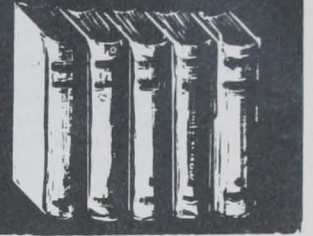




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

HEARING EXAMINER DESIGNATED FOR PUBLIC HEARING ON STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR FISH FLOUR:

A public hearing on a definition and standard of identity for fish flour or fish protein concentrate was announced by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register of April 28, 1962. The notice of the hearing stated an examiner was to be designated later to conduct the hearing: Horace H. Robbins, a qualified hearing examiner, employed in the Social Security Administration under the supervision of the Director and Chairman of the Appeals Council, has been designated to conduct the hearing. Designation of the examiner was reported in the Federal Register of May 24, 1962, by the Food and Drug Administration.

* * * * *

PUBLIC HEARING POSTPONED ON STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR FISH FLOUR:

Postponement of the public hearing on a definition and standard of identity for fish flour or fish protein concentrate was announced by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register of June 9, 1962.

In response to requests from Senator Douglas, Harold Putnam on behalf of Vio Bin Corporation, and Vincent A. Kleinfeld on behalf of Gulf Menhaden Company, the Agency on June 6 gave notice that the prehearing conference scheduled for June 12, 1962, and the hearing scheduled for June 18, 1962, would not be held until further notice. This was without prejudice to the objectors' requesting that the hearing be rescheduled at a later date. The purpose of the postponement is so that certain studies of the product may be completed.

The hearing was to cover points in a regulation published last January 25 which would have required that fish flour be made from edible, cleaned fish after discarding the heads, tails, fins, viscera and intestinal contents. The January 25 order has been stayed.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

NEW FEES FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICES:

New fees and charges for fishery products inspection services of the U. S. Department of the Interior went into effect on June 1, 1962. Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations is changed by amendment, addition, and deletion of sections that specifically apply to fees and charges for fishery inspection services. The new fees and regulations were published in the May 19 Federal Register. The purpose of the changes is to achieve a higher degree of uniformity in the assessment of fees and the method of charging for services rendered. The changes are necessary to offset the normal costs to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for rendering the voluntary inspection service on fishery products.

This is the first official proposed change in the rate of inspection fees since the Bureau assumed responsibility for the conduct of the inspection service from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in July 1958. The proposed changes in the rates are a reflection of the increased operating costs to the Bureau in maintaining the program on a sound and self-supporting basis as required under the authority by which this program is conducted. All future proposed changes in rates necessitated by Federal pay acts and increased operating costs will be announced in the Federal Register.

For continuous inspections, the new fee for regular time will be \$4.20 per hour; for over-time \$5.00 per hour. Also included is a schedule of lot inspection fees for officially and unofficially drawn samples.

Interested persons had until April 6, 1962, to submit written comments, suggestions, or

objections on the changes. Two comments were received and considered, and the proposed amendments as published in the March 6, 1962, Federal Register were adopted without change. The new regulations as they appeared in the May 19, 1962, Federal Register follow:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter II—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER C—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 260—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Fees and Charges

On page 2156 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 6, 1962, there was published a notice and text of proposed amendments to part 260 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of these changes is to achieve a higher degree of uniformity in the assessment of fees and the method of charging for inspection services rendered under the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742e(a)). The amounts are deemed to be necessary to offset the normal costs to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for rendering such inspection service.

Interested persons were given until April 6, 1962, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed changes. Two comments were received and considered and the proposed amendments are hereby adopted without change and are set forth below. These amendments shall become effective June 1, 1962.

Dated: May 14, 1962.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

1. Section 260.69 is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.69 Payment of fees and charges.

Fees and charges for any inspection service shall be paid by the interested party making the application for such service, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the regulations in this part, and, if so required by the person in charge of the office of inspection serving the area where the services are to be performed, an advance of funds prior to rendering inspection service in an amount suitable to the Secretary, or a surety bond suitable to the Secretary, may be required as a guarantee of payment for the services rendered. All fees and charges for any inspection service, performed pursuant to the regulations in this part, shall be paid by check, draft, or money order made payable to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Such check, draft, or money order shall be remitted to the appropriate Regional or Area office serving the geographical area in which the services are performed,

within ten (10) days from the date of billing, unless otherwise specified in a contract between the applicant and the Secretary, in which latter event the contract provisions shall apply.

