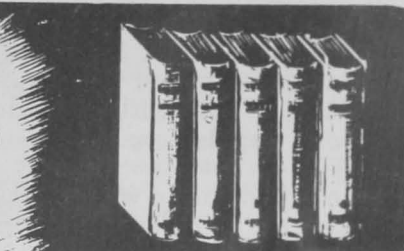




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SUBSTANCES ADDED TO FOOD ADDITIVES LIST SAFE FOR USE:

On February 2 and August 4, 1960, there were published in the Federal Register two lists of substances which the Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposed to list among those recognized as safe for use in foods, subject to the limitations specified. After careful consideration of the views and comments filed, the Commissioner concluded that the substances named in the proposals may properly be added to the list of substances generally recognized as safe.

The substances which have been added to the list of those generally recognized as safe appeared in the Federal Register of January 11, 1961, and include anticaking agents, chemical preservatives (including ascorbic acid), emulsifying agents, nonnutritive sweeteners, nutrients and/or dietary supplements, sequestrants, stabilizers, and a number of miscellaneous and/or general purpose food additives. Over 250 substances are listed.

ADDITIONAL TIME FOR CLEARANCE OF FOOD ADDITIVES PROPOSED:

Support of a legislative proposal to allow industry additional time for scientific study and safety clearance of food additives which were in commercial use before January 1, 1958, was announced February 16, 1961, by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The draft bill was sent to the Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by letter of January 13, 1961, by the former Secretary of the Department.

At that time the Commissioner of Food and Drugs said the proposed extension beyond

the March 6, 1961, final deadline of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 was needed to permit manufacturers to complete safety studies, where such studies or other bona fide actions to determine the applicability to the amendment were begun on food additives prior to March 6, 1960.

The additional time would be allowed for those additives which were in commercial use before January 1, 1958, and which were given time extensions until March 6, 1961, on the basis of findings that such continued use would involve no undue risk to the public health. About 3,000 such additives received time extensions. The proposed bill would allow further time only on a case-by-case basis and where procedures were started by the manufacturer or user of the additive before March 6, 1960, looking toward a resolution of any food additive problem involved. The amount of additional time would likewise be individually determined by the Food and Drug Administration on the basis of the facts in each case. The Commissioner said this was in line with provisions in the recently enacted Color Additives Amendment.

COLOR ADDITIVES PROPOSED REGULATIONS:

The Food and Drug Administration has published proposed procedural and interpretive regulations for administering the new Color Additives Amendments to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to assure safety of colors used in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

The proposed regulations were published in the Federal Register, January 24, 1961, and 30 days were allowed for comment on the proposed regulations.

The regulations cover such matters as definition of terms, fees to be charged for listing and certification of batches of colors, labeling requirements for colors, time

schedules for acting upon petitions, protection of trade secrets, procedures for obtaining certification, or exemption from certification of batches of both coal tar and non-coal tar colors; and procedures for filing objections and requesting public hearings on proposed regulations.

The regulations would further provide that a safety factor of 100 would ordinarily be used in applying animal experimentation data to man, unless use of a different factor is supported by the data submitted; and would provide for taking into account any probable additive effect of the toxicity of the color with that of other related colors or with food additives or pesticides which may also be present in foods.

* * * * *

REGULATION PROPOSED ON SOURCES OF RADIATION USED IN FOOD INSPECTION AND CONTROLLING PROCESSING:

The Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Federal Register of July 9, 1960, published an order establishing a regulation providing for the safe use of certain radiation sources for the inspection of foods and food packages and for controlling food processing. The Agency has evaluated certain objections received since the publication of the proposed regulation in the Federal Register of March 2, 1961, amended the proposed regulation, and republished it in full as amended.

As now published, the proposed regulation provides certain conditions for the safe use of sources of radiation for inspection of foods, for inspection of packaged food, and for controlling food processing. In addition to specifying the source of the radiation, the proposed regulation specifies the type of information that is to appear on the labels of the radiation units.

