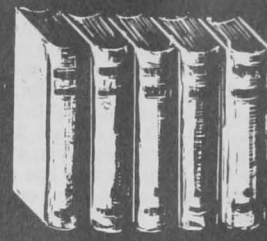




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Civil Service Commission

FISHERY AND WILDLIFE BIOLOGISTS EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED:

The U. S. Civil Service Commission re-announced on August 21, 1962, the "Fishery Biologist and Wildlife Biologist" examination (Announcement 285 B). There is no closing date for the examination.

Fishery and Wildlife Biologists perform professional and scientific work in connection with the conservation and management of fish and other aquatic organisms, such as crustaceans and mollusks, and of various forms of wildlife.

Announcement No. 285 B gives the educational, experience, and training requirements, as well as a more detailed description of the work and duties involved. Copies can be obtained from U. S. Civil Service Regional Offices, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Applications for the examination are to be sent to the Executive Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted until further notice.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIONS TO STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR CANNED TUNA DISALLOWED:

Objections to the requirement that (1) the words "in water" be included in the name on the label of canned water-pack or in-brine tuna and (2) tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3 be labeled "dark tuna" rather than simply "tuna" were disallowed by the Food and Drug Administration in a final order on the

standard of identity for canned tuna published in the Federal Register of September 7, 1962. The order affirmed the proposed findings of fact published in the Federal Register of March 31, 1961. The labeling requirements of the standard of identity for canned tuna become effective 120 days from September 7, 1962, the date the final order was published in the Federal Register.

A notice of a proposal to establish a definition and standard of identity and a standard of fill of container for canned tuna was first published in the Federal Register of August 28, 1956. No objections were filed to the fill of container standard and compositional requirements of the identity standard and the effective date of those provisions was set out in the order of February 13, 1957 (22 F.R. 892). In recognition of the objections to the labeling requirements of the identity standard, those requirements were stayed pending a decision on the objections indicated above.

The final order as it appeared in the September 7, 1962, Federal Register follows:

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS [Docket No. FDC-64]

PART 37—FISH; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; STANDARDS OF FILL OF CONTAINER

Findings of Fact and Order Ruling on Objections to Standard of Identity for Canned Tuna

In the matter of establishing a definition and standard of identity for canned tuna fish:

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 28, 1956 (21 F.R. 6492), there was published a notice of a proposal to establish a definition and standard of identity and a standard of fill of container for canned tuna fish. An order was published February 13, 1957 (22 F.R. 892), adopting the proposals, with modifications. Subsequently, objections were filed, and a public hearing was requested on two of

the labeling requirements in the identity standard: (1) The requirement that tuna darker than a prescribed level be labeled "dark"; and (2) the requirement that for water-pack tuna the name on the label should include the words "in water". By an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 29, 1957 (22 F.R. 6961), notice was given that no objections had been filed to the fill of container standard or to the compositional requirements of the identity standard, and the effective date for these provisions, as set out in the order of February 13, 1957 (22 F.R. 892), was confirmed. In recognition of the objections to the labeling requirements of the identity standard, these requirements were stayed pending the outcome of the hearing on the issues raised by the objections (23 F.R. 245).

Pursuant to a notice of hearing published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (22 F.R. 10964), a public hearing was held to receive evidence on the issues raised by the objectors. Thereafter a tentative order including proposed findings of fact was published March 31, 1961 (26 F.R. 2723). Exceptions to this tentative order were filed in behalf of distributors of water-pack tuna imported from Japan. These exceptions challenged the conclusion that the objectors had failed to prove that the interests of consumers would be promoted by rescinding the provision requiring that the words "in water" be included in the name on labels of water-pack tuna. The record has been restudied, in the light of the exceptions, and findings concerning the objectors' claim that consumers usually discard the oil from oil-pack tuna have been revised. However, these revisions do not alter the ultimate conclusion that consumer interests would not be served by rescinding the requirement for including the words "in water" in the name on labels of water-pack canned tuna.

On the basis of the evidence received at the hearing, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701(e)(3), 52 Stat. 1046, 1055 as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371(e)(3)) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (25 F.R. 8625), and after consideration of the exceptions filed, which are adopted in part and rejected in part as is apparent from the detailed findings herein made; *It is ordered:*

A. That the findings of fact in the above-identified matter be established as follows:

*Findings of fact.*¹ 1. By an order published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 13, 1957 (22 F.R. 892), a definition and standard of identity for canned tuna fish was promulgated. Objections were filed protesting those portions of the order requiring that tuna darker in color than Munsell value 5.3 be declared on the label as "dark tuna" and that the name on the label of canned tuna packed in water rather than in oil include the words "in water" as a part of the name of the food. Notices of the objections, the stay of the labeling requirements, and the announcement of the public hearing on the objections were

¹ The citations following each finding of fact refer to the pages of the transcript of testimony and the exhibits received in evidence at the hearing.

published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 29, 1957 (22 F.R. 6961), and December 28, 1957 (22 F.R. 10964). (Ex. 2, 4, 5, 7, 23)

2. The only issue concerning the color of canned tuna to be determined on the basis of the evidence was raised in the objection filed by one packer, the operator of a cannery in Maine, who advocated changing the wording of § 37.1(d) (3) of the standard from:

(3) *Dark.* This color designation includes all tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3, to

(3) *Tuna.* This designation includes all tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3 canned from the light meat of tuna.

