not later than the date of the closing of the public hearings.

All communications regarding the Commission's investigation should be addressed to the Secretary, U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D.C. 20436.

By direction of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

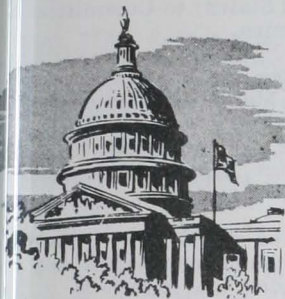
Issued: July 28, 1966.

[SEAL]

DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.



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

Senate, as well as signature into law or final disposition are covered.

ALEWIFE EXPLOSION-GREAT LAKES: Rep. Zablocki spoke in the House concerning the population explosion of alewives in the Great Lakes and inserted in the Congressional Record, Aug. 11, 1966 (p. A4253), an editorial published in the Milwaukee Journal, titled "Milwaukee--With Lamprey Losing, It's Time to Start Alewife." Rep. Zablocki stated "For example, in Michigan alone it is estimated that there may be as many as 10 billion alewife." Rep. Zablocki urged that crash action program be authorized to curb the alewife problem.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce July 19, 1966, met to consider H. R. 15440 and related bills 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.

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce July 26, 1966, held hearings on H. R. 15440. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met on the same bill July 27, 1966.

H. R. 16566 (Clevenger), introduced in House July 1966, a bill 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 the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce continued hearings on H. R. 15440, and related bills, on July 27, 1966.

CONSUMER SUBCOMMITTEE, SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE: Sen. Magnuson spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Aug. 12, 1966, p. 18427), announced the creation of a new standing Consumer Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce. He stated that legislation directly affecting the rights and interests of consumers, previously considered by the full committee, will be processed by the Consumer Subcommittee. The subcommittee will be chaired by Sen. Magnuson. He stated that in particular, the subcommittee will periodically review the consumer protection activities of such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Commerce, and with respect to the Hazardous Substances Act and

the Packaging and Labeling Act, the Food and Drug Administration. Sen. Magnuson said the subcommittee should provide an important forum for the exchange of views on consumer protection with affected industries.

FISHERIES CONFERENCE: Sen. Kennedy (Mass.) spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Aug. 3, 1966, p. 17231), concerning the United States-U. S. S. R. fisheries conference held in July 1966, which dealt, among other things, with problems involving Soviet fishing fleets fishing off the Atlantic coast of the United States and off the west coast. He stated the Soviets agreed at this meeting not to fish within 12 miles of the Oregon and Washington coast lines, and that they also agreed to a complete exchange of scientific and statistical information in order to determine the exact extent to which depletion of our salmon runs is taking place off our shores. He also stated he intends to recommend that the scientific meeting to be held on this subject some time in fall 1966 be followed by a meeting with the Soviets which would include representatives of the administration, the Congress, and industry so that an understanding can be reached with them which will insure in the future the conservation of fishing resources off the east coast.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTION ACT REVISION: Sen. Kuchel spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, July 21, 1966, pp. 15785-15786), concerning a four point program which he proposed to insure the protection and preservation of our fishing activities off Latin America. The Senator inserted in the Record two letters--one from the Department of State, and one from the American Tuna Boat Association.

FISHING LIMIT OF 12 MILES: Twelve-Mile Fishery Zone: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session on S. 2218, a bill to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States, May 18, 19, and 20, 1966, Serial No. 89-65, 186 pp., printed. Contains text, agency comments, statements, letters, telegrams, miscellaneous information from various Federal officials, members of Congress, and representatives of various associations.

Rep. Hanner in extension of remarks inserted in Congressional Record, July 18, 1966 (pp. A3765-A3768), two documents concerning legislation to provide a 12-mile fishery limit. The first is a letter from Dr. W. M. Chapman, Director of the Division of Research for Van Camp Sea Food Co., and a member of the Governor's Advisory Commission on Ocean Resources for California. The other is a report entitled "Consideration of the Effects of Foreign Fishery Activities Off the State of California: Outline of the Problem," by Dr. M. B. Schaefer, who is a member of the staff of Scripps Institute on Oceanography.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session, July 26, 1966, and approved for full committee action H. R. 9531 (amended), to establish a contiguous fisheries zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States.