Interested persons had until April 1, 1961, to submit views and comments on the proposed regulation.



Department of State

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

FISHERIES GRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

A list of financial grants by the International Cooperation Administration in fiscal year 1960 to aid and rehabilitate the fisheries of a number of foreign countries appeared in the March 7, 1961, Congressional Record. Senator Gruening presented the list in the Senate for publication. The fishing projects financed for fiscal year 1961 follow:

<i>Agriculture and natural resources</i>	
	<i>Fiscal year 1960 amount</i>
<i>Far East:</i>	
Cambodia: fisheries conservation.....	\$31,000
China, Republic of: fisheries development.....	26,000
Indonesia: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	77,000
Korea: Fisheries development (typhoon rehabilitation)...	1,451,000
Vietnam: Fisheries development.....	409,000
<i>Near East and South Asia:</i>	
India: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	40,000
Pakistan:	
Fisheries development.....	44,000
Reobligation—fisheries development.....	30,000
<i>Africa:</i>	
Liberia: Fresh water fisheries.....	38,000
Somali Republic: Fisheries improvement.....	61,000
Tunisia: Aid to commercial fisheries.....	18,000
<i>Europe:</i>	
Spain: Inland fishing.....	2,000
<i>Latin America:</i>	
British Guiana: Fisheries.....	4,000
Total.....	2,231,000

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1960 p. 98. (Correction: The total amount shown in that issue for fiscal year 1957 should have read \$3,559,000.)



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Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



CATCH TRANSFER AT SEA: H. R. 4626 (Thompson of Texas), introduced in House February 20, a bill relating to documentation and inspection of vessels of the United States. Would legalize transferring of the catch of one fishing vessel to another on the high seas, and transporting it without charge to a United States port. Also, on Feb. 23: H. R. 4853 (Bennett of Fla.); Feb. 28: H. R. 5029 (Matthews); Mar. 1: H. R. 5088 (Herlong); Mar. 9: H. R. 5420 (Tollefson); Mar. 23: H. R. 5889 (Rogers of Fla.); to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. On Mar. 7, S. 1222 (Yarborough), introduced in Senate; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN TREATY: On Mar. 8, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held and concluded hearings on the treaty between the United States and Canada concerning cooperative development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin (Ex. C, 87th Cong., 1st Sess.). On Mar. 14 the committee met in executive session and approved the treaty, and reported favorably upon it (Ex. Rept. No. 2). On Mar. 16 the Senate proceeded to consider ratification of treaty and adopted resolution of ratification by 90 yeas and 1 nay.

Columbia River Treaty (Hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on Ex. C, 87th Congress, 1st Session, Mar. 8, 1961), 84 pp., printed. The purpose of the treaty is to insure the development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin so that both countries obtain the maximum advantage in the production of hydroelectric power, flood control, and other benefits. Contains statements of various Senators of the Northwest States; testimony and prepared statements of the Secretary of the Interior, Under Secretary of State, and U. S. Army Chief of Engineers.

Ex. Rept. No. 2, Columbia River Treaty (March 15, 1961. Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, on Executive C, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 20 pp., printed. The purpose of the treaty is to insure the development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin so that Canada and the United States can share the maximum advantage in the production of hydroelectric power, in flood control, and in other benefits. The Committee on Foreign Relations concludes that the Columbia River Basin Treaty will provide great benefits to the United States and Canada in power, flood control, irrigation and other water uses—far greater than either country could have if attempted alone, and therefore recommended ratification by Senate. Contains background and purpose of treaty, benefits and costs, committee action, and two appendices.

COLUMBIA RIVER INTERSTATE COMPACT: House March 16 received Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho memorializing the President and the Congress relative to ratifying and approving the Columbia River interstate compact, relating to the division, apportionment, and use of the waters of the Columbia River system; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CRAB MEAT IMPORTS FROM U.S.S.R.: Senator Gruening on March 16 in the Senate requested and had printed in the Record a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska protesting the lifting of the ban on imports of canned crab meat from Russia. The resolution states in part:

"That any proposal for the lifting of the ban on the importation of Russian crab meat is protested

and that it is respectfully requested that the State of Alaska be consulted before any action is taken by the U. S. Government...."