The objection did not make an issue of whether the method specified in the order was appropriate for making the differentiation between dark and light tuna; of whether the value for such differentiation was properly set at 5.3 on the Munsell scale; or of whether the standard should require the label designation for tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3 to be different from the label designation for tuna lighter than Munsell value 5.3. The sole issue was whether the standard should require cans containing tuna darker than Munsell value 5.3 to be labeled "dark tuna" rather than simply "tuna." (R. 9, 11-12, 14, 17, 38, 47, 54-55; Ex. 7)

3. The only witness who supported the objection to the label declaration "dark tuna" sometimes employed the phrase "light meat of tuna" to mean striated muscular tissue, as specified in § 37.1(c) of the standard, without regard to the color shade of such tissue. At other times, when referring to this same striated muscular tissue (as prepared from large blue-fin tuna and from Atlantic little tunny), the witness used the term "dark meat." Apparently, it was for this dark-colored striated muscular tissue that he urged the change of the standard to provide for labeling it by the unmodified word "tuna" though he sometimes used the designation "dark meat" or "black meat" to mean non-striated tissue, which is an entirely different part of the fish and which the standard requires to be eliminated before canning. (R. 18, 33-34, 37, 43, 50, 66)

4. Several kinds of tuna have been caught in the Atlantic waters, but the only color determinations reported in the record are for the categories little tunny; large blue-fin tuna, exceeding 500 pounds in weight; and blue-fin tuna ranging in weight from 20 pounds to 104 pounds. These color determinations showed that little tunny and the large blue-fin tuna yield canned tuna of color darker than Munsell 5.3. The canned tuna prepared from the smaller blue-fin tuna (those not exceeding 104 pounds in weight) measured lighter than Munsell 5.3. (R. 10, 18, 29-30, 54, 58, 60, 74, 76; Ex. 8)

5. The canned article prepared from large blue-fin tuna, where the fish weighed in excess of 500 pounds each, not only was of a dark color but it was coarse in texture and had a distinctive taste, described as stronger, heartier, and more fishy. The opinion was expressed that this darker colored, stronger flavored article prepared from large blue-fin tuna would appeal to a limited segment of consumers. (R. 14, 33-35, 46-47, 58-59)

6. The responses to a questionnaire answered by more than 4,000 consumers

showed an interest on the part of a substantial number of consumers in having labels show whether the meat in the can is light or dark. A consumer survey in which interviewers visited 252 households in which the homemaker used canned tuna showed that 65 percent of these homemakers regarded a color photograph of a can of tuna measuring 5.3 on the Munsell scale as dark tuna. Over two-thirds of the homemakers interviewed were interested in whether the tuna they serve is light or dark tuna, and substantially all wanted the label on the cans to show whether the tuna is light or dark. (R. 140-141, 162-164, 168, 172, 184-189, 202-204, 210-212, 273, 278-279, 281-282; Ex. 14, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26)

7. In households where canned tuna is used, one of the forms in which it is most frequently served is as a salad. For use as a salad the color of tuna is important to housewives and they wish to avoid dark tuna for salads. (R. 42, 168-169)

8. The other issue for the hearing arose from objections filed by distributors of water-pack tuna imported from Japan. These distributors objected to the requirement that the name on the label of such canned tuna should include the words "in water." They asserted: (a) That showing the words "in water" in the name would lead consumers to believe that water would be a major ingredient of the food and that cans so labeled would contain less fish than equal-sized cans of oil-pack tuna; (b) that consumers usually discard the oil from oil-pack canned tuna; (c) that by inference the provision concerning label declaration of the words "in water" requires that these words must follow the word "tuna" in the same line on labels. They declared that these assertions would be proved by consumer letters and consumer-survey data that would be produced at the hearing. (R. 86-87, 91, 98, 101, 106-107, 109, 111-114, 134-135; Ex. 23)

9. Historically, it has been conventional to use vegetable oil as the packing medium for canned tuna. Tuna canned in the United States, with the exception of tuna prepared for special dietary usage, has been packed in oil. Around 1951 or 1952 small quantities of imported canned tuna packed in water appeared on the United States markets. Since then, the volume of imported water-pack tuna has increased considerably but remains substantially below the total volume of oil-pack tuna on the market. (R. 108, 112, 121, 127, 145-146, 148-149, 173, 249-250; Ex. 15, 16)

10. By various expressions the objectors asserted that consumers usually discard the oil from oil-pack tuna. Two objectors stated that the oil is "in practically all instances discarded"; one that it "is usually discarded"; another that it is "common practice to discard the oil"; and two objectors asserted that it is safe to state that 98 percent of consumers dispose of the oil "since it is not considered an edible part of the contents." The objectors failed to prove their assertions. The results of a questionnaire-type survey submitted by the Food and Drug Administration showed that of more than 4,000 consumers who answered the questionnaire, 56.4 percent reported that when using oil-pack tuna they either always or sometimes use the oil. This percentage agrees well with data published by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department

of the Interior, showing that of more than 1,900 homemakers interviewed in a 1956 survey, 38.7 percent reported that in using oil-pack tuna they always use the oil with the fish and 20.4 percent reported that they sometimes use the oil. (R. 109, 150, 278-279; Ex. 16, 24-26)