2. Section 260.70 is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.70 Schedule of fees.

(a) Unless otherwise provided in a written agreement between the applicant and the Secretary, the fees to be charged and collected for any inspection service performed under the regulations in this part at the request of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of §§ 260.70 to 260.79.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in the regulations in this part, the fees to be charged and collected for any inspection service performed under the regulations in this part shall be based on the applicable rates specified in this section for the type of service performed.

(1) Continuous inspection.

	Per hour
Regular time.....	\$4.20
Overtime.....	5.00

Applicants shall be charged at an hourly rate of \$4.20 per hour for regular time and \$5 per hour for overtime in excess of 40 hours per week for services performed by inspectors assigned to plants operating under continuous inspection. Applicants shall be billed monthly at a minimum charge of 8 hours per working day plus overtime, when appropriate, for each inspector. A minimum yearly charge of 260 days will be made for each inspector permanently assigned to each plant.

(2) Lot inspection—officially and unofficially drawn samples.

For lot inspection services performed between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5 p.m. of any regular workday—\$6 per hour.

For lot inspection services performed between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. of any regular workday—\$9 per hour.

For lot inspection services performed on Saturday, Sunday, and National legal holidays—\$9 per hour.

The minimum fee to be charged and collected for inspection of any lot of product shall be \$3.

(c) Fees to be charged and collected for lot inspection services furnished on an hourly basis shall be based on the actual time required to render such service including, but not limited to, the travel, sampling, and waiting time required of the inspector, or inspectors, in connection therewith, at the rate of \$6 per hour for each inspector, except as provided in paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

3. Section 260.71 is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.71 Inspection services performed on a resident basis.

Fees to be charged and collected for any inspection service, other than appeal inspection, on a resident basis shall be those provided in § 260.70 and shall include such items as listed in this section as are applicable. The fees to be charged for appeal inspections shall be as provided in § 260.74.

(a) A charge for per diem and travel costs incurred by any inspector whose services are required for relief purposes when the regular inspector is on annual, sick, or military leave: *Provided*, That, with regard to military leave, charges for per diem and travel costs incurred by a relief inspector shall not exceed 15 days per calendar year.

(b) A charge to cover the actual cost to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the travel (including the cost of movement of household goods and dependents), and per diem with respect to each inspector who is transferred (other than for the convenience of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries), from an official station to the designated plant.

(c) A charge of \$6 per hour plus actual costs to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for per diem and travel costs incurred in rendering services not specifically covered in this section; such as, but not limited to, initial plant surveys.

4. Section 260.72 is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.72 Fees for inspection service performed under cooperative agreement.

The fees to be charged and collected for any inspection or similar service performed under cooperative agreement shall be those provided for by such agreement.

5. Section 260.73 is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.73 Disposition of fees for inspections made under cooperative agreement.

Fees for inspection under a cooperative agreement with any State or person shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms of such agreement. Such portion of the fees collected under a cooperative agreement as may be due the United States shall be remitted in accordance with § 260.69.

§ 260.75 [Deletion]

6. Section 260.75 is deleted.

7. Section 260.76 is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.76 Charges based on hourly rate not otherwise provided for in this part.

When the appropriate Regional or Area Director determines that any inspection or related service rendered is such that charges based upon the foregoing sections are clearly inapplicable, charges may be based on the time consumed by the inspector in performance of such inspection service at the rate of \$6 per hour.

8. Section 260.81 is added:

§ 260.81 Readjustment and increase in hourly rates of fees.

The hourly rates of fees to be charged for inspection services will be subject to review and reevaluation for possible readjustment not less than every 3 years: *Provided*, That, the hourly rates of fees to be charged for inspection services will be immediately reevaluated as to need for readjustment with each Federal pay act increase.