DEPRESSED AREAS: H. R. 4992 (Dulski), introduced in House Feb. 28, a bill to alleviate unemployment conditions in depressed areas; to Committee on Banking and Currency. Also Mar. 7: H. R. 5263 (Donohue), H. R. 5307 (Staggers); Mar. 8: H. R. 5370 (Conte); Mar. 10: H. R. 5476 (Harsha); Mar. 14: H. R. 5584 (Morris), H. R. 5588 (Whalley); H. R. 5530 (Giaino), H. R. 5539 (Montoya); to Committee on Banking and Currency.

On Feb. 27, Subcommittee No. 2 of House Committee on Banking and Currency held hearings on H. R. 4569. On Mar. 13 the Subcommittee concluded hearings. On Mar. 15 the bill was ordered favorably reported to the full House Committee on Banking and Currency, H. R. 4569 (amended).

On Feb. 28, the Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency concluded its hearings on pending depressed areas legislation (S. 1, S. 6, S. 9, and S. 750). On Mar. 2, the Senate Subcommittee met in executive session and approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 1. On Mar. 6 the Committee ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 1. The bill, as approved, would authorize expenditures of \$394 million and would vest its administration under the Department of Commerce headed by an administrator appointed by the President. On Mar. 8, S. 1 was reported favorably (S. Rept. No. 61) to the Senate with amendments. On Mar. 10 the Senate resumed consideration of S. 1.

Senate on Mar. 15 by 63 yeas to 27 nays passed with amendment S. 1. House received bill on Mar. 16 and referred it to House Committee on Banking and Currency. On Mar. 21 that committee met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to House S. 1 (amended).

On Mar. 22 the House Committee on Banking and Currency favorably reported to the House S. 1 with amendment (H. Rept. No. 186); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Area Redevelopment--1961 (hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1, S. 6, S. 9, and S. 750, bills to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas, January 18, 19, 26, and February 20, 1961), 893 pp., printed. The purpose of the bill is for the Federal government, in cooperation with the States, to help depressed areas take effective steps in planning and financing their economic redevelopment; that Federal assistance to communities, industries, enterprises, and individuals in areas needing redevelopment should enable such areas to achieve lasting improvement and enhance the domestic prosperity by establishment of stable and diversified local economies; and new employment opportunities should be created without reducing employment in other areas of the United States. Contains text and digest of each bill; many statistical tables; statements of Government officials; union officials; letters, resolutions, telegrams of various interested parties.

Senate Report No. 61, Area Redevelopment--1961 (March 8, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, report of

the Committee on Banking and Currency together with individual views to accompany S. 1), 80 pp., printed. This legislation is designed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and under-employment in certain economically-depressed areas. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Report presents the background of the bill, purpose, causes of localized chronic unemployment, need for Federal action, comparison of costs, major provisions of the bill, a section-by-section summary, principal amendments, changes in existing laws, and individual news of several members of the Committee, with several tabular appendixes on labor force and employment by States.

EXPORT POLICY ACT OF 1961: S. 1379 (Sparkman and 17 other Senators), introduced in Senate March 20, a bill to encourage and promote the expansion through private enterprise of domestic exports in world markets; to Committee on Banking and Currency. An amendment and amplified version of S. 852, which would add important small business provisions to proposals for export promotion contained in earlier bill, in order to encourage and expand participation of small business in exporting.

FISH AND WILDLIFE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR: Mar. 22 the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in executive session ordered favorably reported the nomination of Frank P. Briggs, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AID THROUGH EQUIPMENT TRANSFER: H. R. 4724 (Barry), introduced in House Feb. 22, a bill to provide that surplus personal property of the United States may be donated to the States for the promotion of fish and wildlife management activities, and for other purposes; to Committee on Government Operations.

