



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF FOOD ADDITIVES STATUTE FOR CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED INDIRECTLY IN FOODS:

The use in foods of certain additives as indirect additives for which tolerances have not yet been established or petitions therefor denied has been further extended under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended. An order issued by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and published in the August 1, 1961, Federal Register, lists about 212 components of rubber and rubber products used for food-handling equipment. Specific uses or restrictions are shown for most of the substances listed. The effective date of the statute for the substances listed is extended to July 1, 1963.

Another order, published in the August 25, 1961, Federal Register, lists about 75 substances. Specific uses or restrictions are shown for most of the substances listed.

The lists of substances for both orders are in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart A, section 121.91."



Department of the Interior

GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION AUTHORIZED IN PACIFIC OCEAN AREA OFF OREGON AND WASHINGTON:

Approval of authorization of permits to conduct geological and geophysical exploration for oil on the Outer Continental Shelf of the Pacific Ocean off Oregon and Washington was announced on August 3, 1961, by the U. S. Department of the Interior.

Oil companies interested in exploratory work may now operate in Federal waters off Oregon and Washington upon condition: (1) that they obtain a permit from the regional oil and gas supervisor of the Department's Geological Survey, Los Angeles, Calif.; (2) that operations shall be confined to such area or areas as designated in the permit; and (3) that a stipulation is filed with the regional supervisor to comply with requirements to protect and conserve the aquatic life in the designated area.

The regional oil and gas supervisor has consulted with State authorities in Oregon and Washington and has arranged to use state inspection services for the protection of aquatic life.

Companies authorized to conduct geological and geophysical explorations are not authorized to drill exploratory wells, nor does geophysical exploratory activity confer preference in obtaining oil and gas leases.

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

THREE POSITIONS FILLED BY PROMOTIONS:

Three promotions in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries were announced on August 5, 1961, by Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife Frank P. Briggs.

Charles Butler, formerly Saltonstall-Kennedy Program coordinator, was promoted to Chief, Division of Industrial Research. John A. Holston, formerly Chief, Branch of Technology, was named Assistant Chief, Division of Industrial Research. Philip R. Nelson, Assistant Chief, Branch of Inland Fisheries in the Division of Biological Research, was made Chief of that Branch.

Butler, 53, a native of Monmouth, Ill., received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemistry from Monmouth College in 1929. He did graduate work at the University of Washington. He has been an em-



Charles Butler.

ployee of the Fish and Wildlife Service since 1943 when he received a War-Service appointment as assistant technologist in Seattle. He was promoted to chemist in 1944. He served in Honolulu as chief of the technology section and later was a fishery products technologist at Washington, D. C.; Boston, Mass.; and College Park, Md. Before becoming Saltonstall-Kennedy coordinator, he was Chief of the Branch of Technology in the Washington, D. C., office.

Holston, who received his B.S. Degree in Chemistry from Boston College in 1950, began employment with the Bureau in 1951 as a chemist at the Boston Office. Later, he served in Boston and then in Washington as a fishery products technologist. Since 1958, he had been Chief of the Branch of Technology. A native of Chelsea, Mass., he is 39.



John A. Holston.

Nelson, 43, a native of Tacoma, Wash., received a B.S. Degree in Fisheries from the University of Washington in 1942. He began employment with the Bureau as a fishery research biologist in 1946 and served in Seattle, Wash., and Kodiak Island, Alaska, until 1957. He was then stationed in the Annapolis, Md., shell-



Philip R. Nelson.

fish laboratory until March 1958, when he became Assistant Chief of the Branch of Anadromous and Inland Fisheries.

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GLOUCESTER TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY DIRECTOR NAMED:

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service has appointed Joseph W. Slavin as Director of the Bureau's new Technological Laboratory in Gloucester, Mass.

Slavin has served as Acting Director of the Gloucester Laboratory since the transfer of former Director Samuel R. Pottinger to head the Bureau's new Technical Advisory Unit located in Boston.