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE PLANTS: Fish Protein Concentrate: Hearings before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session on S. 2720, a bill 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, Apr. 25, 1966, Aberdeen, Washington, May 16 and 17, 1966, Washington, D. C., Serial No. 89-64, 245 pp., printed. Contents include text, agency reports, statements, letters and telegrams from various Federal officials, members of Congress, and business representatives.

Sen. Hart, on July 27, 1966, presented to the Senate, among others, a resolution from the Great Lakes Commission endorsing S. 2720, the fish protein concentrate bill. The Congress was urged by the Commission to establish one of the demonstration plants in the Great Lakes area.

Rep. Keith spoke in the House (Congressional Record, July 27, 1966, pp. 16438-16439) concerning fish protein concentrate. There was some question on the part of FDA concerning flouride content. Keith stated a number of eminent scientists considered FPC to be perfectly safe.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries August 16 and 17, 1966, held hearings on H. R. 12269, and related bills, 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.

GREAT LAKES POLLUTION: Sen. Hart, on July 27, 1966, presented to the Senate a number of resolutions from the Great Lakes Commission. Included among them was "Resolution of the Pollution Control Committee: Resolution Regarding Alewife Control in the Great Lakes." This requests the Department of the Interior to conduct a survey development action program for the effective control of alewife from the Great Lakes.

INTERIOR NOMINATION: Senate July 21, 1966, in executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Frank C. Di Luzio, of New Mexico, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Among the duties of the new Assistant Secretary will be the administration of the water pollution control program, which was transferred from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to the Department of the Interior.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES: The Committee on Foreign Relations July 15, 1966, reported Ex. I (89th Cong., 2nd Sess.), Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, relating to measure of control, and the Protocol to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, relating to the entry into force of proposals adopted by the Commission. (Ex. Rept. No. 7)

Sen. Fulbright inserted in Congressional Record, July 18, 1966, (pp. 15288-15308) excerpts from the record of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Protocols to the North Atlantic Fisheries Convention of 1949--Executive I (89th Cong., 2nd Session). He stated that these Protocols will be voted upon on July 19.

Senate, July 19, 1966, adopted the resolution of ratification of Protocols Ex. I (89th Cong., 2nd Session) to the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention of 1949. The text of the Protocols and the resolution of ratification are printed in the Record pp. 15376-15378.

JELLYFISH-CONTROL ELIMINATION IN COASTAL WATERS OF U. S.: H. R. 16634 (Downing) introduced in House July 28, 1966, to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 9, 1966, held a hearing on H. R. 11475, and related bills. Among others, testimony was heard from Donald L. McKernan, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior.

Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Aug. 11, 1966, concluded hearings on H. R. 11475 and related bills, to provide for the control or elimination of jellyfish and other pests in the coastal waters of the United States. Testimony was heard from Rep. Sickles.

MINIMUM WAGE: Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare met in executive session July 26-27, 1966, for further consideration of H. R. 13712, to increase minimum wages and to extend such coverage to additional employees, but did not conclude action thereon.

Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Aug. 10-11, 1966, continued its executive consideration of H. R. 13712, to increase minimum wages and extend such coverage to additional employees, but did not conclude action thereon, and was to meet again on Aug. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS FISHERIES LEGISLATION: Part 1, hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session on Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act H. R. 9492, H. R. 14414, H. R. 14455, H. R. 14975, H. R. 15001, May 11, 13, 1966; Fishing Rights, H. R. 9530, H. R. 9531, H. R. 9540, H. R. 10177, H. R. 13479, H. R. 14961, H. R. 15011, H. R. 15030, H. R. 15191, H. R. 15278, May 24, 25; June 1, 1966, Serial No. 89-24. Contains text, statements, communications from various Federal and state officials, members of Congress, and business representatives.