11. Consumers are concerned whether the canned tuna they purchase is the conventional oil-pack article or is tuna packed in water. Some labels on water-pack tuna have shown "no oil added" or "without added oil," but, in general, the declaration that the tuna is packed in water has been so subordinated on labels that consumers would be apt to overlook it under customary conditions of purchase. Housewives serve canned tuna in various ways; they make salads, sandwiches, casserole dishes, tuna-with-noodles, and use tuna in other cooked dishes. Generally, recipes for the cooked dishes, and frequently those for tuna in salads, call for using the oil from the can along with the tuna fish. The oil adds richness and significantly increases the caloric value of the dishes. When following such recipes, a housewife using water-pack tuna needs to add butter, margarine, or salad oil. It promotes her interests for the label declaration showing that the tuna is packed in water to be so displayed that under ordinary conditions of purchase she will note it.

Some distributors of imported water-pack tuna have sought in their promotions to appeal to those consumers who wish to avoid high-calorie foods. These promotions have emphasized that canned tuna where water has been substituted for oil as the packing medium is lower in caloric value than conventional oil-pack tuna. The interest of these consumers also is promoted by a prominent label declaration to show that the tuna is packed in water. (R. 120, 128, 134, 137, 138, 167-174; Ex. 12)

12. A consumer survey especially designed to elicit evidence from a fair sample of homemakers on the issues raised

in the objections to the canned tuna order was carried out by an organization experienced in conducting such consumer interviews. In this survey homemakers were shown cans of water-pack tuna under conditions designed to simulate those she would experience in marketing for canned foods. For cans with commercial labels, fairly representative of the labels that have been used on water-pack tuna and showing "Packed in water" on side panels, two-thirds of the homemakers interviewed mistakenly thought that the tuna was packed in oil. (R. 79-83, 178-190, 200-202, 207-210, 219, 221-223, 237, 245, 255, 270-271; Ex. 17-22)

13. The evidence at the hearing did not support the assertion by the objectors that including the words "in water" in the name on labels of water-pack tuna would lead consumers to believe water to be a major ingredient and to believe that the cans so labeled would contain less fish than similar cans of oil-pack tuna. In the consumer survey described in Finding 12, the interviewers showed homemakers cans of water-pack tuna with labels specially printed to conform to the requirements of the standard. The names on the labels were:

LIGHT TUNA FLAKES
IN WATER

and

SOLID PACK
LIGHT TUNA IN WATER

The homemakers were asked whether they thought the cans of water-pack tuna would contain less fish, the same amount of fish, or more fish than cans of the same size where the tuna is packed in oil. Half the homemakers answered that the amount of fish would be the same and the others divided about equally between answering that there would be less fish or more fish in the cans of water-pack tuna. Two witnesses trained in statistically evaluating such data testified that these results do not

support the claim that showing the words "in water" in the names on labels would lead consumers to believe the cans contain less tuna fish. (R. 87, 106-107, 111-112, 135, 204, 213-214, 251, 267-269, 274-275; Ex. 17-22)

14. The objectors to the labeling requirement for water-pack tuna failed to show that it would promote consumer interests to rescind the provision that the words "in water" be included in the name and to substitute a requirement that water be named on labels as an optional ingredient. One witness, supporting the objections, expressed approval of a suggestion that the words "in water" be shown on labels in type half as large, and on a line below, the other words in the name. A witness, trained and employed in the field of home economics, objected to the use of smaller type for the words "in water." She explained that women are accustomed to getting tuna packed in oil and for that reason when the tuna is packed in water the label should declare "in water" in easily legible type. She made no specific objection to the suggestion that these words be shown in a line immediately below other words in the name. (R. 97, 152, 154, 156, 165-168, 170, 173)

B. That the objections to the standard of identity be disallowed.

Effective date. Provisions A and B of this order are effective 120 days from the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

C. That the stay as to the effective date of the labeling requirements of § 37.1(h) of the standard of identity for canned tuna (23 F.R. 245) shall terminate 120 days following the date of publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 401, 701(e)(8), 52 Stat. 1046, 1056 as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371(e)(3))

Dated: August 31, 1962.

GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1961 p. 68, July 1961 p. 98.



SPEAR

The spear is a fishing implement provided with two or more pointed barbed or barbless prongs or blades. The blades are usually not detachable from the handle or shaft. The instrument is generally thrown by hand. A rope is sometimes fastened to the shaft to aid in retrieving the spear.



Spear.

Note: Excerpt from Circular 109, Commercial Fishing Gear of the United States, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., single copy, 40 cents.



Department of the Interior

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES BUREAU EMPLOYEE APPOINTED ASSISTANT TO INTERIOR'S SCIENCE ADVISER:



Howard H. Eckles.

Howard H. Eckles, of McLean, Va., has been appointed assistant to the Interior Department's science adviser, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced on September 14, 1962. Eckles, a career employee, has been serving as chief of the Branch of Marine Fisheries in the Fish and Wildlife Service's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries since 1958. He joined the

Department in 1948 as a research biologist and has served since then in progressively higher positions.