* * * * *

PROCESSOR ACCOUNTABLE FOR REMOVAL OF USDI SHIELDS FROM MISLABELED FISHERY PRODUCTS PACKAGES:

The Department of the Interior has announced a change in the regulations for United States standards for grades of processed fishery products by adding a new provision which requires accountability by the processor for the removal or stripping of official United States Department of the Interior (USDI) shields from packages of mislabeled fishery products. The change was published in the Federal Register of June 9, 1962.

The proposed change was first published in the February 24, 1962, Federal Register, and interested parties had until March 24, 1962, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections. One comment was received and considered. Accordingly, a minor change has been adopted to clarify that part relating to the removal of labels bearing inspection marks.

The new procedure for removal of labels bearing inspection marks as published in the June 9 Federal Register follows:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter II—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER G—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 260—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

Approved Identification

On page 1771 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 24, 1962, there was published a notice and text of a proposed amendment to part 260 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, by the addition of a new paragraph (e) to § 260.86.

The purpose of the addition of the new provision is to require accountability by the processor for the removal or stripping of official United States Department of the Interior (USDI) shields

from packages of mislabeled fishery products.

Interested persons were given until March 24, 1962, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections to the proposed amendment. One comment was received and considered. Accordingly, a minor change has been adopted to further clarify § 260.86(e) relating to the removal of labels bearing inspection marks.

The proposed amendment is hereby adopted with the minor change and is set forth below. This amendment shall become effective 30 days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: June 5, 1962.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

§ 260.86 Approved identification.

(e) *Removal of labels bearing inspection marks.* At the time a lot of fishery products is found to be mislabeled and the labels on the packages are not removed within ten (10) consecutive calendar days, the following procedure shall be applicable:

(1) The processor, under the supervision of the inspector, shall clearly and conspicuously mark all master cases in the lot by means of a "Rejected by USDI Inspector" stamp provided by the Department.

(2) The processor shall be held accountable to the Department for all mislabeled products until the products are properly labeled.

(3) Clearance for the release of the relabeled products shall be obtained by the processor from the inspector.



Department of State

TRADE AGREEMENT CONCESSIONS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1962:

Appropriate international action was taken to bring into effect on July 1, 1962, United States schedules of tariff concessions resulting from recently completed negotiations with the European Economic Community and a number of individual countries, the Department of State announced.

Pursuant to the provisions of trade agreements legislation most of the concessions will become effective in 2 or 3 stages and in such cases the rate that became effective on July 1 was that provided for during the first stage.

Information was received to the effect that the concessions negotiated with the United States by Peru and Portugal were already in effect, and that those negotiated by Denmark, New Zealand, and Sweden would be put

into effect on July 1, 1962. It was understood that some other parties to these agreements would also put their concessions into effect on July 1 or shortly thereafter, and that the others will probably be put into effect some time during the fall of 1962 or by the beginning of 1963. Under all the agreements the United States has the right to withdraw its concessions in the event of unreasonable delay by the other parties to the agreements.

An analysis of the concessions exchanged in these interim bilateral agreements, except that with Haiti under which the United States would reduce the duty on vertivert oil from 5 percent to 3 percent ad valorem, was released by the Department of State on March 7, 1962 (State Department publication 7349 and supplement). All of the agreements except those with Haiti and Japan were proclaimed by Proclamation 3468 of April 30, 1962. As was indicated in the White House press release accompanying that Proclamation, it was anticipated that a supplementary Proclamation relating to agreements not included in the April 30 Proclamation would be issued. Moreover, the Proclamation of April 30, 1962, provides that the President shall formally notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the effective dates of the concessions in the United States schedules to these agreements.

The April 30 Proclamation also proclaimed compensatory agreements with the Benelux countries, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom, and provided that the tariff concessions in the United States schedules to those agreements would become effective July 1, 1962, unless the President notified the Secretary of the Treasury of an earlier date.