A native of Boston, Slavin received a B.S. degree in Engineering from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1948. After six years in private industry, Slavin was appointed as a mechanical engineer to the Fish and Wildlife Service's Technological Laboratory, then located in East Boston. Since 1958 he has been Assistant Laboratory Director.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

PUERTO RICO TUNA CANNING INDUSTRY DOES NOT FILE APPLICATION FOR MINIMUM WAGE RATE REVIEW:

On July 20, 1961, it was announced that 11 industries in Puerto Rico and 1 industry in the Virgin Islands had filed timely applications for minimum wage rate review committees under the provisions of the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. But the Puerto Rico tuna-canning industry was listed as one which had not filed. The announcement was made by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Administrator pointed out that under the amendments all minimum wage rates provided in each current industry wage order for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be automatically increased by 15 percent on November 3, 1961, or one year after the effective date of the most recent wage order in effect on November 3, 1961, whichever is

later, except where the Secretary of Labor appoints a review committee pursuant to an industry application for such review.

In all other industries in the two Islands which have not filed, the 15-percent automatic increase in minimum wage rates will become effective November 3, 1961, except in certain classifications of these industries where the one-year period from the effective date of the current wage order extends beyond November 3. Since the Puerto Rican tuna-canning industry did not file an application for a review committee, on November 3, 1961, the present minimum wage hourly rate of \$1.00 will automatically be increased to \$1.15. The same applies to Puerto Rican wholesaling, warehousing, and distribution industries. The current minimum wage hourly rate of 80 cents for the Puerto Rico canning and preserving industries other than tuna canning will automatically increase to 92 cents.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

CLARIFICATION OF MANIFESTING AND ENTRY OF TRANSFERRED PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES:

Certain changes in the Customs Regulations clarify the phrase "imported by the taking vessel," in section 10.79, and eliminate the requirement for entry of products of American fisheries taken on the high seas when they are shipped to the United States by being transferred at sea to another fishing vessel of the same fleet returning to port. This means a fishing vessel may transfer fishery products caught on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the United States from one United States fishing vessel to another, and the carrying vessel may return to a United States port without being held in violation of its enrolled license.

The changes indicated were published in the May 17, 1961, Federal Register as follows:

Title 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs,
Department of the Treasury

[T.D. 55384]

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

Products of American Fisheries

Sections 10.78 and 10.79, Customs Regulations, relating to entry of products of American fisheries, amended.

To clarify the phrase "imported by the taking vessel," in § 10.79, and to eliminate the requirement for entry of products of American fisheries taken on the high seas when they are shipped to the United States by being transferred at sea to another fishing vessel of the same fleet returning to port, the following changes are made in the Customs Regulations:

Section 10.78(a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 10.78 Entry.

(a) Except as prescribed in § 10.79(d), no entry shall be required for fish or other marine products taken on the high seas by vessels of the United States or by residents of the United States in undocumented vessels owned in the United States when such fish or other products are brought into port by the taking vessel, or are transferred at sea to another fishing vessel of the same fleet and brought into port.

§ 10.79 [Amendment]

The first sentence of § 10.79(a) is amended to read as follows: "When products of American fisheries claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 1730 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, are imported from a foreign country or its territorial waters by the taking vessel, or are shipped, except as provided for in § 10.78 (a), to the United States by the master, owner, or agent of the taking vessel otherwise than in the taking vessel, a declaration, customs Form 3295, of the master of the taking vessel, verified by at least two members of the crew, shall be required in connection with the entry."

(R.S. 251, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624)

[SEAL] D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: May 10, 1961.

A. GILMORE FLUES,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1961 p. 94.



Eighty-Seventh Congress

(First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect fisheries and allied industries are reported. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions, hearings, and other actions by the House and Senate, as well as



signature into law or other final disposition are covered.

CATCH TRANSFER AT SEA: On August 21, the House passed and cleared for the President S. 1222, a bill relating to documentation and inspection of vessels of the United States with amendment. The Senate had passed the bill on May 26. As passed, the bill provides that a U. S. fishing vessel which occasionally takes on board on the high seas and transports to a U. S. port without payment, the catch of another U. S. fishing vessel shall not be considered to be engaged in the transportation of freight for hire. On August 23, S. 1222 was presented to President for signature.

On August 30, the President signed S. 1222 (P. L. 87-177).

EXPORT POLICY ACT OF 1961: Promotion of United States Exports (Aug. 30, 1961 Hearings before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 8381 to amend Export-Import Bank Act, 1945; H. R. 7102 and H. R. 7103 to create American Export Credits Guaranty Corporation; H. R. 7266 and H. R. 8249 National Export Policy Act, 1961), 159 pp., printed. Contains text of each bill, statements of various business officials, officials of Export-Import Bank of Washington, and officials representing the National Coordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantees. Legislation would provide for a system of export credit guarantees which would become as important to the expansion of American export trade as the Federal Reserve System is to the soundness, stability, and orderly progress of our banking structure.

FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENTS: On August 21 the House passed and cleared for the President S. 883, extending the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to certain possessions of the United States (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam). The Senate passed S. 883 on April 24. On August 23 it was presented to the President for signature. On August 30, the President signed S. 883 (P. L. 87-171).

FISHERY LOAN FUND MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES: On August 21 the House passed and sent to the Senate without amendments H. R. 206, facilitating administration of the fishery loan fund established by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. Would give the Secretary of the Interior authority to dispose of vessels and property acquired through foreclosures under the fishery loan program.

On August 29, the Senate Committee on Commerce reported out favorably H. R. 206 without amendment (S. Rept. 826). On Sept. 1, H. R. 206 was considered and passed by the Senate without amendment and cleared for the President. On Sept. 13, the bill was signed by President (P. L. 87-219).

S. Rept. 826, Fishery Loan Fund (87th Congress, 1st Session, report from the Committee on Commerce, to accompany H. R. 206), 3 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment and recommended passage. Contains purpose of the bill, need for the legislation, and 2 reports from Interior Department.

FISHING VESSEL CREWS TO BE CONSIDERED EMPLOYEES: H. R. 8800 (Pelly), introduced in House August 18, a bill to amend section 2(3) of the National

Labor Relations Act so as to extend the coverage of such act to members of the crews of certain fishing vessels; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

FISH FLOUR: H. R. 9101 (Pike), and H. R. 9102 (Keith), introduced in House September 7, identical bills to amend clause (3) of section 402 (a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends Act in that "no processed seafood product shall be deemed to consist of any such substance or to be otherwise unfit for food because such processed seafood product is derived from whole fish, provided such product is processed under sanitary conditions and after processing is nutritious and in no manner harmful to the health of consumers thereof."

FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS LANDING CATCHES OF FISH IN VIRGIN ISLANDS: On August 29, the Senate Committee on Commerce reported out favorably H. R. 3159, an act to permit certain foreign-flag vessels to land their catches of fish in the Virgin Islands in certain circumstances, and for other purposes, without amendment (S. Rept. 828). Passed House on August 7.

S. Rept. No. 828, Virgin Islands Fish Boats (87th Congress, 1st Session, report from the Committee on Commerce to accompany H. R. 3159), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably, without amendment, and recommended its passage. Contains purpose of bill, need for legislation, reports of Interior Department, State Department, Treasury Department, and Comptroller General of the United States. Changes existing law, in that there shall be no prohibition of the landing by a foreign-flag vessel of not more than 50 feet over-all length in a port of the Virgin Islands of the United States for immediate consumption of its catch of fresh fish, whole or with the heads, viscera, or fins removed, but not frozen, otherwise processed, or further advanced. No fish under this authorization shall be sold or transferred except for immediate consumption. Sale or transfer to an agent, representative, or employee of a freezer or cannery shall be prohibited in the absence of satisfactory evidence that such sale or transfer is for immediate consumption.

On September 1, H. R. 3159 was considered, passed by Senate without amendment, and cleared for the President. On Sept. 13, the bill was signed by the President (P. L. 87-220).

FOREIGN TRADE: Foreign Commerce (June 21, 22, and July 11, 13, 21, and 24, 1961, Hearings before Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1729, a bill to promote the foreign commerce of the United States, and for related purposes), 217 pp., printed. Bill is designed to bring the facilities of the United States Government for aiding American businessmen in expanding their exports up to a par with the facilities offered by other governments in aiding their businessmen. Contains statements of various businessmen, government officials, associations; letters; telegrams; and agency comments from the Controller General of the United States, Department of Commerce, Department of State, Department of the Treasury, and Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FOREIGN TRADE REGULATION: H. R. 9008 (Utt), introduced in House August 31, a bill to regulate the foreign trade of the United States by providing safeguards to domestic industry against unfair and destructive imports and to authorize reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and foreign

countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means. On Sept. 7: H. R. 9063 (Cederberg), and H. R. 9065 (Knox) were introduced in the House.