Secretary Udall said, "We have established this position under the Department's Science Adviser, Dr. Roger Revelle, for the purpose of broadening the career experience of the younger, talented scientists of the Department." Eckles is the first to be appointed and will return to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries upon completion of his assignment.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF DESIST ORDERS AGAINST POSSIBLE RESTRAINT OF TRADE BY FISHERY COOPERATIVES:

The Department of the Interior published in the Federal Register of August 31, 1962,

proposed rules of procedure governing the enforcement of the issuance of cease and desist orders against associations of producers of aquatic products that the Secretary of the Interior has reason to believe are monopolizing or restraining trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any aquatic product is unduly enhanced. The proposed regulations give the scope of the rules, and have provisions for institution of proceeding, complaint, notice of hearing, intervention, hearing, and preparation and issuance of final decision and order.

Interested persons had until September 29, 1962, to submit comments, suggestions, or objections on the proposed regulations.

The Act of June 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 1213; 15 U.S.C. 521-522), the functions under which were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by 1939 Reorganization Plan No. II, in section 2 thereof provides a remedy whereby the associations of producers of aquatic products authorized by section 1 of the Act may be ordered by the Secretary of the Interior to cease and desist from monopolizing or restraining trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any aquatic product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof. The proposed rules implement section 2 of the Act by establishing the procedure to be followed by the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, in the enforcement of the section.

* * * * *

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

SHELLFISH EXPERT TRANSFERRED TO PACIFIC COAST:

Dr. Victor L. Loosanoff, an internationally recognized authority in shellfish biology, was appointed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to the position of Research Fishery Biologist on the Pacific Coast, effective October 1, 1962, the Department of the Interior announced. He will be stationed in Tiburon, Calif. Loosanoff has been director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratory at Milford, Conn., since it was established in November 1931.

During his career, devoted almost entirely to research on the biology of oysters, clams and other marine invertebrates and their enemies, he has made major scientific breakthroughs--notably in the development of methods for the farming of mollusks and their ar-

artificial propagation under hatchery conditions, and in his oyster pests control studies resulting in the development of a "fence" of chemically-treated sand which effectively prevents the incursion of oyster beds by oyster drills, one of the oysters' deadliest predators. Work is continuing on both of these achievements to enable their potential economic benefits to be made available to the industry.

In recognition of the importance of utilizing to the maximum extent the talents and experience of our Nation's most outstanding scientists, Loosanoff's promotion will relieve him of administrative duties and permit him to continue his valuable shellfish research. In addition to the already impressive list of published reports on his work, completion of the study, analysis, and publication of other accumulated data from his 30 years of shellfish investigations, which will be accomplished in his new position, will be of inestimable value to the science of shellfish biology throughout the world.

Loosanoff's location on the West Coast will also make him available, as requested, for consultation and advisory services to the shellfish authorities of the Pacific States, and to educational institutions and their graduate students in aquatic biology.



Eighty-Seventh Congress
(Second Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Intro-



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

AMERICAN SAMOA INCLUDED IN CERTAIN LAWS:
The House on Aug. 23, 1962, received the conference report (H. Rept. No. 2264) on H.R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa. Would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to request Fed-

eral departments, corporations, or agencies to extend, without reimbursement, scientific and technical assistance to promote the welfare of the territory. Examples of the sorts of technical assistance which may be called for from time to time include revision of Samoa's tax structure, education, agricultural and fisheries production and marketing, harbor improvement, public utilities, and land planning and zoning. There is a limitation of an aggregate of \$250,000 in any one fiscal year.

House Report No. 2264, Extending the Application of Certain Laws to American Samoa (Aug. 23, 1962, Report from the Committee of Conference, United States House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 10062), 3 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference agreed to recommend to their respective Houses that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Senate on Aug. 28, 1962, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. No. 2264) on H.R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa.

The House conferees and the Senate conferees agreed that authority to request technical assistance from other departments shall rest with the Secretary of the Interior, instead of the Governor of Samoa. It was also agreed that benefits from the School Lunch Act and the other acts included in the bill shall not become effective except upon request of the Secretary of the Interior made to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The House on Aug. 30, 1962, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 2264) on H.R. 10062.

The House and the Senate on Sept. 4, 1962, approved H. Con. Res. 519, that the President of the United States is requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill H.R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, for re-enrollment in conformance with the conference report (H. Rept. No. 2264) thereon adopted by the two Houses.

The President of the United States on Sept. 25, 1962, signed H.R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa (P.L. 87-688).

ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY: The Fifth Annual Report Covering U.S. Participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1961 (Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Fifth Annual Report Covering U.S. Participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Year 1961, Pursuant to the International Atomic Energy Agency Participation Act), H. Doc. 538, 40 pp., printed. Contains the Annual Report on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and on the participation of the United States therein, presented to Congress by the President; letters of transmittal; operational activities (consist of preliminary assistance missions, training courses and fellowships and exchange of scientists, experts and equipment, information and conferences, research etc.; relations with other organizations; and administrative and budgetary matters. A report on the fifth regular session of the General Conference of IAEA is also included. In research, studies are under way on soils, fertilizers and plant growth, entomological problems, animal diseases, and food preservation. Agreement was reached during 1961 on a 3-year joint research program with the Oceanographic Institute in Monaco. Under the a-

greement work began on the study of radionuclides and their concentrates in organisms in the sea and the effects of such concentrates on the organisms. In its program relating to radioactive waste disposal, the Agency convened panels that dealt with (1) problems of disposal of wastes into fresh water, (2) preparation of a manual on safe disposal of small-scale users, (3) methods of monitoring disposal into the sea and standardizing sampling and analysis of radionuclides in sea water and in marine products, and (4) methods of treating and storing radioactive wastes rather than discharging them into the environment. The publications issued the previous year by the IAEA also are listed.

