

## [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 recreationally: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a survey of the character, extent, and condition of all of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources and other aquatic resources of the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including high-seas resources in which the United States may have interests or rights; and the economic organization and status of the industry based thereon; such survey is to include but is not to be limited to the following:

Scope of survey.

(a) The current methods, practices, facilities, and equipment used in producing commercial fishery products.

(b) The methods, practices, facilities, and equipment used in processing, distributing, transporting, marketing, and storing fishery products, including an assessment of measures required for the protection of these perishable commodities.

(c) The methods, practices, facilities, and equipment which may be practicable for expanding the utilization of the existing or potential marine and fresh-water fishery resources, inclusive of recreational fishing.

(d) The laws and regulations that govern the commercial and recreational fisheries.

Report and recommendations.

SEC. 2. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior is directed to submit a report to the Congress as soon as practicable, but not later than January 1, 1945, concerning the results of the survey mentioned in the preceding section, and also shall submit recommendations with respect to the following:

(a) New or revised regulations or precautionary measures deemed to be necessary or advisable for the protection, conservation, and management on a sustained-yield basis of the fishery and other renewable marine and fresh-water resources.

Management, etc., on sustained-yield basis.

(b) New or revised regulations or precautionary measures deemed to be necessary or desirable to insure adequate protection of the fishery and other biological resources from contamination by pollution or other hazards, and to prevent spoilage or deterioration of fishery products; such recommendations to apply to catching, landing, processing, transporting, marketing, or storing fishery products or commodities derived from the fisheries.

Protection from contamination and spoilage.

(c) The opportunities for, and the advisability of further arrangements for, coordinating fishery administration and management through State fishery compacts with the consent of the Congress (as authorized by article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States of America), and opportunities for, and the advisability of additional coordinated management and administration of, international fisheries.

State fishery compacts.

International fisheries.

(d) The means of effecting the maximum utilization, consistent with their continued preservation at an optimum level of productivity, of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources utilized or potentially capable of utilization for commercial and recreational fishing, giving special consideration to methods of managing and increasing the fishery production of interior waters, including artificial impoundments and farm ponds.

Means of effecting maximum utilization.

(e) New and improved methods of capturing, landing, processing, storing, distributing, and marketing fishery products or commodities, including increasing consumption as food and the industrial utilization of fishery products through public education, or other activities; such recommendations to contemplate the full and cooperative use of the personnel and facilities of appropriate State, Territorial,

Improved methods of capturing, processing, marketing, etc.

Program of economic stabilization.

county, local, or other organizations, as well as those of private and industrial or other organizations and enterprises.

(f) A program of economic stabilization of the fisheries and of Federal, State, or other assistance needed during the post-war period and thereafter to effect orderly development and expansion of the commercial fisheries and allied enterprises, and to secure and provide for the fisheries benefits comparable to those afforded the food production activities and industries dependent upon the lands.

Statistical and market-reporting system.

(g) A comprehensive statistical and market-reporting system to provide complete, accurate, and current data on production and fishing intensity in the commercial and recreational fisheries, to facilitate the most efficient utilization of the aquatic resources and the greatest possible benefits and returns therefrom, as well as for the purpose of providing fundamental information on rates of withdrawal in order that the effects of utilization upon the basic resources may always be known.

Financing of program.

(h) Special and regular appropriations necessary to establish a national policy and to carry out a program for the optimum utilization of the marine and fresh-water commercial and recreational fishery resources such as may be necessary to accomplish the specific purposes and objectives hereinbefore mentioned, including funds for the publication and dissemination of technical and practical information.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, but not to exceed \$20,000.

Approved May 11, 1944.

[CHAPTER 197]

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 12, 1944  
[H. J. Res. 271]  
[Public Law 303]

Making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces.

Children's Bureau,  
Department of Labor.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sum is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, under the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, namely:

Emergency maternity and infant care.  
57 Stat. 497, 569.

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1944 for grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States under allotments by the Secretary of Labor and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, \$6,700,000.

Approved May 12, 1944.

[CHAPTER 198]

AN ACT

May 17, 1944  
[H. R. 4254]  
[Public Law 304]

To extend for one year the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended.

An Act To Promote the Defense of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subsection (c) of section 3 of an Act to promote the defense of the United States,