IMPORT COMMODITY LABELING: H. R. 8867 (Garland), introduced in House Aug. 23, a bill to amend section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to strengthen the requirement that imported articles be marked with the names of their countries of origin, so as to make certain that the ultimate users of such articles will be informed as to their origin in all possible cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On September 1, the House Committee on Ways and Means reported out H. R. 7692 (H. Rept. No. 1102). Referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1102, Marking of New Packages for Imported Articles (Sept. 1, 1961, Report from the Committee on Ways and Means, U. S. House of Representatives to accompany H. R. 7692), 6 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably, with amendments, and recommends passage. Contains amendments, purpose of legislation, a general statement, and changes in existing laws.

On September 7, the House considered H. R. 7692, amended and passed it. Would make 3 substantial changes in existing law. First, it would be required that articles removed from a container be marked to show the country of origin on the repackaging; second, containers for articles for export to the United States must be marked to indicate that in the event of repackaging, such repackaging must contain the designation of the country of origin; third, there is a penalty provision for failure to comply with these marking requirements applicable in the case of repackaging.

On September 8, Senate received House-passed bill H. R. 7692; referred to Committee on Finance.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: On August 14, the Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports and Exports on American Employment, of House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings; public witnesses were heard. Hearings continued August 16.

H. R. 8875 (VanZandt), introduced in House Aug. 23, a bill to protect the domestic economy, promote the national defense, and regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by adjusting conditions of competition between domestic industries and foreign industries, and for other purposes; to Committee on Ways and Means. Similar to other bills introduced on same subject.

INSPECTION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS BY INTERIOR DEPARTMENT: H. R. 8851 (Morrison of La.), introduced in House August 22, a bill to authorize the continuation of certain inspection activities of the Secretary of the Interior; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to continue inspection of food products other than fishery products at request of a manufacturer or processor, provided the food product was under inspection by contract for a one-year period prior to August 31, 1961. S. 2499 (Long of La.) introduced in Senate on August 31, identical to H. R. 8851.

LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS: House on August 21 disagreed to Senate Amendments to H. R. 7035, fiscal 1962 appro-

priations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate, and appointed conferees. Contains funds for research grants for shellfish technology and marine ecology, shellfish sanitation; and funds in the amount of \$1,820,000 for construction, equipping, staffing, and operating two shellfish laboratories, one on the East Coast and one on the Gulf Coast, to combat the danger of transmission of disease, such as hepatitis, from raw shellfish to humans.

On August 30, the Conferees met in executive session to resolve differences between the House- and Senate-passed version of H. R. 7035. No agreement was reached, and another meeting was scheduled. On September 7, the Committee of Conferences filed report on H. R. 7035 (H. Rept. 1154).

H. Rept. No. 1154, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill, 1962 (Sept. 7, 1961 Report from Committee of Conference, to accompany H. R. 7035), 11 pp., printed. The Committee on Conference came to agreement and presented their recommendations to their respective Houses. Contains recommendations, and statement of managers on the part of the House.

On September 11, the House adopted conference report and on September 12 the Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 7035. This cleared the bill for the President's signature.

MARINE MAMMAL HIGH SEAS PROTECTION: The House on August 21 passed H. R. 7490, for the protection of marine mammals on the high seas. Included in the bill are polar bear, sea otter, and walrus. Prohibits the take, possession, transport, sale, or purchase of the mammals indicated except as permitted by the Act or in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill was sent to the Senate without amendments. Read in Senate on August 22 and referred to Committee on Commerce.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM: On Aug. 23, the Committee on the District of Columbia ordered favorably reported H. R. 8181, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia, without amendment (H. Rept. No. 1024); referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Passed by the House on August 28 by a record vote of 208 yeas to 135 nays.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE: On August 15, the House Committee on Armed Services favorably reported H. R. 8045, a bill to change the name of the Hydrographic Office to U. S. Naval Oceanographic Office; without amendment (H. Rept. No. 906).

H. Rept. 906, Changing the Name of the Hydrographic Office to the Oceanographic Office (87th Congress, 1st Session, report from the Committee on Armed Services to accompany H. R. 8045), 2 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment, and recommended passage. Contains purpose of bill, statement, agency report from Navy Department. Legislation will not affect present personnel of this office in any way.

