

## [CHAPTER 194]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a Board of Visitors for the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

May 11, 1944  
[S. J. Res. 77]  
[Public Law 301]

U. S. Merchant  
Marine Academy.  
Board of Visitors.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be appointed in the month immediately following the enactment of this Act and in January of each year thereafter, a Board of Visitors to visit the United States Merchant Marine Academy, which shall consist of two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the chairmen of the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, having cognizance of legislation pertaining to the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the chairmen of said committees being ex officio members of the Board, and of one Senator and two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively: *Provided,* That whenever a member or an ex officio member is unable to attend the annual meeting as provided in paragraph (b) of this section another Member may be appointed in his stead in the manner as herein provided but without restriction as to month of appointment.

Annual visits.

Expenses.

(b) Such Board shall visit the United States Merchant Marine Academy annually on a date to be fixed by the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission. Each member of the Board shall be reimbursed under Government travel regulations for the actual expense incurred by him while engaged upon duties as a member of such Board.

Approved May 11, 1944.

## [CHAPTER 195]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and directing the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to conduct a survey of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources of the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

May 11, 1944  
[S. J. Res. 112]  
[Public Law 302]

Survey of fishery re-  
sources.

Whereas the fishery resources of the United States and its contiguous waters are so varied and so abundant that the fishery industries at the beginning of the Second World War had assumed a world position with respect to the production of fishery commodities, second only to the position occupied by Japan; and

Whereas despite the magnitude of these fishery resources and the economic importance of the fishing industry, the United States has failed to develop, to utilize, and to conserve her marine and fresh-water fishery resources to the fullest possible extent and to a degree commensurate with the development, utilization, and conservation of the resources of the land; and

Whereas the wartime demands for fishery products as food, for fishery byproducts for industrial uses, and upon the fisheries as a recreational pursuit, far exceed even the most optimistic production estimates; and

Whereas it is in the interest of all of the people of the United States to insure the fullest permanent development, utilization, and protection of the marine fishery resources of the high seas which may be subject to utilization by United States nationals, and of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources within the limits of territorial jurisdiction prosecuted both commercially and recreation-ally: Therefore be it