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND PROGRAM ACT OF 1965: S. Rept. 1307, Sea Grant Colleges (June 24, 1966, report from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 2439), 19 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discussed background and purpose, section-by-section analysis and changes in existing law.

Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 15, 1966, met in executive session and discussed the pending Sea Grant College legislation.

Introduced in House H. R. 16344 Sickles July 19, 1966, H. R. 16559 (Rep. Rogers of Fla.) July 26 H. R. 16567 (Clevenger) and H. R. 16581 (Murphy of N. Y.) July 27, a bill to authorize a program of Federal assistance to sea grant colleges in order to establish or expand programs in marine sciences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session July 27, 1966, and ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 16559.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 1966, reported (H. Rept. 1795) H. R. 16559; referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1795, Authorizing The Establishment and Operation of Sea Grant Colleges and Programs (Aug. 1, 1966) report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany H. R. 16559, 18 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment. Discusses purpose, need for the legislation, section-by-section analysis, cost, department reports, and changes in existing law.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Sen. Bartlett inserted in Congressional Record, July 15, 1966, (pp. 15131-15132), the text of the address of President Johnson on July 13, at the commissioning ceremonies of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey ship Oceanographer.

Mr. Byrne of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. Weale) in extension of remarks (Congressional Record, July 15, 1966, pp. 16453-16454), regarding President Johnson's bid to the Soviet Union to join us and other major nations in exploring the ocean depths. He inserted in the Record, "Legacy of All Humanity," an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 17, 1966.

Sen. Bartlett spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Aug. 1, 1966, pp. 16927-16929) concerning the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey vessel Oceanographer commissioned on July 13. He spoke of the history of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, emphasizing the role that agency has played for 159 years in providing this Nation, and the world, with basic knowledge of the seas essential for commerce and essential scientific foundation on which much of the present surge of oceanographic research will be based.

Sen. Pell inserted in Congressional Record, July 28, 1966 (pp. 16835-16836), an article on oceanography which was published in the July 17, 1966, edition of the New York Times titled "Oceanography: The Profit Potential Is As Big As the Sea--Search Yields Chemicals--and even Diamonds;" by William D. Smith.

Case inserted in Congressional Record, Aug. 10, 1966 (pp. A4244-A4245), an article published in the 1966 issue of Oceanography, titled "United States Oceanographic Efforts Are Expanding and Becoming More Pragmatic--Prospects Are Encouraging Legislation That Will Give The Field New Emphasis" by Robert B. Abel, executive secretary, International Committee on Oceanology. The article mentions Congressional interest and activity in oceanography and bills introduced and considered; that they define national policy in the oceans and outline national objectives for investigation and exploitation of the oceans.

POLLUTION OF THE SEA: Senate Committee on Commerce, July 26, 1966, ordered favorably reported H. R. 8760 to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil.

PESTICIDES REPORT: (S. Rept. No. 1379) Senator Hoff submitted a report entitled "Interagency Environmental Hazards Coordination--Pesticides and Policy," which was agreed to July 19, 1966, by the Senate Committee on Government Operations. The report is based on findings and conclusions of the

Committee after 2 years of hearings on the use of pesticides held by its Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization. The report is an effort to summarize the state of knowledge, analyze the public policy issues, and present a course of further study and action relating to pesticides.

SOVIETS AND THE SEAS: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 4, 1966, reported (H. Rept. 1809) on the Soviets and the Seas. The report concerned a trip to the U.S.S.R. by Representatives Keith and Rogers. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT: S. Rept. 1367, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments and Clean Rivers Restoration Act of 1966: (July 11, 1966, report from the Committee on Public Works, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 2nd session, to accompany S. 2947), 49 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendment. Discusses purpose, major provisions of the bill, and changes in existing law.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT--VESSEL POLLUTION CONTROL: H. R. 16938 (Kupferman) introduced in House Aug. 9, 1966, to provide that plans and regulations established pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the control of water pollution shall apply to vessels (including boats) and marinas; to Committee on Public Works. Rep. Kupferman stated that this bill is similar to S. 3225, which Sen. Tydings introduced in April 1966. He stated that we must not allow boat owners and users and related industries to impede the substantial progress being made in the general area of water pollution control. He stated that this bill will go a long way to reduce the problem of water pollution from these sources.