The House on August 21 passed and sent to the Senate without amendments H. R. 8045. Read in Senate on August 22 and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

NORTHWEST NORTH AMERICA FISHERY INDUSTRIES: H. Doc. 176, Transport Requirements for the Growth of Northwest North America, Vol. I (May 25, 1961, Letter from the Chairman, Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, Transmitting the Final Report of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, Pursuant to Public Law 884, 84th Congress), 149 pp., printed. This report contains the conclusions and recommendations; chronology of studies, scope of economic study as related to transportation, resources of the area, military and civilian defense; present, planned, and recommended transport facilities; cost/benefit aspects of area transport development; 9 maps; 16 tables. Detailed economic studies of the report analyze location, availability, and extent of natural resources, among other subjects. The annual value of production of fish and fish products is forecast to increase by 1980 to \$22 million.

H. Doc. 176, Transport Requirements for the Growth of Northwest North America, Vol. 2--Research Report by Battelle Memorial Institute on an Integrated Transport System to Encourage Economic Development of Northwest North America (May 25, 1961, Letter from the Chairman, Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, Transmitting the Final Report of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, pursuant to Public Law 884, 84th Congress), 438 pp., printed. Contains five parts: I. Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations, II. Introduction, III. Physical Features, Geology, and Climate, IV. The Present Economy, V. Natural Resources--Past, Present, and Future, 2 appendices, 79 tables, 43 figures. This report appraises the resources of the Pacific Northwest (principally Alaska, British Columbia, Yukon, and Northwest Territories, taking inventory of those known to be present in the area and estimating their marketability in the next 20 years. Points out transportation improvements needed for resource development, gives estimated costs of selected transport facilities, compares costs and benefits of such facilities, outlines methods and problems for construction of such facilities, all leading up to recommendations for specific transport improvements. A section is devoted to "Fisheries," containing 8 tables, 7 figures, and 1 map.

POLLUTION OF SEA TREATY IMPLEMENTATION: On August 14, the Senate considered and passed S. 2187, to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, with amendments, and cleared it for House.

The House on August 21 passed and cleared for the President S. 2187 (in lieu of H. R. 8152). Earlier in the day the House had passed H. R. 8152, companion bill to S. 2187, but the proceedings were vacated and H. R. 8152 was laid on the table. On Aug. 23, S. 2187, was presented to the President for signature.

On August 30, the President signed S. 2187 (P. L. 87-167). The International Convention is designed to reduce pollution of the sea by oil, action which annually results in the loss of thousands of birds, damage to other fish and wildlife resources, and contamination of recreational beaches.

PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE, IMPROVEMENT: H. R. 8633 (Garland), introduced in House Aug. 10, a bill which authorizes modification of the existing project for Portland Harbor, Maine, as recommended by the Corps of Engineers, at an estimated cost of \$8,340,000; referred to Committee on Public Works.

On September 12, the Senate Committee on Public Works reported out S. 2394 with an amendment (S. Rept. 978).

S. Rept. 978, Authorizing the Improvement of Portland Harbor, Maine (87th Congress, 1st Session, report from the Committee on Public Works to accompany S. 2394), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendment, and recommended passage. Contains purpose, description of project, discussion, committee views, agency comments from Department of the Army and Department of Interior, and comments from State of Maine.

SHELLFISH PROCESSING EXEMPTION FROM MINIMUM WAGE: H. R. 8930 (Blitch), H. R. 8931 (Bonner), H. R. 8932 (Downing), H. R. 8933 (Matthews), H. R. 8934 (Sikes), introduced in House August 28, bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to continue in effect the exemptions for shellfish processing as contained in such act prior to the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961; to the Committee on Education and Labor. On Sept. 14, S. 2553 (Holland) companion bill, introduced in Senate.

Would retain the previous exemption for shellfish processing from minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Prior to enactment this year of Public Law 87-30, which took effect on September 3, 1961, fish and shellfish processing enjoyed both a year-round exemption from the overtime-pay requirements of the Act and a complete exemption from the minimum wage requirements of the Act. Fish and shellfish canning enjoyed the year-round overtime exemption but were subject to the minimum wage. The law, which went into effect September 3, 1961, places fish and shellfish processing on the same basis as fish and shellfish canning: subject to minimum wage but exempt from overtime pay. The bills introduced would retain the minimum-wage exemption for shellfish processing only but would leave fish processing and fish canning subject to this requirement of the Act.

SHELLFISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER: On August 22, the House passed S. 606, providing for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn., and cleared the bill for the President. Senate passed this bill on June 12. Would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a research center for shellfish production at Milford, Conn., and to acquire such real property as may be necessary. Research center is to consist of research facilities, a pilot hatchery and a training school, and shall be used for the conduct of basic research on the physiology and ecology of commercial shellfish, development of hatchery methods for cultivation of mollusks, and to train persons in the most advanced methods of shellfish culture.