EXEMPT TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS: The Senate Committee on Commerce on Aug. 24, 1962, continued hearings on S. 3243, to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from various agencies and industry personnel. Hearings were recessed subject to call.

The Senate Committee on Commerce resumed hearings Sept. 10-12, and again on Sept. 24-26, 1962, on S. 3243.

FISHERY RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: S. Res. 392 (Magnuson et al) introduced in the Senate on Sept. 14, 1962, to express sense of the Senate on International Conference on the Conservation of Fishery Resources; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Upon introducing this legislation, Senator Magnuson stated that the "fisheries are an important economic and employment factor in 22 of our 50 states which front the oceans, and to a degree in the 8 others which border the Great Lakes which we share with Canada. Our fisheries are international, and the problems which confront our fisheries and those of other nations of the world are international." One of the problems is maintaining the species which man has found most desirable as food, and also the species for which important industrial uses have been found. For several species, the peril point already has been reached; for others it is approaching. With the great population increases expected over the years, the demands for protein foods will be inevitable from whatever source they may be obtained and one of the principal sources is the sea and shore.

The nations of the world must not only begin to think about conservation, but must do something about it; and that requires understanding, mutual agreements, and accommodations."

The Senate on Sept. 20, 1962, received a favorable report (S. Rept. 2112) from the Committee on Commerce on S. Res. 392.

The Senate on Sept. 20, 1962, considered and agreed to S. Res. 392: Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should propose an International Conference on the Conservation of Fishery Resources to consider the technical, economic, and scientific problems relating to the conservation, utilization, and regulation of living marine resources in the high seas and estuarine waters of the world, and that government, industrial, scientific, and technical participation in such Conference on as wide a basis as may be practicable should be encouraged." Since this is a Senate resolution no House action is required.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1962: The House on Sept. 17, 1962, received the report (H. Rept. 2385) from the Committee of Conference on H.R. 12391 to improve and protect farm income, to reduce costs of farm programs to the Federal Government's excessive stocks of agricultural commodities, to maintain reasonable and stable prices of agricultural commodities and products to consumers, to provide adequate supplies of agricultural commodities for domestic and foreign needs, to conserve natural resources, and for other purposes. Included is an amendment which defines "farmers" to include persons who are engaged or intend to engage in fish farming, and the term "farming" to include fish farming.

The House on Sept. 20, 1962, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 2385) on H.R. 12391.

The Senate on Sept. 25, 1962, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 2385) on H.R. 12391; thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

The President on Sept. 27, 1962, signed H.R. 12391 (P.L. 87-703).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS: The House Committee on Appropriations July 27, 1962, reported out of Committee (H. Rept. 2050) appropriations for independent offices. On July 30, 1962, H.R. 12711 was introduced in the House, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. Passed the House on Aug. 1, 1962. Received in the Senate on Aug. 2, 1962, referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations (S. Rept. 1923) on Aug. 27, 1962. Passed the Senate, amended on Aug. 31, 1962. The Senate insisted on its amendments and asked for a conference with the House. The House on Sept. 13, 1962, agreed to a conference. The conference report was filed Sept. 14, 1962 (H. Rept. 2376).

H. Rept. 2376, Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1963 (Sept. 14, 1962, a report from the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 12711), 20 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference came to agreement and presented their recommendations to the respective Houses. Included are funds for the Office of Science and Technology. The Committee appropriates \$750,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House and \$850,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Congress has laid down programs concerning the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies. The conferees ask the Director of the Office of Science and Technology that any changes in those scientific programs be submitted for the approval and action of the Congress.

The House on Sept. 18, 1962, concurred with the conference report (H. Rept. 2379) on a number of Senate amendments, but insisted on its disagreement on three Senate amendments. The Senate on Sept. 19, 1962, agreed to the conference report and insisted on its amendments and asked for a further conference.

The House and the Senate, Sept. 25, 1962, received from the Committee of Conference the further conference report (H. Rept. 2466) on the amendments still in dispute on H.R. 12711.

H. Rept. 2466, Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, 1963 (Sept. 25, 1962, a report from the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 12711), 3 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference having reached an agreement on the amendments in dispute on the bill recommended passage to their respective Houses. Contains a statement on the Managers on the part of the House.

The Senate and the House on Sept. 25, 1962, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 2466) on H.R. 12711, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes. Included are funds for the Office of Science and Technology. The Congress has laid down programs concerning the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies. The conferees ask the Director of the Office of Science and Technology that any changes in those programs be submitted for the approval and action of the Congress.