FISH HATCHERY: H. R. 5353 (Mills), introduced in House on Mar. 8, a bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall construct a fish hatchery for the purpose of increasing the public benefits of the Greers Ferry Dam and Reservoir project, Little Red River, Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

FISHING VESSEL CREWS TO BE CONSIDERED EMPLOYEES: S. 1265 (Bartlett), introduced in Senate Mar. 8, 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. Provides that crews of fishing vessels which are two tons or over that share in the catch of such vessels, which delivers its catch to a particular processor, canner or other buyer, shall be deemed to be employees of the processor, canner, for the purposes of collective bargaining with respect to price or prices to be paid for catch.

FOOD ADDITIVES: On Mar. 1, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concluded hearings on H. R. 3980, a bill to amend the transitional provisions of the Food Additives Act. Would continue the transition period and use of certain food additives and pesticide chemicals pending completion of investigations to June 30, 1964.

Committee on Mar. 3 reported to the House, with amendment, H. R. 3980 (H. Rept. No. 53); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. On Mar. 13 a report of the Committee on Rules

was delivered to the House Clerk on H. Res. 223, a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3980, food additive legislation, without amendment (H. Rept. No. 73); referred to House Calendar. On Mar. 14, after adopting several committee amendments, the House passed H. R. 3980.

Food Additives--Extension of Transitional Provisions (Hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 87th Congress 1st Session on H. R. 3980, Feb. 28 and Mar. 1, 1961), 56 pp., printed. This bill would provide for the continuation of the authority of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to permit the commercial use of certain food additives and pesticide chemicals pending the outcome of investigations and scientific studies now in progress by industries concerned and Food and Drug Administration to determine, what, if any, tolerance limitations or other conditions should be imposed on their use in order to protect the public health. Contains report of Department of Health, Education and Welfare; statements of various Government officials, and business officials, associations, and clubs.

H. Rept. 53, Food Additives Transitional Provisions Amendment of 1961 (March 3, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to accompany H. R. 3980), 15 pp., printed. Would protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety, and for other purposes. Contains report of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, purpose of legislation, proposed changes in existing legislation.

IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING: S. 1260 (McGee and Hickey), introduced in Senate on Mar. 8, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, to require the labeling of certain imported meats, poultry, and fish; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Also H. R. 5118 (Mason), introduced in House Mar. 1 H. R. 5376 (Young), introduced in House Mar. 8; to Committee on Ways and Means.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: H. R. 5422 (Tollefson), introduced in House Mar. 9, and H. R. 5635 (Thomson of Wisconsin) introduced in the House Mar. 15; bills to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by providing for fair competition between domestic industries operating under the Fair Labor Standards Act and foreign industries that supplied articles imported into the United States and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: Amendments to the Budget for the Fiscal Year 1962 for the Department of the Interior, H. Doc. No. 113, 87th Congress, 1st Session, a communication from the President of the United States transmitting amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1962, involving an increase in funds for the Department of the Interior. Among the changes shown is one where the original budget estimate of \$9,296,000 is increased to \$11,796,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The additional amount of \$2,500,000 is to provide for continuation of the emergency salmon research program, initiation of which is being requested in a 1961 supplemental appropriation, and increasing the 1962 level of oceanographic research.