On August 30, the President signed S. 606 (P. L. 87-173).

SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES: Tariff Treatment of Shrimp Imports (Hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means, U. S. House of Representatives, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session, on H. R. 6168), 638 pp., printed. Contains text of bill; departmental reports of Departments of Commerce, Interior, Labor, State, Treasury, and the Tariff Commission; statements of various Congressmen, fishery associations, etc. Bill would impose a duty of 35 percent ad valorem of canned, prepared, or processed shrimp. Fresh, frozen, or unprocessed shrimp could come in duty free up to the volume imported in 1960, but the same duty would apply

on the quantity in excess of the 1960 volume. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to allocate this duty-free quota among countries supplying imports of shrimp to the United States in the year 1960. In other words, there would be a country-by-country quota in accordance with the volume of imports of shrimp received from each country in that year.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962: Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 9169), 946 pp., printed. Includes hearings on supplemental estimates for Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. An increase of \$800,000 was requested for the activity "Research on fish migration over dams." Committee heard the Director and other staff members of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962: Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations, 1962 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, Eighty-Seventh Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 7371), 1245 pp., printed. State Department appropriations contain funds for international fisheries commissions. Contains State Department justification for funds, discusses restoration of funds (for Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission) disallowed by House, need for restriction on catches of yellowfin tuna, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and possibility of other countries joining commission, tuna research, fisheries attache program, tunabait research, use of seine method in tuna fishing, bait fishing for tuna, letters from various interested associations and a senator, skipjack tuna, and lamprey control.

On August 14, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 7371.

S. Rept. No. 731, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1962 (Report of Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 7371), 16 pp., printed. For the international fisheries commission, the committee approved for Fiscal Year 1962 the full budget estimate of \$1,938,000 to cover the costs of the various commissions paid from this appropriation. This is an increase of \$42,000 over the amount allowed by the House, which will give the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission funds as requested in the budget.

On August 30, the Senate passed H. R. 7371, with amendments. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked conference with House, and appointed conferees.

On September 11, the conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7371. On September 12, the House considered the amendments in disagreement in conference report. Further action was referred to September 13. On September 13, both Houses of Congress adopted conference report and the bill was cleared for the President.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR FY 1962: H. R. 9169 (Thomas), introduced in House September 12, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. Bill was reported on September 12, from the

House Committee on Appropriations, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union (H. Rept. 1175). For the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Committee has allowed \$400,000, or one-half the supplemental request of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, to conduct additional research on the problem of passing migrant fish over dams. This is in addition to \$527,000 in the regular 1962 fund bill and \$252,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds carried over from last year, making a total of \$1,179,000 for the 1962 program. The Committee pointed out that this almost triples the level of 1961, and any additional requirement should be absorbed out of the \$3,000,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds which are available for special emergency projects.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION RESTATEMENT IN TARIFF ACT OF 1930: H. R. 8691 (Mills), introduced in House Aug. 14, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means. On Aug. 16, the Committee on Ways and Means announced that it would receive written statements from interested individuals and organizations on H. R. 8691, the administration's bill to implement the proposed revised tariff schedules as included in the U. S. Tariff Commission's "Tariff Commission Study," of Nov. 15, 1960, which was prepared pursuant to direction of Congress in the Customs Simplification Act of 1954. Statements should be submitted not later than August 29, 1961. H. R. 9189 (Mills), identical bill introduced on Sept. 13.

The proposed Revised Tariff Schedules were made available to the public on November 15, 1960. The bill would provide for (1) the adoption of the tariff schedules of the United States as proposed by the Tariff Commission, and (2) the establishment of procedures for continuing review and revision of the new schedules.

The Customs Simplification Act of 1954 directed the Tariff Commission to make a comprehensive study of the laws prescribing the tariff status of imported articles and to submit to the President and to the Chairmen of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a revision and consolidation of those laws, that, in the judgment of the Commission, would accomplish to the extent practicable the following purposes: (1) Establish schedules of tariff classifications which will be logical in arrangement and terminology and adapted to the changes which have occurred since 1930 in the character and importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold, (2) Eliminate anomalies and illogical results in the classification of articles, (3) Simplify the determination and application of tariff classifications.

