



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

PETITION FILED FOR USE OF SODIUM NITRITE IN TUNA PRODUCTS:

A petition filed with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (Federal Register, May 10, 1961) by a New England tuna products processor proposes a regulation to provide for the safe use of sodium nitrite at 10 parts per million (0.001 percent) in cured tuna and products made from tuna for fixation of color, improvement of texture, and development of flavor.

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REGULATIONS ON EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE FOR FOOD ADDITIVES AMENDMENTS:

The U. S. Commissioner of Food and Drugs is authorized (Public Law 87-19, 75 Stat. 42, enacted April 7, 1961) to further extend the effective date of the food additives amendment to the Federal Food, Drugs and Cosmetic Act when facts are presented to support this action. To administer this provision of the law, the Commissioner announced a specific policy which was published in the April 15, 1961, Federal Register. All extensions of the effective date of the food additives amendment as announced previously were continued in effect to July 1, 1961, unless prior to that time regulations had been issued covering the subject matter of the extension or a regulation of further extension had been denied.

Legal action was not instituted under the food additives amendment before July 1, 1961, involving the use of any food additive for which an extension request was pending before the Commissioner prior to March 6, 1961, unless the Commissioner denied the request prior to July 1, 1961.

If certain specific data were submitted, the Commissioner would consider requests

for extensions beyond July 1, 1961. The data to be submitted were indicated in the Federal Register of April 15, 1961.

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SUBSTANCES GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SAFE INCORPORATED INTO FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS:

A large number of spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extractives (listed in the May 19, 1960, Federal Register with reference to a proposed order listing them as safe for their intended use) have now been determined to be safe within the meaning of section 409 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Food and Drug Administration made this determination after having considered all comments filed and all data accumulated with reference to the proposed order. The final order incorporating this decision in the regulations appeared in the June 10 Federal Register and it became effective on the date of publication.

The list in the June 10 Federal Register includes almost 280 substances (gives the common name and botanical name of plant source) under the categories of spices and other natural seasonings; essential oils, oleoresins and natural extractives; additives used in conjunction with spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings; natural extractives used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings; and a group of miscellaneous items. To mention a few, included are such substances as citrus peels, clove, coriander, dill, lemon peel, lime, onion, nutmeg, saffron, algae, dulse, kelp, allspice, capers, caraway, celery seed, chives, cinnamon, cloves, garlic, ginger, mustard, oregano, paprika, parsley, pepper, sage, thyme, etc. The list of substances has been incorporated in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, subject B, §121.101."

The same Federal Register of June 10 lists a group of substances (four) for which

an additional period of time is given for obtaining tolerances or denials of tolerances or for granting exemptions from tolerances. The extension is until July 1, 1962, with the proviso that a minimum quantity of the additive will be incorporated in the food consistent with good manufacturing practice. This order which became effective on June 2, 1961, is incorporated in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart A, §121.91."

Also included in the same issue of the Federal Register are certain food additives used in food containers or equipment and food additives otherwise affecting food. These two substances are included in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart F, §121.2510 for polyethylene and §121.2508 ethylene-butene-1 copolymer."

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1961 p. 68, April 1961 p. 91; December 1960 p. 94; July 1960 p. 79; June 1960 p. 67; May 1960 p. 70.

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FOOD ADDITIVES REGULATIONS AMENDED TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES USED IN PAPER PRODUCTS FOR FOOD PACKAGING:

A substantial number of substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products used in food packaging have been indicated as safe for their intended use. The order amending the food additives regulations to include those substances was published in the Federal Register, June 17, 1961, and became effective on the date of publication. The list of substances has been incorporated in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart B, Section 121.101 (h)."

Among the 67 substances listed in the amendment as safe for their intended use are acetic acid, calcium chloride, casein, copper sulfate, cornstarch, corn sugar (sirup), glycerin, invert sugar, magnesium sulphate, sodium carbonate, and others.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PROPOSAL TO PERMIT USE OF EITHER VOLUME OR VALUE OF CATCH IN DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY:

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, published in the June 13 Federal Register a pro-

posed change in the fishing vessel construction differential subsidy procedures.

It is proposed to amend the fishing vessel construction differential subsidy procedures to provide, in the definition of a fishery, permission for the owner to use either volume or value of the catch in determining eligibility for a subsidy. At present the regulations prescribed the use of only volume.