On March 20 the House received Executive Communication 692, transmitting amendments to budget for fiscal year 1962, involving an increase in the amount of \$40,668,000 for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. 113); to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: S. 1265 (Bartlett), introduced in Senate on Mar. 8, 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 Labor and Public Welfare.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION: On Feb. 28, the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare began hearings on S. 256, S. 879, and S. 895. Senator Johnson appeared before the Subcommittee and urged retention of the fishery exemption as now written in the law, explaining that both onshore and offshore operations should be exempt. On S. 895, the Administration bill, the Secretary of Labor, who appeared on March 1, included the following statement in his prepared testimony: "The Administration bill has not sought to remove overtime exemptions at this time for employees in occupations where special problems with respect to adjustment of hours of work had been brought out in the hearings before Congressional committees. In all of these areas, we believe that further study should be made." The Director, department of legislation, AFL-CIO, told the Subcommittee on March 2: "We are glad to note that the Administration bill extends wage coverage to workers in fish and seafood processing. This should be coupled with hours protection as well, except for--at most--a 14-week period." He also placed in the record a supplementary statement by the director of research, AFL-CIO, which included the following observation: "Seafood processing and canning workers should be brought fully under the hours provisions or, at the very least, subjected only to a seasonal exemption, for a maximum period of 14 weeks a year." Seattle law firm of Allen, DeGarmo and Leedy submitted to the House Labor Committee a statement on behalf of the companies engaged in the catching and canning of salmon in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. In it, he requested that a statement of Congressional purpose be included in the Committee report which accompanies H. R. 3935 when it is reported to the House, "describing the application of the fish canning exemption to all employees employed in the enterprise." Also the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the House Committee on Education and Labor met in executive session and ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 3935 (amended). The Administration's bill H. R. 3935, with amendments, was reported on March 2 to the House Committee on Education and Labor. As approved by the Special Subcommittee on Labor, the amended measure, like the bill originally introduced on February 7, would not affect fish canners' existing year-round exemption from the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Subcommittee changed the Administration's proposal for a three-stage increase in the hourly minimum wage for presently-covered employees (\$1.15 this year, \$1.20 a year later, and \$1.25 the following year). The amended bill would provide \$1.15 this year and \$1.25 a year later. The full Committee, in a closed meeting on March 2, endorsed the two-stage recommendation of its Subcommittee.

On Mar. 2, Subcommittee No. 2 of Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare continued hearings on S. 256, S. 879, and S. 895. On Mar. 3, hearings continued

and various business witnesses were heard. Also considered in executive session of the House Committee on Education and Labor was H. R. 3935.

On Mar. 6, the Subcommittee on Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare concluded its hearings on minimum wage legislation, after receiving testimony from various business witnesses.

On Mar. 9, the House Committee on Education and Labor approved H. R. 3935. Bill approved by the Committee would raise the hourly minimum wage for presently-covered employees to \$1.15 four months after enactment and after 24 additional months to \$1.25. No changes are made in the bill in fish canners' present year-round exemption from overtime pay requirements of the Act. This same exemption from overtime pay requirements also applies to processors of fishery products other than canned. However, the exemption for the fishing industry from the minimum wage under the bill as approved is limited only to offshore or aboard-vessel processing.

On Mar. 13, the Committee on Education and Labor reported to House with amendment H. R. 3935 (H. Rept. 75); referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On Mar. 16, Subcommittee on Labor ordered favorably reported to the full Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare without recommendation, S. 895.

On Mar. 21, House Committee on rules reported a privileged resolution (H. Res. 229, H. Rept. No. 182) on H. R. 3935.

On Mar. 22, the House concluded consideration of H. Res. 229, providing for consideration of and 7 hours of debate on H. R. 3935, but deferred vote on adoption of rule to Mar. 23.

On Mar. 24, the House passed H. R. 3935. Earlier the House rejected a motion to recommit the bill. While in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, the Ayres-Kitchin substitute amendment was adopted by a teller vote. The Committee amendment as amended by the Ayres-Kitchin amendment was subsequently adopted by the House.

In the amendment offered by Ayres, the Federal minimum wage would be raised to \$1.15 an hour for those employees who are currently covered. Newly-covered employees (about 1.4 millions), will be those who are employed by employers operating 5 or more establishments in 2 or more States, and they will receive a minimum of \$1 an hour with no provision for overtime. Onshore fish processing would be excluded under the minimum wage coverage.