The Commission was directed not to make changes in rates of duty except in those instances where, in the judgment of the Commission, incidental rate changes were necessary to accomplish the purpose of simplification. In the period elapsing between the adoption of the legislation directing this study and the submission of the final report on November 15, 1960, the Tariff Commission (in 1955) submitted to the President and to the Chairmen of the Committees on Finance and Ways and Means an "Interim Report" in which the plans for pursuing the tariff study required by the 1954 legislation were detailed. Widespread press coverage was given to this Interim Report. Subsequently, proposed new tariff schedules were drafted by the Commission

and released to the public during 1958 and 1959. Public hearings were held at frequent intervals by the United States Tariff Commission and many interested parties attended and submitted their views on the proposals of the Commission. It is also understood that during these years the Commission held frequent conferences with domestic industry members and trade associations as well as with importers and their association representatives.

On September 8, the House Committee on Ways and Means met in executive session on H. R. 8691. On September 12, the Committee met again. No announcements were made, and Committee continued on this subject in executive session on September 13.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS: H. Con. Res. 368 (Haley), H. Con. Res. 369 (Pillion), and H. Con. Res. 370 (Pirnie), introduced in House August 14, concurrent resolutions declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reductions in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to Committee on Ways and Means. Also, on August 14, H. Con. Res. 373 (Becker), and H. Con. Res. 374 (Blitch); to Committee on Ways and Means. On August 18: H. Con. Res. 375 (Laird) and H. Con. Res. 376 (Philbin). On Aug. 22: H. Con. Res. 379 (Boykin). On Aug. 30: H. Con. Res. 381 (Downing). Aug. 31: H. Con. Res. 382 (Grant). Sept. 7: H. Con. Res. 386 (Alford), and H. Con. Res. 387 (Robison).

TRADE AGREEMENTS: On September 1, the President submitted to both the House and Senate, the fifth annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program (H. Doc. No. 234); referred to the Committee on Ways and Means in the House and to Committee on Finance in Senate.

H. Doc. 234, Fifth Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program (September 1, 1961, Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting the Fifth Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program, Pursuant to Section 350(e) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as Amended), 116 pp., printed. Contains letter of transmittal from the President and I. Development of International Trade in 1960; II. The Trade Agreements Program and the GATT; III. Removal of Quantitative Import Restrictions; IV. Developments in Regional Associations; V. The Safeguarding Procedures of the Trade Agreements Program; VI. United States Tariff Negotiations; 4 charts; 2 tables; and 3 annexes. Also discusses trade matters of fundamental importance to the nations that participate in the work of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The United States, in line with its over-all trade expansion program, continued to press

for removal of restrictions on American exports. Among items considered at the Geneva meeting were: removal of import restrictions; the GATT program for expansion of trade; the formation of regional markets.

VESSEL TRANSFER ("ALASKA"): The House on August 21 passed and sent to the Senate without amendments H. R. 3788, providing for the transfer of the U. S. vessel Alaska to the State of California for the use and benefit of that State's Department of Fish and Game. Read in Senate on August 22 and referred to Committee on Commerce. On August 29, the Senate Committee on Commerce reported out favorably H. R. 3788 without amendment (S. Rept. 830).

S. Rept. 830, Providing for Transfer of SS "Alaska" to the State of California for Use by State Department of Fish and Game (87th Congress, 1st Session, report from Committee on Commerce, to accompany H. R. 3788), 2 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment and recommended passage. Contains purpose of bill, general information, and report from Interior Department. There are no changes in existing law.

On September 1, Senator Morse asked unanimous consent that the Senate return to consideration of H. R. 3788, making objection to the bill being considered on calendar until full explanation is given by General Services Administration and Department of Interior, explaining by what procedure and law the vessel Alaska was turned over to the State of California, and by what right this course of action was allowed.

WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION: On August 16, the Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works concluded their joint hearings on S. 2246, providing financial assistance to the States for comprehensive water resources planning, after receiving testimony from various Senators, government, and public officials.

Water Resources Planning Act of 1961 (Joint Hearings of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, Eighty-Seventh Congress, 1st Session on S. 2246, S. 1629, and S. 1778, bills pertaining to the Water Resources Planning Act of 1961; and Hearing of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 1629, a bill to provide financial assistance to states for water resources planning), 229 pp., printed. Contains texts of bills, and reports from Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Budget; statements of various public and government officials; letters and telegrams from various conservation organizations, and public and private individuals, and 34 of the states.