As proposed, the definition of a fishery provides that a vessel "To be considered as operating in a fishery, the catch of species in that fishery must amount to at least fifty-one percent (51%) (at the option of the owner by ex-vessel weight or ex-vessel value) of the total catch of the vessel during the calendar year."

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BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SELECTED:

Promotion of Harold E. Crowther, Chief of the Division of Industrial Research of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, to the position of Assistant Director of the Bureau was announced on June 27, 1961, by the Department of the Interior.

Crowther replaces Andrew W. Anderson who has transferred after more than 30 years of service to become Fishery Attache to the American Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark. Crowther's appointment was effective June 14. Anderson began work with the Department of State a few days earlier.

Crowther came to the Bureau in 1949 as a fishery engineer engaged in gear research



Harold E. Crowther

and exploratory fishing. From 1950 to 1953, he was Chief of the Section of Fishery Technology. He resigned to go with a private fishing firm. He returned in 1956 as a Fisheries Products Technologist. In 1957, following the reorganization of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

he became Chief of the Division of Industrial Research and Services, a position he held un-

til his promotion to Assistant Director. For the past year he has been at the Bureau's Area Office at Terminal Island, Calif., on an executive training program.

As fishery attache in Europe, Anderson will work to improve reporting from this important fishery production and trade area, and also be concerned with developments in such organizations as the European Common Market, the European Free Trade Association, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Anderson became Assistant Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in April 1957



Andrew W. Anderson

following the reorganization directed in the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. He had been Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the previous 14 years.

Anderson has been regu-

larly employed with the Bureau since June 1930, although he had summer employment with the organization in 1919. His first regular position was Statistical and Marketing Agent in the Middle Atlantic States. The following February he became Assistant Fisheries Technologist and served successively in Washington, D. C.; Gloucester, Mass.; Seattle and Anacortes, Wash.; Astoria, Oreg.; and Larsen Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska. He returned to the Washington Office in 1937.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

HEARING TO INVESTIGATE AND RECOMMEND MINIMUM WAGES FOR AMERICAN SAMOA:

The U. S. Secretary of Labor appointed Industry Committee No. 4 to recommend minimum hourly wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act for all industries in American Samoa. The committee was to begin its pub-

lic hearings on July 19, 1961, in Pago Pago, American Samoa.

The Act authorizes industry committees for American Samoa to recommend minimum wage rates at or below the \$1.00-an-hour minimum applicable in the continental United States. These committees are equally representative of employers, employees, and the public, and include residents of both American Samoa and the mainland. Committee

No. 4 is also authorized to consider rates for employees who will be newly covered by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961.

At present the minimum wage rates in American Samoa are 75 cents an hour for fish canning and processing, shipping and transportation, and petroleum marketing, and 55 cents an hour for other industries.

Members of the committee are:

For the Public:

James C. Hill (Chairman), Labor Arbitrator, New York, N. Y.
S. P. Aumoealogo, House of Representatives, Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa.

For the Employers:

Charles R. Carry, Executive Director, California Fish Cannery Association, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif.
Leonard B. Quamma, Van Camp Sea Food Company, Pago Pago, American Samoa.

For the Employees:

George J. Richardson, Special Representative Office of the President, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.
Philip J. Nomura, Assistant Director of Public Works, Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa.

The formal notice of appointment was published in the June 21 Federal Register.

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REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR REVIEW COMMITTEES IN PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS:

Regulations which set forth the procedures governing applications for appointment of

wage review committees for industries in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were published in the May 27, 1961, Federal Register. The regulations, designated as Part 512, Title 29, of the Code of Federal Regulations, were issued pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The amendments provide, among other things, that any employer, or group of employers, employing a majority of employees in an industry in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands may apply, no later than July 4, 1961, to the Secretary of Labor for the appointment of a review committee to recommend the minimum rate or rates to be paid such employees in lieu of the rate or rates resulting from the 15-percent statutory increase provided by the amendments.

The Secretary may appoint a review committee only if proper application has been made and he has reasonable cause to believe, on the basis of financial and other information contained in the application, that compliance with the statutory rate will substantially curtail employment in the industry.

The amendments indicate that an application for the appointment of a review committee is to be made for an industry, and not for part of an industry.

The regulations specify items of information which would generally be essential for a determination, as a guide to the applicant. Sufficient information must be supplied to permit the Secretary to conclude that there is reasonable cause to believe that the industry cannot pay the 15-percent increase without substantial curtailment of employment. If the information furnished is not sufficient to make such a determination, the application will be denied.