With regard to the provisions in the bill on fishery exemptions, Johnson of Maryland offered this amendment which would have restored exemptions pertaining to onshore fishery operations: "(5) any employee employed in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life, including the going to and returning from work and including employment in the loading, unloading, or packing of such products for shipment or in propagating, processing (other than canning), marketing, freezing, curing, storing, or distributing the above products or byproducts thereof...." "(4) any

employee employed in the canning of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life, or any byproduct thereof...." The amendment was rejected by 79 yeas and 196 noes.

Introduced in House on Mar. 8: H. R. 5337 (Kitchin); Mar. 13: H. R. 5537 (Martin of Neb.); Mar. 14: H. R. 5560 (Ayres), H. R. 5561 (Kitchin); Mar. 20: H. R. 5718 (Riehlman), H. R. 5719 (Robison); Mar. 21: H. R. 5787 (Moore); Mar. 22: H. R. 5819 (Ayres), H. R. 5820 (Kitchin), H. R. 5825 (Goodell), H. R. 5827 (Hemphill), and H. R. 5851 (Gallagher); bills to increase Federal minimum wage; to Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 1457 (McNamara), introduced in Senate Mar. 27, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes. Bill would raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour for presently-covered workers over a 2-year period. Approximately 4 million additional workers would be covered--beginning at \$1 an hour--and rising to \$1.25 after 3 years. Newly-covered workers would be given overtime protection. For workers in fish processing (33,000); Seafood processing employees are covered for minimum wage but not for overtime (seafood cannery are treated in this way under present law). This means that the exemption in the present law for onshore fishery processing would be cancelled.

To Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act (Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on H. R. 3935 and various bills regarding minimum wage legislation, February 17, 20, 21, and 24, 1961), 645 pp., printed. Would increase Federal minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour for workers who now have the protection of a dollar minimum. Increase would be in progressive steps, commencing 4 months after the effective date of the enactment over a period of 2 years, starting with \$1.15 the first year, \$1.20 the second year, and \$1.25 the third year. For newly-covered employees the minimum wage would be \$1 the first year, \$1.05 the second year, \$1.15 the third year, and \$1.20 beginning with the fourth year. Contains statements of Government officials, businessmen, industry officials, labor leaders, etc.

H. Rept. No. 75, Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 (March 13, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, report of the Committee on Education and Labor, to accompany H. R. 3935), 77 pp., printed. Bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Report presents the background of bill, its purpose, summary of major provisions, changes in coverage and exemptions, and other provisions. Also contains views of minority members of Committee, and other individual views.

NATIONAL AQUARIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: H. R. 5990 (Olsen), introduced in House Mar. 27, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a national aquarium in the District

of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Identical to H. R. 111 (Kirwin) and S. 954 (Engle).

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT: H. R. 5513 (Perkins), introduced in House Mar. 13, a bill to stimulate the Nation's economic growth through accelerated natural resources development, and for other purposes. Would accelerate Nation's economic growth by development, conservation, and proper utilization of Nation's land, water, forest, and grass resources to provide adequately for the future needs of Nation's rapidly growing population; by providing Federal aid to States and local organization to effectuate adequate natural resource development.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH: S. 1189 (Magnuson), introduced in House on Mar. 2, a bill to amend title 14 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Coast Guard to carry on certain oceanographic research; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amends title 14 of United States Code, relating to the Coast Guard by inserting at end of chapter 5 a new section: "§ 94. Oceanographic research: The Coast Guard may conduct such oceanographic research, use such equipment or instruments, and collect and analyze such oceanographic data, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government or not, as the Secretary determines to be in the national interest."

On Mar. 15 the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce began hearings on S. 901 to establish a 10-year oceanographic research program and S. 1189 authorizing the Coast Guard to carry on certain oceanographic research.

On March 17, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce continued hearings on S. 901.