White House

PRESIDENT PUTS INTO EFFECT RESULTS OF 1960-61 GATT NEGOTIATIONS:

A proclamation giving effect to the United States tariff concessions and other results from the 1960-61 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations was issued by the President on April 30, 1962. The proclamation was published in the May 3, 1962, Federal Register. The results of the GATT negotiations were originally announced on March 7, 1962.

The concessions resulted from reciprocal negotiations with the European Economic Community, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, and from compensatory negotiations with the Benelux countries, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

The reciprocal agreements provide that the concessions in the United States schedules will take effect 30 days after the United States formally notifies the countries with which they were negotiated, and under the proclamation, the effective date will be published in the Federal Register.

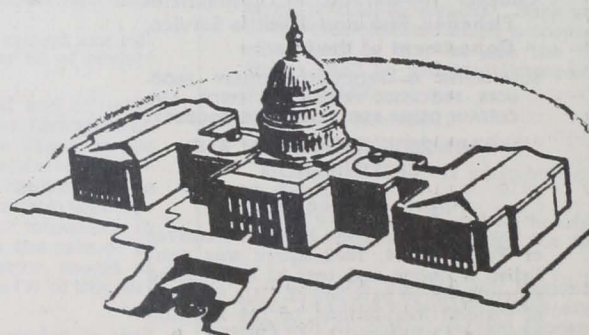
According to the proclamation, it is expected that the concessions in the agreements will become effective on July 1. It is also expected that another proclamation will be issued in order to make effective on the same date concessions in agreements with certain other countries. The compensatory concessions will become effective on July 1, 1962, unless the President decides on an earlier date. It is reported that in accordance with trade agreement legislation, most of the reductions in United States import duties will be made in two stages, the second stage becoming effective after the first stage has been in effect for one year.



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: S. 2440 (Long) introduced in the Senate on August 18, 1961, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Companion bills H.R. 10049 (Aspinal) and H.R. 10062 (O'Brien) were introduced in the House on February 5, 1962; both referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Bills would make available to American Samoa the technical assistance, as needed, of the various Federal departments and agencies and to extend to American Samoa several Federal assistance programs presently available in other parts of the United States and its territories.

The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on March 28, 1962, reported with amendment (H. Rept. No. 1536) H.R. 10062. The House on April 2, 1962, considered and passed, under suspension of the rules, H.R. 10062 amended.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on May 9, 1962, reported (S. Rept. 1478) favorably on H.R. 10062 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and recommended that the bill, as amended, do pass. The bill as amended would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to request Federal 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. A limitation of an aggregate of \$150,000 in any one fiscal year is provided. Section 2 of the bill extends to American Samoa the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, as amended. That act authorizes the annual appropriation of specified sums of money for vocational education in five specified fields (agriculture, home economics, trades and industry, distributive occupations, and fishing trades). The money is apportioned among the various States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and Guam. The funds must be matched 100 percent.

The Senate on May 17, 1962, passed, with amendment, H.R. 10062. Bill sent back to the House for concurrence on Senate amendment.

EXEMPT TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS: The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce began hearings June 26, 1962, on H.R. 11583, to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers, and for other purposes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings June 27-29, 1962, on S. 3243, a companion bill to H.R. 11583.

FISHERIES PROGRAM: Senator Benjamin Smith of Massachusetts (Congressional Record, May 24, 1962, pp. 8496-8505) presented to the Senate on May 24 a program for the Nation's fisheries. In his statement to the Senate, the Massachusetts Senator pointed out the depressed condition of the domestic fishing industry, the catch of fish by the leading nations of the world, how the fisheries of other nations have progressed fur-