INCOME TAX REVISIONS IN FAVOR OF FISHERMEN: The Senate on Sept. 10, 1962, passed H.R. 6413, to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax, with amendment after adopting committee amendment relating to time for filing declaration of and payment of estimated income tax, and rejecting committee amendment that would have added section respecting limitation on deductions for charitable contributions. Makes it possible for commercial fishermen to file their income tax estimates at the end of the tax year and pay the amount by the following January 15, rather than filing the estimates by April 15 of the same tax year and paying the estimates quarterly during the year. Alternatively, commercial fishermen would have the option of filing returns and paying the taxes on or before February 15 following the close of the tax year.

The House on Sept. 11, 1962, agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 6413, therefore clearing the bill for the signature of the President.

The President of the United States, on Sept. 25, 1962, signed H.R. 6413 (P.L. 87-682).

MAINE LOBSTERMAN STATUE: H. Res. 799 (Tupper) introduced in the House on Sept. 12, 1962, making provisions for a statue to "The Maine Lobsterman" in a new Southwest Washington, D.C.; referred to the Committee on House Administration.

The House on Sept. 14, 1962, gave unanimous consent that H. Res. 799 be rereferred from the Committee on House Administration to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the District of Columbia met Sept. 17, 1962, on the resolution.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia met in executive session Sept. 19, 1962, and ordered reported favorably H.J. Res. 799.

The House on Sept. 20, 1962, received the report (H. Rept. 2446) from the Committee on the District of Columbia on H. Res. 799. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The House, Sept. 24, 1962, passed H. Res. 799. Resolution asks the National Capital Planning Commission

of the District of Columbia to provide for a suitable site for the "Maine Lobsterman Statue," which is to be supplied and erected by the State of Maine. No Senate action required on a House resolution.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM: The Senate, Sept. 21, 1962, passed with amendment H.R. 8181, authorizing construction of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia. Adopted were all committee amendments en bloc, thereafter considered as original text of bill; Miller amendment to provide that such fees shall be charged as will cover costs of construction and of operation of the Center; Miller amendment to limit use of educational and scientific facilities of the Center to those whose nations make such facilities available to United States citizens and with whom the U. S. has diplomatic relations; and a Randolph amendment of a technical corrective nature. A motion by Sen. Morse to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Works was rejected.

The House on Sept. 24, 1962, received from the Senate H.R. 8181 (amended). Congressman McMillan requested the bill be taken from the Speaker's desk so that the House could concur in the Senate amendments. Congressman Gross objected, therefore, no action was taken on the bill.

NETTING IMPORTS FOR RESEARCH: The Senate on Sept. 12, 1962, insisted on its amendment (adding the text of S. 1814, providing for free importation of monofilament gill nets for use in fish sampling) to H.R. 12180, to provide a temporary suspension of duty on personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, agreed to the conference asked by the House, and appointed conferees.

The House on September 18, 1962, received the conference report (H. Rept. 2413) on H.R. 12180. The Conferees retained the amendment which adds the text of S. 1814.

H. Rept. 2413, Household Effects--Monofilament Gill Fish Nets--Accident and Health Insurance Contract Premiums (Sept. 18, 1962, a report of the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 12180), 4 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference having reached agreement recommended to their respective Houses passage of the bill. Contains statement of the managers on the part of the House and the amendments.

The House on Sept. 21, 1962, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 2413) on H.R. 12180.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: The Senate on August 29, 1962, received from the House S. 901 amended (passed in lieu of H.R. 12601), to advance the marine sciences, to establish a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys, to promote commerce and navigation, to secure the national defense, to expand ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources, to authorize the construction of research and survey ships and laboratory facilities, to expedite oceanographic instrumentation, to assure systematic studies of effects of radioactive materials in marine environments, to enhance the public health and general welfare, and for other purposes. The Senate disagreed to the amendments of the House and requested a conference. The following conferees were

appointed for the Senate: Senators Smathers, Engle, Bartlett, Butler, and Keating.

The House on Sept. 14, 1962, insisted on its amendments to S. 901, and asked for a conference. The following conferees were appointed: Dingell, Lennon, MacDonald, Casey, Pelly, Ellsworth, and Morse.

The Committee of Conference, in executive session, Sept. 24, 1962, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 901.

The House Sept. 27, 1962, received the report (H. Rept. 2493) from the Committee of Conference on S. 901. It is to be cited as the "Oceanographic Act of 1962."

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMPACT: The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met Aug. 28, 1962, on H.R. 12205, to consent to the amendment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and to the participation of certain additional States in such compact in accordance with the terms of such amendment. Alaska, Hawaii, and Idaho will be eligible for membership.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session Sept. 18, 1962, and ordered reported favorably to the full committee S. 3431.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session Sept. 20, 1962, and ordered reported favorably S. 3431.

The House on Sept. 21, 1962, received the report (H. Rept. 2454) on S. 3431: Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

POTOMAC RIVER COMPACT (MD. & VA.) OF 1958: The Senate, Sept. 25, 1962, received a report (S. Rept. 2156) from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment on H. J. Res. 693, granting consent of the Congress to a compact entered into between the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia for the creation of the Potomac River Compact of 1958. Gives Maryland and Virginia permission to set up a Potomac River Fisheries Commission. It would regulate through three members from each State the taking of fish and shellfish from the Potomac River between the District of Columbia line and Chesapeake Bay. Research, regulation of fisheries, an oyster inspection fee and licensing would be within the power of the new commission. The compact succeeds an obsolete agreement of 1785, which has been disputed by the States.