All information submitted with an application will, if the application is granted, be referred to the review committee appointed for that industry. It will also be available to the public after the date that the application is granted. If an application is denied, none of the information will be made available to any persons outside those in the Department whose duties require the examination of such applications.

The regulations also provide that regulations, Part 511, on wage order procedure, will apply to review committees, except where

inconsistent with regulations, Part 512, or the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961. Thus, review committees will operate under the same rules and have the same authority as the usual industry committees. They will be tripartite in membership and will receive prehearing statements from those who wish to participate as parties. They may also establish classifications within an industry and may recommend rates up to the new statutory minimum of \$1.15 an hour.

The regulations as published include sections on scope and application, statutory requirements prerequisite for appointment of review committees, industry, confidentiality, identification and filing date, majority of employers in the industry, financial and other information, payroll and employment data, other information, action on application, review committee procedure, effective period of the 15-percent increase or the review committee wage order, and surety undertaking.



Treasury Department

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

REGULATIONS AMENDED ON ENTRY OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES TRANSFERRED AT SEA:

Relating to entry of products of the 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 May 17, 1961, Federal Register, amends Customs Regulations, Sections 10.78 and 10.79, 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.

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CANADIAN GREAT LAKES FISHING VESSELS MAY NOT LAND IN U. S. PORTS:

Canadian fishing vessels have been reported operating in United States and/or Canadian waters on Lake Superior and landing their catches in United States Great Lakes ports. These vessels were licensed by the State of Michigan to fish in Michigan waters of Lake Superior.

On April 10, 1961, the Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department, ruled that Section 251, title 46, United States Code, denies to foreign-flag vessels "the privileges of vessels employed in the . . . fisheries," thus excluding Canadian fishing vessels from taking fish in the territorial waters of the United States. Section 4.96(e) of the Customs Regulations, among other things, permits a Canadian nonconvention fishing vessel to come into a port of the United States for the purpose of securing supplies, equipment, or repairs, sub-

ject to compliance with the usual requirements applicable to foreign vessels in ports of the United States. However, landing the catch of any such vessel is prohibited, regardless of where the catch is taken.

Accordingly, Canadian vessels are prohibited by Section 251 from engaging in commercial fishing in territorial waters of the United States and from landing in a port of the United States fish taken by such vessels regardless of where the catch is taken.



Eighty-Seventh Congress

(First Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and



allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.

FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 AMENDMENTS:

On June 14, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered reported to House S. 883, a bill to extend the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AID THROUGH EQUIPMENT TRANSFER: S. 2173 (McCarthy & Humphrey), introduced in Senate June 29, a bill to provide that excess 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. Similar to H. R. 4724 (Barry).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION: United States Contribution to the Food and Agriculture Organization (Hearing before the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session on draft legislation--Executive Communication 825--to amend the joint resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, May 24, 1961), 31 pp., printed. Contains statements of various officials of Department of State, and Department of Agriculture. Proposed legislation would remove the dollar ceiling on the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for United States contribution to the FAO. United Nations program of technical assistance carried out by FAO includes fisheries (fishing resource surveys, fishery technology, and fish processing and marketing);

and among the projects executed by FAO approved by the Special Fund Governing Council is included one on fisheries institutes.

FUR SEAL OPERATIONS: On June 21, Executive Communication 1056, a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of fur seal operations and administration of the Pribilof Islands, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, was submitted to the House; to Committee on Government Operations. Identical report received in Senate same date.

GAME AND FOOD FISH CONSERVATION IN DAM RESERVOIRS: H. R. 7795 (Sikes), introduced in House June 21, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game and food fish in dam reservoirs; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Identical to H. R. 2722.

GULF OF MEXICO OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESTRICTIONS: On July 12 and 19, the full House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs considered H. R. 6745, to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, for defense purposes and for other purposes (Matagorda Water Range); and H. R. 6849, to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi Offshore Warning Areas, for defense purposes and for other purposes.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: H. R. 7858 (Harvey of Indiana), introduced in House June 26, a bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by providing for fair competition between domestic industries that supply articles imported into the United States, and for other purposes; to Committee on Ways and Means. Also, on June 29 introduced in House, H. R. 7986 (Merrow).

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: H. R. 8029 (Hansen), introduced in House July 10, a bill to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Identical to S. 367.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: On June 29, Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics held a hearing on H. R. 269 and H. R. 2049, bills to provide the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study to determine the practicability and desirability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. Public witnesses were heard.

NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY: H. R. 8046 (Mrs. St. George), introduced in House July 10, a bill to provide for the establishment, under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy; to Committee on Science and Astronautics. Similar bill H. R. 8085 (Martin), introduced in House July 11.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM: H. R. 8181 (Kirwan), introduced in House July 17, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia; to Committee on District of Columbia.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT: On July 13 Executive Communication 1135 was received in the

House, from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning;" to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE: H. R. 8045 (Geo. P. Miller), introduced in House July 10, a bill to change the name of the Hydrographic Office to United States Naval Oceanographic Office; to Committee on Armed Services.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: Oceanography 1961--Phase I (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session, on H. R. 4340), 104 pp., printed. Contains communication from the President; and reports from the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, Interior, and Navy; statements of various officers of Coast Guard and Navy. Also contains "Report of Coast Guard Facilities and Operations in Activities Relating to Fields of Oceanography;" "United States National Oceanographic Program, Fiscal Year 1962," by the Interagency Committee on Oceanography of the Federal Council for Science and Technology; and "Interagency Committee on Oceanography," a roster of membership and panels. New legislation would allow the Coast Guard to collect, analyze, and evaluate scientific data concerning the high seas and the navigable waters of the United States; cooperate and participate with other Federal agencies in the collection, analysis, and evaluation of such data.

On June 19 the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries heard testimony of various Government witnesses on H. R. 4276, to expand and develop the aquatic resources of the United States. Hearings continue. Hearings were continued on June 20, 21, 22, 27. On July 14, the Subcommittee on Oceanography concluded hearings on H. R. 4276.

On June 20 the Senate Committee on Commerce submitted a report (S. Rept. 426) on S. 901, a bill to advance the marine sciences, with amendments. Bill amended in Committee to provide for long-term grants, contracts or other forms of assistance by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to scientists, laboratories, or other non-Federal agencies for research, equipment, or facilities to be used in furtherance of bill's objectives.

The section of the bill concerning studies of economic and legal aspects of commercial fisheries and the utilization of marine products was amended to provide that "such studies may be carried out through contracts with institutions, agencies, or organizations competent to make such studies, or by grants to such institutions, agencies, or organizations." Through this amendment, the report explains, the committee wished to make it clear that the Bureau would not be required to undertake these studies itself but could utilize the services of authorities in these fields.

S. Rept. 426, Advancement of Marine Sciences--Marine Sciences and Research Act of 1961 (87th Congress, 1st Session, June 20, 1961, report from Committee on Commerce to accompany S. 901), 103 pp., printed. Con-

tains provisions of S. 901; various discussions such as "Marine Science--the Neglected Frontier;" "Minerals for the Future;" "The Unfenced Pastures of the Sea;" "Health from the Seas;" "The Menace to Health from the Seas;" "The Highways of International Trade and Friendship;" "Where Land and Ocean Meet--Our 12,255-Mile Coastline;" "Service Agency of the Seas and Lakes;" "Weather in the Oceans;" "Research for Security;" "The Role of Research in Undersea Warfare;" "Needs for Oceanographic Research;" "The Need for Legislation;" "The Inland Ocean;" "Genesis of the Program;" "Cost;" "Analysis of S. 901 by Sections;" and "Agency Reports."

House on June 29 disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 6845, to expand the functions of the Coast Guard to include oceanographic research, requested a conference with the Senate, and appointed conferees. On July 12 the Senate insisted on its amendment to H. R. 6845, agreed to conference asked by the House, and appointed conferees.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION: On July 17, the Senate received executive communication, a letter from the Chairman, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, Portland, Oreg., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the year 1960 (with accompanying report); to Committee on Commerce. Same communication received in House July 17; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

POLLUTION OF SEA: On June 20, Executive Communication 1053, a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954," was submitted to the House; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. On June 21, an identical communication was received in the Senate.

S. 2187 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate June 29, a bill to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954; to Committee on Commerce. Identical bill H. R. 8152 (Bonner) introduced in House July 13.