Introduced in House on Mar. 27: H. Res. 242 (Keith), H. Res. 245 (Morse), H. Res. 246 (Tupper), H. Res. 247 (Philbin), resolutions expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the expansion of oceanographic research; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION: On Feb. 27, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ordered favorably reported S. 499, extending until January 31, 1962, the time within which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission shall submit its final report (S. Rept. 54). On Mar. 3 bill was passed in Senate without amendment.

S. Rept. 54, Extending Time for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to Report (report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany S. 449), 3 pp., printed. Contains purpose and background of bill, and reports of the Chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and of the Bureau of the Budget.

S. 449 (in lieu of H. R. 2204), a bill to extend to January 31, 1962, the time in which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission shall submit its final report, was passed by the House on March 21 and cleared for President's signature.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT: (Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session on Ex. E, February 14, 15, March 1 and 6, 1961), 320 pp., printed. The purpose of this

treaty is to enable the Western countries to cope more effectively with the economic problems that they all share. These include the continuance of stability and orderly growth of their economies, along with need to devise more productive methods of assisting the less developed countries within a framework that will divide the burden of such efforts more equitably. Contains testimony of Government officials, various industrial associations, and union officials.

POWER PROJECTS FISHERIES RESOURCES: On Mar. 7 a resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington was received in Senate similar to objectives of S. 323 and H. R. 3589, urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation creating a fish sanctuary of the Salmon River by prohibiting the construction of dams thereon and restricting the height of dams below its mouth on the Snake River to a height no greater than the highest of those dams presently constructed or authorized in that stretch of river, that is, a dam having no more than 100 feet of hydraulic head; to Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. On Mar. 9 a similar resolution was received by Senate.

SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ACT FUNDS REAPPORTIONMENT: S. 1230 (Gruening and 15 other Senators), introduced in Senate on March 7, a bill to amend the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act so as to establish an additional fund for fishery research programs and fisheries rehabilitation and development projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In addition to the 30 percent of gross receipts from duties on fishery products and byproducts now transferred to Secretary of Interior under terms of Saltonstall-Kennedy Act for Federal commercial fisheries research and development, this bill would create an additional fund to be derived from an additional 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties on fishery products to be allocated directly to State agencies having immediate responsibility for management of commercial fishery resources, for fisheries research and development. Would apportion money to States according to a formula based upon the proportion which the value of raw fish landed and the value of manufactured fishery products of each State bears to the total of such items attributable to all the participating States.

Also on March 7, H. R. 5301 (Rivers of Alaska), introduced in House, a bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939, relating to domestically-produced fishery products to establish a fund for the advancement of commercial fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to S. 1230.

SMALL BUSINESS: Small Business Exports and the World Market--1960 (Hearings before the Select Committee on Small Business, United States Senate, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, November 17, 1960--New York City, December 6, 1960--New Orleans, La., December 14, 1960--San Francisco, Calif.), 473 pp., illustrated, printed. A series of hearings were held to obtain background for legislation designed to expand opportunities for American small business in world markets. Contains statements of various small businessmen, associations, exporters, etc. Also contains numerous exhibits which help illustrate need for such legislation.

Senate Report No. 51, Eleventh Annual Report of the Select Committee on Small Business, United States Senate, together with supplemental views (February 16,

1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 92 pp., printed. Through hearings, investigations, and studies, the Select Committee on Small Business compiled this report which brings into focus the problems of small businessmen. Among others, the report contains articles on Government competition with private business, i. e. competition with private commercial refrigerated warehouses. Also discusses the impact of imports on small business and small business exports and the world market.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: Amendments to the Budget for the Fiscal Year 1962 for the Department of State, H. Doc. No. 115, 87th Congress, 1st Session, a communication from the President of the United States transmitting amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962, involving a decrease in the funds for the Department of State. Among the changes shown is one where the original estimate of \$1,959,000 for the International Fisheries Commissions was revised downward to \$1,938,000. The decrease of \$21,000 reprograms the funds between the commissions.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS: On Mar. 3 H. R. 5188 (Thomas) was reported out by House Committee on Appropriations, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes (H. Rept. No. 52); and submitted to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The bill provides for Bureau of Sport Fisheries--\$663,000 for management and investigation of resources; \$200,000 for construction (\$14,000 less than requested). Supplemental amounts approved are necessary to cover cost of pay increases, fire-suppression costs, and hurricane damage.