ther than in the United States, and the government aid to the fisheries of other nations. The statement continues, in part: The American fisheries are important to the economic development of the country, but there is a desperate need for modernization which cannot take place without Federal aid. The Soviets with their new and modern fishing fleet have recently placed ahead of the United States in world fishery production. The basic problem pervading every part of our fisheries is backwardness of technology, which is most prevalent in the following areas: (1) finding and harvesting the fish; (2) control of quality; (3) marketing; and (4) processing. The Senator states: "I think Congress should pass a program that will help save the industry from further decline and enable it to compete with modern producers. In addition, the Government should take steps to make our fisheries an effective weapon in our battle against hunger in the underdeveloped nations of the world..." Senator Smith proposes the following 7-point program: (1) Overhaul of the Vessel Subsidy Act to allow greater Government participation in subsidies to boatowners and to make a great segment of the fishing industry eligible for assistance; (2) We should provide Federal loans to fish processors to help them modernize their plants; (3) We should expand research into the finding, catching, processing, and marketing of fish by enlarging present research programs, and providing new equipment for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; (4) We should strengthen state commercial fisheries programs by a system of Federal matching grants; (5) We should construct a modern stern-chute factory-trawler for processing fish at sea; (6) We should obtain approval of fish protein for domestic consumption by the Food and Drug Administration; and (7) We should construct a pilot plant for manufacture of fish protein on land and sea, aboard ships. Senators Talmadge, Saltonstall, Young, Morse, Long, Robertson, Holland, Douglas, and Pell also commented on the nation's fisheries and supported Senator Smith's statement.

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE: On June 23, 1962, Senator Douglas was given unanimous consent to have printed in the Congressional Record (June 23, 1962, pp. 10648-10649) the correspondence between his office, the Department of the Interior, and the Food and Drug Administration on the subject of postponing the June 18 public hearings on fish protein concentrate. The Senator stated "I am very anxious that this product's merits be thoroughly explored before the American public, and I look forward to reading the final report from the National Academy of Sciences on the quality of the product..."

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FY 1963: The Senate on May 17, 1962, passed over H.R. 10802, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two bureaus--Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The Senate, June 12, 1962, passed, with amendments, H.R. 10802. The amended bill has major increases of \$811,500 for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and \$4,811,800 for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for a conference with the House, and appointed as conferees Senators Hayden, Russell, McClellan, Byrd (West Virginia), Bible, Mundt, Young (North Dakota), and Dworshak.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: The Senate Committee on Commerce, in executive session, on May 21, 1962, ordered favorably reported S. 367,

providing medical care for persons engaged on board vessels, amended.

The Senate on June 5, 1962, received the report (S. Rept. No. 1541) from the Committee on Commerce on S. 367 with amendments.

S. Rept. 1541, Medical Care--Fishing Boat Owners (June 5, 1962, Report of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 367), 16 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably, with amendments, and recommended passage. Contains purpose of the bill, legislative history, cost, committee amendment, and agencies' comments. The purpose of the committee amendment is to include the owner-operators of fishing boats (which are registered, licensed, or enrolled under the laws of the United States) as recipients of Public Health Service hospital and medical care. Also made eligible for such care by the committee amendment would be persons employed or self-employed as fishermen on board commercial fishing vessels, even in cases where their employment may not be directly related to the care, preservation, and navigation of the vessel. It would restore to self-employed U. S. fishermen eligibility for medical care in hospitals, out-patient clinics, and other medical facilities of the Public Health Service in the event of illness or injury incurred while engaged in their occupation. The amendment, however, would exclude passengers, guests, or others on board vessels who are not regular members of the crew. The amendment is based on the suggestions offered at the committee hearings by witnesses from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of the Interior, and by other witnesses.

The Senate, on June 8, 1962, passed S. 367 as amended. The House on June 11, 1962, received the bill passed by the Senate, and referred it to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM: The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate Committee on Public Works held hearings on June 15, 1962, on H.R. 8181, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in the District of Columbia.

NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES: Congressman Clem Miller of California had printed in the Appendix (p. A3786) of the May 22, 1962, Congressional Record, an article titled "Asleep in the Deep" which describes the failing New England commercial fishing industry.

OYSTER BROOD STOCK PURCHASES: The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce met on June 25, 1962, on H.R. 7336, to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains and for other purposes.