The Senate Sept. 27, 1962, passed H.J. Res. 693.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: Quality and Price Stabilization (Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, on H.J. Res. 636, H.J. Res. 637, H.J. Res. 639, H.J. Res. 679, H.R. 10335, H.R. 10340, H.R. 10517, H.R. 1127, H.R. 11346, and H.R. 11778, joint resolutions and bills to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution, and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of pro-

ducers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes, June 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1962), 466 pp., printed. Contains reports of various Federal agencies; statements of various members of Congress and industry people, and statements and communications received from members of industry.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in executive session, Aug. 30, 1962, ordered favorably reported H.J. Res. 636 (amended), to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes.

The House on September 12, 1962, received the report (H. Rept. No. 2352) from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H. J. Res. 636.

H. Rept. 2352, **Quality Stabilization Act** (Sept. 12, 1962, Report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.J. Res. 636), 73 pp., printed. Committee reported joint resolution favorably, with amendments, and recommended passage. Contains explanation of the joint resolution, background information, need for legislation, reports from executive departments and agencies, changes in existing law, and economic consequences.

SALMON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA: The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met Sept. 11, 1962, on H.R. 11343 and identical bills, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a salmon and steelhead development program in California. Would authorize an anadromous fish development in California. This is based on joint recommendations of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game. Existing facilities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the California Department of Fish and Game would be utilized to the fullest extent.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Sept. 12, 1962, concluded hearings on H.R. 11343 and related bills.

On Sept. 18, 1962, the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the full committee, amended, H.R. 11343.

SALMON IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met Sept. 11, 1962, on H.R. 9547, to facilitate the application and operation of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes. Would prohibit the import of salmon products derived from fish caught by nationals of any country that permits fishing for salmon by gill nets on the high seas at times and places where occur large quantities of immature salmon of North American origin.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine

and Fisheries on Sept. 12, 1962, concluded hearings on H.R. 9547. Testimony was heard from Department of the Interior witnesses.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session on Sept. 18, 1962, and ordered reported favorably to the full committee, amended, H.R. 9547.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session, Sept. 27, 1962, and ordered favorably reported as amended H.R. 9547.

SPORT FISH RESEARCH: The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met Aug. 28, 1962, on H.R. 7826, 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.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in executive session, Sept. 5, 1962, ordered favorably reported S. 3019 (amended), to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland. Property affected is the site of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory at College Park, Maryland.

The Senate on Sept. 7, 1962, received from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs the report (S. Rept. No. 2020) on S. 3019 with amendments.

Senate Report No. 2020, Providing for the Conveyance of Certain Real Property of the United States to the State of Maryland (Sept. 7, 1962, Report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 3019), 4 pp., printed. The Committee reported favorably on the bill with amendments and recommended passage. Contains purpose, need, costs, and Departmental reports.

The Senate on Sept. 12, 1962, passed with amendment S. 3019.

TEXAS RESOURCES AND PROBLEMS: The Report of the U.S. Study Commission - Texas (H. Doc. 494, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), printed. Part I, The Commission Plan, 209 pp., illus.; Part II, Resources and Problems, 380 pp., illus.; Part III, The Eight Basins, 228 pp., illus.; and Part IV, Summary and Recommendations, 20 pp., illus. This report is the product of a cooperative river-basin planning effort conducted under the study commission form of organization. It is a final report (in compliance with Public Law 85-843), in three volumes, on a basic, comprehensive, and integrated plan of development of the land and water resources of the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins in the State of Texas. In Part I, Chapter 8 (Analysis of Water Problems) devotes a section to fish and wildlife, water pollution control and abatement, and the effect of water resource development on resources of marine bays. Part II, has a chapter on fish, wildlife, and recreation which covers fishery resources, fresh-water fish, and marine fish. Also included in Part II are short sec-

tions on propagation of fish and other aquatic life, shellfish culture, and problems in estuaries.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962: H. Res. 795 (Boggs) introduced in the House on Sept. 6, 1962, to authorize the printing of a document entitled "Free Trade, Tariff Legislation, and Common Markets for the Western Hemisphere" as a House document and to provide for the printing of additional copies; to the Committee on House Administration.

Senate Finance Committee reported favorably on H.R. 11970, to promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and security of the United States through international trade agreements and through adjustment assistance to domestic industry, agriculture, and labor. Committee approved these additional amendments: Permit President to increase duties or impose other import restrictions; trade adjustment allowances to be paid from Federal funds; permit President to impose import duties or other restrictions on products of countries with restrictions against U.S. agricultural products; on escape clause, redrafted to provide that injury need only result "in major part" of concessions granted and Tariff Commission also to consider inability of a firm to make a reasonable profit; Tariff Commission not required to make industrywide investigation if firm files a petition of adjustment assistance; permit President to negotiate with Great Britain and "Outer Seven" as well as Common Market to reduce tariffs to zero; give President authority to enter into orderly marketing agreements with foreign countries limiting the export of certain articles to the U.S. Another amendment would give the President discretionary authority to withdraw United States concessions from any one country which discriminates against another with resulting injury to the United States. Effort to continue "peril point" defeated; Tariff Commission would make studies of effect of proposed cuts, but would not have to designate a specific "peril point."