WATER RESOURCE PROPOSALS--FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATIONS: House July 18, 1966, passed H. R. 13419, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource development proposals. This passage was subsequently vacated and S. 3034, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after amending the bill to contain the provisions of H. R. 13419.

House Aug. 1, 1966, insisted on its amendments to S. 3034, agreed to a conference with the Senate; and appointed conferees.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM: Sen. Jackson inserted in Congressional Record, Aug. 8, 1966 (p. 17753), a letter from the Office of Science and Technology, transmitting a report entitled "Federal Water Resources Research Program for FY 1967." Earlier this year, President Johnson transmitted a long-range study of the Committee on Water Resources Research entitled "A Ten-Year Program of Federal Water Resources Research." The FY 1967 program reflects the recommendations of that long-range study.

WORLD HUNGER: Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry July 15, 1966, continued its executive consideration of H. R. 14929, proposed Food for Freedom Act, but did not conclude action thereon, and will meet again for its further consideration July 20, 1966.

Sen. Dodd spoke in the Senate (Congressional Record, Aug. 8, 1966, pp. 17766-17767), concerning the food for peace program. He stated that the food-for-peace program can be made to work if our Government makes it

abundantly clear that the shipment of U. S. food surpluses abroad will be flatly denied to those nations who fail to take concrete measures aimed at agricultural reform, and increasing agricultural production.

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.



SEAWEED SUPPLIES MAY BECOME LOW

Extracts from seaweeds such as Irish moss, kelp and rockweed find more than 40 different uses in the food, pharmaceutical and textile industries and in agriculture.

Five species of seaweeds are now being harvested commercially in the Canadian Atlantic provinces--dulse, Irish moss, *Ascophyllum*, *Gigartina*, and *Furcellaria*. Dulse is sold for human consumption and the other seaweeds are processed for the production of gelling agents, such as sodium alginate and carrageenan, which find wide use in the food and pharmaceutical industries.

Though man is only beginning to make full use of the ocean as a source of food and other items, Canadian scientists are becoming worried that some of the demands will be too great.

The value of seaweed harvested in the Canadian Maritime Provinces--Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island--is now about one million dollars annually. There is considerable industry based on the collection of widely scattered wild plants. Further industry growth will place additional demands on known beds of commercially-important species. While surveys will probably reveal new sources, it is quite possible that cultivation of selected species of seaweeds will become necessary, according to the scientists in charge of plant physiology at the Canadian National Research Council's Atlantic Regional Laboratory in Halifax. Seaweed cultivation studies have been initiated on a small scale. The work is expected to be expanded with the establishment of a field station. Present research is concerned with the environmental factors controlling growth of different species of seaweeds. Surveys already conducted show that seaweeds grow in Canada's coastal waters, and additional species are likely to be discovered. Although most species of seaweeds grow in the intertidal zone where they are fully or partially exposed at low tide, a considerable number grow well below the surface. It is in deep water that the large seaweeds are found. *Agarum*, a species of kelp commonly known as the sea colander, has been found growing in extensive beds at a depth of 50 to 60 feet. Although rarely seen, this is an abundant seaweed on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. Little is known about the chemistry of most of the species of seaweed found on the Atlantic coast. Chemical studies continue to reveal new and interesting compounds, some not previously found in nature. Commercial potentialities for these compounds remain to be assessed.

An interesting weed recently discovered by Canadian researchers is a red alga (*Poly-siphonia arctica*) that thrives at depths of 100 feet and was not previously found growing in the area. One of the most important gelling agents found in seaweeds is agar. There are no species in the Atlantic region being used for production of agar but the seaweed, *Gracilaria*, which contains a gelling agent similar to agar grows in the warmer waters of the region. (Reprinted, with permission from Science News, weekly summary of current science, copyright 1966 by Science Service, Inc.)