PACIFIC FISHERIES: Congressman Miller, of California, had printed in the Appendix (p. A3791) of the May 22, 1962, Congressional Record, a comprehensive plan for Pacific Coast fisheries submitted to Congress by the Alaska Fishermen's Union. In part, the statement points out: "... To accomplish basic necessities of the American fishing fleet and a more balanced position in our economic structure for U. S. fishermen, requires consideration first of the need to stabilize fair-trade practices in the sale and marketing of their products. It follows that our U. S. marketing and processing industry will likewise become stable in their

trade, with conditions improved for the fishermen who supply them with products of the sea... "

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMPACT: S. 3431 (Bartlett and others) introduced in the Senate on June 18, 1962, 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; referred to the Committee on Commerce. The change consists of an addition to the existing compact which provides, in part: "The States of Alaska or Hawaii, or any State having rivers or streams tributary to the Pacific Ocean may become a contracting State by enactment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact." Upon congressional ratification of the compact, Alaska, Hawaii, and Idaho will be eligible for membership. California, Oregon, and Washington are now members of the compact and of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission created by the compact. A companion bill, H.R. 12205 (Rivers), was introduced in the House on June 19, 1962; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ACT: The House on June 5 and the Senate on June 6, 1962, received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the operations of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act, for the fiscal year 1960; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION: Create a Commission on Science and Technology (Hearing before the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, Part I), 101 pp., printed. Contains hearing held May 10, 1962, on S. 2771 to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; excerpts from various scientific magazines; and testimony given by Congressmen and industry personnel.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OFFICE: On June 8, 1962, by order of the President, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 went into effect (published in the Federal Register, June 8, 1962). It establishes the Office of Science and Technology as a new unit within the Executive Office of the President; places at its head a Director appointed by the President and by the advice and consent of the Senate and provides for a Deputy Director similarly appointed; and transfers to the Director certain functions of the National Science Foundation. The principal function of the new Office is to coordinate and evaluate the research and development programs of the various Federal Government agencies in order to eliminate duplication. The Director of the new Office will be conferred certain functions now performed by the National Science Foundation in order to enable the Director to assist and advise the President in achieving coordinated Federal policies of the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences and the authority to evaluate scientific research programs undertaken by agencies of the Federal Government. Also, the plan provides for certain reorganizations with the Foundation to strengthen the position of Director in that agency.

SHELLFISH PROCESSING EXEMPTION FROM MINIMUM WAGE: Exemption to Shellfish Industry Under Fair Labor Standards Act (Hearings before a Special Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session on H.R. 8927 and H.R. 8932), 57 pp., printed. Contains the hearing held February 16, 1962 on H.R.

8927 and H.R. 8932, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to continue in effect the exemptions for shellfish processing as contained in such act prior to the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961. Statements and letters were presented by Federal officials and industry.

TARIFF CLASSIFICATION RESTATEMENT IN TARIFF ACT OF 1930: The President on May 24, 1962, signed H.R. 10607, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions, and for other purposes (P. L. 87-456). It will accomplish the following: (1) Establish schedules of tariff classification which will be logical in arrangement and terminology and adapted to the changes which have occurred since 1930 in the character of importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold. (2) Eliminate anomalies and illogical results in the classification articles. (3) Simplify the determination and application of tariff classifications.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962: Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), printed in 6 parts, Part I, 670 pp.; Part II, 766 pp.; Part III, 774 pp.; Part IV, 742 pp.; Part V, 774 pp.; and Part VI, 730 pp. Contains hearings held March 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, April 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11, 1962, on H.R. 9900, 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, and for other purposes; H. Doc. No. 314, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, a message from the President of the United States; a section-by-section analysis as prepared by the executive branch; and testimony given by Congressmen, personnel of various Federal and State agencies and industry people.