The bill provides for Bureau of Commercial Fisheries--\$235,000 for management and investigation of resources; \$29,000 for administration of Pribilof Islands; \$24,000 for general administrative expenses; and the balance to cover costs of pay increases.

The Department of State appropriations provide \$21,000 for international fisheries commissions for increased pay costs.

On Mar. 7 by a voice vote the House passed H. R. 5188.

H. Rept. No. 52, **Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961** (Mar. 3, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, report of the Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 5188), 19 pp., printed. Contains summary of bill and Committee recommendations. Includes additional funds for a number of agencies and departments. Also includes table of comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill.

Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 689 pp., printed. Contains increases in budget estimates and testimony presented by witnesses and representatives of various agencies and departments.

An executive communication received in Senate March 14; to Committee on Appropriations. The proposed additional supplemental appropriations are to provide among other things, an additional amount of funds for Bureau of Commercial Fisheries--"Management and

investigations of resources, \$1,000,000." These additional funds are to finance an emergency research program for Alaska salmon. The large run of red salmon to Bristol Bay in 1960 showed that present management measures under International Convention for the High-Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean are succeeding more rapidly than had been anticipated, raising the urgent problem of demonstrating that runs are, or will in the near future, be fully utilized under a complete scientific management program for this fishery. On Mar. 20 the Senate Committee on Appropriations continued hearings and heard testimony of the Assistant Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, on funds for research in North Pacific Fisheries.

On Mar. 21 the Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded hearings on H. R. 5188. Committee met in executive session on Mar. 23 to mark up bill and Committee reported favorably with amendments H. R. 5188. On Mar. 24 the Committee reported the bill to the Senate (S. Rept. 85).

An amendment was added to provide an additional sum of \$1,000,000 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. H. R. 5188 was passed by Senate on Mar. 27. The Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference with House. On Mar. 28 the House disagreed to Senate amendments, agreed to conference asked by Senate, and appointed conferees.

S. Rept. 85, Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961 (Mar. 24, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, report from the Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 5188), 43 pp., printed. The Committee reported bill to Senate with various amendments and this

report contains information relative to the changes made. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries the committee recommended sum of \$1,000,000 which was requested but not considered by House. This sum is for emergency research program for Alaska Salmon. Contains summary of bill, funds for various agencies and departments, and explanation for increases.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS: On Feb. 27: H. Con. Res. 172 (Ashmore), H. Con. Res. 173 (Huddleston), H. Con. Res. 174 (Mrs. Kee), H. Con. Res. 175 (King of Utah), H. Con. Res. 176 (Knox), H. Con. Res. 180 (Siler); Feb. 28: H. Con. Res. 181 (Bray), H. Con. Res. 182 (Goodell); Mar. 28: H. Con. Res. 190 (Daniels), H. Con. Res. 193 (Young), Mar. 9: H. Con. Res. 194 (Collier); Mar. 15: H. Con. Res. 196 (Hemphill), 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; referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL: On Feb. 15: H. R. 4304 (Buckley), H. R. 4334 (McFall); Feb. 17: H. R. 4547 (Olsen); Feb. 20: H. R. 4626 (Roosevelt); Feb. 28: H. R. 5046 (Thompson of La.); Mar. 6: H. R. 5208 (Lesinski); Mar. 9: H. R. 5450 (Bailey); introduced in House, bills to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide a more effective program of water pollution control; to Committee on Public Works. All similar to H. R. 4036.

On Mar. 14, the Committee began hearings on H. R. 4036, and related bills. Public witnesses were heard. On Mar. 16 the Committee adjourned hearings subject to call of the Chair.