The Senate on Sept. 17, 1962, received the report (S. Rept. 2059) from the Committee on Finance on H.R. 11970.

S. Rept. 2059, Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Sept. 14, 1962, Report from the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 11970), 40 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill favorably with amendments and recommended passage of the bill. Contains the purposes of the bill which are: (1) to extend the authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements for 5 years from July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1967; (2) to authorize the President to proclaim modifications in or the continuance of existing duties or other import restrictions or such additional import restrictions as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out such trade agreements; and (3) to authorize adjustment assistance to industries, firms, and groups of workers who may be seriously injured or threatened with serious injury by increased imports resulting from concessions granted in trade agreements. It also contains committee amendments; principal features of the bill as reported; technical explanation of provisions amended; changes in existing law; and comments of Senator Carl T. Curtis.

The Senate on Sept. 18, 1962, worked on H.R. 11970. There were the following actions on amendments:

Adopted: Smathers amendment to language providing that payments of unemployment insurance to adversely-

affected workers shall be disregarded in certain instances where State agency is reimbursed therefor; Pell amendment to allow a special study by Tariff Commission regarding wages paid in foreign supply countries; Bartlett amendment regarding conservation of fishery resources; Bush amendment providing that Tariff Commission shall consider level reasonable profit in tariff adjustments; and Kerr amendment respecting filing with Tariff Commission of petitions for tariff adjustments.

The fishery amendment (Bartlett) states that at a conference on the conservation of international fishery resources the President shall seek to persuade countries whose domestic fishing practices or policies affect such resources, to engage in negotiations on the use or conservation of such resources. Amendment would permit President to increase the tariff rate on fishery products to a rate not more than 50 percent above the rate in effect on July 1, 1934, from any country which fails to engage in negotiations in good faith concerning conservation of fishery resources. This amendment was substituted for the original Bartlett amendment (withdrawn) which provided for the use of import quotas or embargoes for fishery products under certain conditions.

Rejected: By 38 yeas to 40 nays, Bush amendment to restrict the President's tariff-cutting powers by restoring to the bill the peril point provisions of existing law (Mansfield motion to table Dirksen motion to reconsider the vote rejecting this amendment was adopted by 40 yeas to 39 nays); by 13 yeas to 65 nays (motion to reconsider tabled). Curtis amendment to authorize the establishment of a legislative branch committee which, upon disapproval of any raising, lowering, or imposition of new tariff, may recommend congressional action for final decision thereon; by 23 yeas to 58 nays (motion to reconsider tabled), Curtis amendment to eliminate provision for financial assistance to firms and workers adversely affected by the legislation. Various other amendments were rejected also.

The Senate on Sept. 19, 1962, passed with amendments H.R. 11970. A technical corrective amendment by Senator Mansfield was adopted before the bill was passed. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for a conference with the House, and appointed the following conferees: Byrd (Va.), Kerr, Long (La.), Smathers, Williams (Del.), Carlson, and Curtis.

The House on Sept. 20, 1962, disagreed to Senate amendment to H.R. 11970. Agreed to a conference requested by the Senate. The following conferees were appointed: Mills, King (Calif.), Boggs, Keogh, Mason, Byrnes (Wisc.), and Baker.

The Committee on Conference, in executive session, Sept. 26, 1962, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 11970.

The House Committee on House Administration, Sept. 26, 1962, met in executive session and ordered reported favorably H. Res. 795, to authorize the printing of a document entitled "Free Trade, Tariff Legislation, and Common Markets for the Western Hemisphere."

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1962: The Senate Committee on Commerce on Aug. 24, 1962, continued hearings on S. 3242, to provide for the strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce resumed hearings Sept. 10-12, and again on Sept. 24-26, 1962, on S. 3242.

TUNA CONVENTION ACT OF 1950, AMENDMENTS: The Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs met Aug. 28, 1962, on S. 2568, to amend the act of Sept. 7, 1950, to extend the regulatory authority of the Federal and State agencies concerned under the terms of the Convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, and for other purposes. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was originally conceived as an investigatory body. But with recent development of new fishing techniques and gear, namely purse seining with nylon nets and power blocks, the productivity of the U. S. tuna fleet has increased rapidly, particularly as regards yellowfin tuna, and certain conservation regulations are needed. Would provide for the issuance and enforcement of Federal regulations to carry out recommendations of the Commission for the conservation of tuna (especially yellowfin) resources in the eastern Pacific.

The House on Sept. 18, 1962, received the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs (H. Rept. 2409) on S. 2568 (amended). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 2409, Conservation of Tropical Tuna (Sept. 18, 1962, report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 2568), 24 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill favorably with amendments and recommended passage. Contains the purpose and need for the bill; generally it will provide the necessary authority to the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations for controlling the amount of tuna, tuna-like and tuna-bait fish caught in the area, to provide for the imposition of embargoes on tuna caught in violation of the regulations, and to provide various penalties for acts in violation of the regulations; committee action; detailed discussion of the bill; changes in existing law made by the bill; and appendix.