POLLUTION OF SEA TREATY IMPLEMENTATION: H. R. 8152 (Bonner), introduced in House July 13, a bill to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1962: Part I--Civil Functions, Department of the Army (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, First Session), 1053 pp., printed. Under the part on the North Pacific Division, discusses a treaty between the United States and Canada which covers development of the hydroelectric potential of the Columbia River basin, as well as flood control and irrigation and navigation needs. This has resulted in a program of construction of major dams, which has raised the problem of fish passage over these dams to their spawning areas. Covers investigations of the Fish and Wildlife Service in helping to solve this problem. This part of the hearings also has references to fish and wildlife studies by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Part 2--Civil Functions, Department of the Army (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, First Session), 1361 pp., printed. Contains list of project allocations on the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act studies (totaling 103), in the amount of \$550,000.

SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES: H. R. 8034 (Kilgore), introduced in House July 10, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty on shrimp and to provide for duty-free entry of unprocessed shrimp annually in an amount equal to imports of shrimp in 1960; to Committee on Ways and Means. Similar to S. 1571 (Long).

SPORT FISH STUDY: H. R. 7826 (Berry), introduced in House June 22, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies of the genetics of sport fishes and to carry out selective breeding of such fishes to develop strains with inherent attributes valuable in programs of research, fish hatchery production, and management of recreational fishery resources; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1962: On June 19 the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations continued hearings on H. R. 7371, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and the Judiciary. Testimony was received from State Department witnesses. Hearings continued on June 21, 22, 27, and July 10 and 11. Hearings were recessed subject to call of Chair.

UNDOCUMENTED VESSEL NUMBERING REGULATIONS: On July 14, the Senate received executive communication, a letter from Assistant Secretary of Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of interpretative rulings and definitions of terms used in certain regulations regarding numbering of undocumented vessels, statistics on numbering, and boating accident reports and accident statistics (with accompanying paper); to Committee on Commerce.

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: H. R. 8150 (Bonner), introduced in House July 13, a bill to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Identical to S. 1936 (Magnuson).

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL: On June 22, the Senate passed H. R. 6441, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide a more effective program of water pollution control, after Committee on Public Works was discharged from its further consideration. It was amended by substituting for its text the amended language of S. 120, companion bill. Prior to these actions, S. 120 had been amended by adoption of all committee amendments (with two technical perfecting amendments); and an amendment by Case (S. Dak.), providing that when need for pollution control in a community is due to Federal activity an additional allocation may be made to meet an equitable portion of such need. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House and appointed conferees. S. 120 was indefinitely postponed.

On June 27 the House disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 6441, agreed to a conference with the Senate; and appointed conferees.

On June 28 conferees in executive session agreed to file conference report (H. Rept. No. 675) on differences between Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 6441.

On July 6 the Committee on Conference reported on H. R. 6441 without amendment (H. Rept. No. 675).

H. Rept. No. 675, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (July 6, 1961, report from the committee of conference to accompany H. R. 6441), 14

pp., printed. Contains amendments to bill as agreed on by conference committee; and a statement of the managers on the part of the House explaining of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommendations in accompanying conference report. On July 14, the Senate adopted conference report on and cleared for President H. R. 6441.

On July 13, the House adopted conference report on H. R. 6441.

WATER RESOURCES CONSERVATION: S. 2246 (Anderson), introduced in Senate July 14, a bill to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This bill is the President's water resources bill of 1962 in ac-

cordance with executive communication received in Senate also on July 14. Also H. R. 8177 (Aspinall), introduced in House July 17, identical to S. 2246.

WORLD TRADE: S. Report No. 446, The United States and World Trade, Challenges and Opportunities (June 26, 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session, Final Report of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, prepared by its special staff on the study of U. S. Foreign Commerce, pursuant to S. Res. 243, 86th Congress), 340 pp., printed. Report is made up of two parts--Part I. World Trade: The challenge to U. S. Policy; and Part II. Essentials of a modern trade policy. Contains two appendices, 45 tables, and 6 charts. This report maintains that the United States should have a dynamic national trade policy, reflecting our confidence in the power, the resiliency, the ingenuity and creative capacity of the American economy. A number of proposals and recommendations are advanced with respect to various aspects of trade policy and administration.



SALMON STAIRCASE AT DAMS

A spiral water "staircase" for salmon hurdling over dams during their migration upstream to spawn received another patent. The invention of James M. Wardle of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, won patent No. 2,978,873. Rights were assigned to Northwest Power Industries Limited, Ottawa. A series of steps, or pools, provide a passageway for both the spawning salmon and their returning fingerlings, with every 12th pool designed as a stop-over, or resting place. (Science News Letter, April 29, 1961)