H.R. 11970 (Mills), introduced in the House on June 4, 1962, 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, and for other purposes. Introduced as directed by the House Committee on Ways and Means as a clean bill in lieu of H.R. 9900. The Committee met in executive session on June 4, 1962, and ordered H.R. 11970 reported favorably to the House. New bill grants the President nearly all of the tariff-making authority in the original bill, H.R. 9900. Period covered is June 30, 1962-July 1, 1967. New bill would permit tariff reduction on canned foods and foods of agricultural origin to zero and the reduction of tariffs on all types of fishery products (including canned) by as much as 50 percent. In place of the so-called "peril point," new pre-negotiation safeguards would be established for determining the products on which U. S. tariffs should be reduced. Also, the "escape clause" provision of existing law, under which tariff protection may be sought by those suffering injury from imports, would be repealed. In its place would be created a new program of adjustment assistance to industries, firms, and workers injured by imports as a result of tariff concessions. In helping firms and workers adjust to import competition, tariff relief would be authorized on a temporary basis as one form of assistance. Bill would require President to take all steps in his power to end unjustifiable foreign import restrictions, such as variable import fees, which impair the value of

tariff commitments made to the United States. In reciprocal negotiations, the bill would authorize the President to reduce tariff rates existing on July 1, 1962, by as much as 50 percent, and to eliminate all tariffs of no more than 5 percent ad valorem or its equivalent. It would seem that fishery products would fall under either of these provisions. Other provisions for tariff reduction are also included. These refer to negotiations with the Common Market on agricultural products and on tropical agricultural and forestry products. Tariff reductions would be made effective in five equal annual stages, except for reductions and eliminations of duties on tropical products.

The House on June 12, 1962, received the report (H. Rpt. 1818) from the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 11970, with amendment. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1818, Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Report of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 11970), 107 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill favorably and recommends passage with amendments. The purposes of the bill are: (1) To extend the authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements from July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1967; (2) To authorize the President to proclaim, subject to certain conditions and limitations, such modification or continuance of any existing duty or other import restriction, such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional import restrictions as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out any such trade agreement; and (3) To authorize, in appropriate circumstances, adjustment assistance to industries, firms, and workers who may be seriously injured, or threatened with serious injury, by increased imports resulting from trade agreement concessions. The report also contains a general statement; principal features of the bill; reasons for the bill; general description of the bill; technical explanation of the bill; and various statements of Congressmen.

H.R. 12300 (Dent) and H.R. 12302 (Lennon) introduced in the House on June 26, 1962; both referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Rules on June 26, 1962, introduced H. Res. 712 for consideration of H.R. 11970. The Committee on the same day reported (H. Rept. No. 1924) on H. Res. 712, for consideration of H.R. 11970, a bill 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, and for other purposes; without amendment. The resolution provides that all points of order against H.R. 11970 are waived; after general debate, confined to the bill and not to exceed 8 hours, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment; amendments can be offered only by direction of Committee on Ways and Means and are not subject to amendment; and only one motion to recommend will be allowed.

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1962: The Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings June 27-29, 1962, on S. 3242, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce began hearings June 26, 1962, on H.R. 11584, a companion bill to S. 3242.

TUNA CONVENTION ACT: The Senate Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Committee on Commerce concluded hearings on May 24, 1962, on S. 2568, 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. Testimony was given by various agencies and industry personnel.

VESSEL COLLISION LIABILITY: The Senate Committee on Commerce met in executive session on May 23, 1962, and ordered reported S. 2313, to unify apportionment of liability in cases of collision between vessels, and related casualties, with amendment. Establishes provisions under which compensation for damages shall be settled after a collision between vessels, in whatever waters the collision takes place.

The Senate on June 15, 1962, received report (S. Rept. 1603) from the Committee on Commerce on S. 2313 with amendments.

Liability in Collisions Between Vessels (Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session on S. 2313 to unify apportionment of liability in cases of collision between vessels and related casualties and S. 2314 to limit the liability of shipowners, and for other purposes, March 1 and 2, 1962), 270 pp., printed. Contains statements given at the hearings by Congressmen, Federal officials, and industry people; and the reports from Federal agencies.

VESSEL OWNERS LIABILITY: H.R. 14840 (Ashley) introduced in the House on May 22, 1962, to limit the liability of shipowners, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to other bills previously introduced.

On May 23, 1962, the Senate Committee on Commerce, in executive session, ordered reported with amendment S. 2314, to limit the liability of shipowners, and for other purposes. The owner of a vessel may limit his liability, and the liability of his vessel, with respect to claims arising from any of several occur-

rences, unless the occurrence giving rise to the claim resulted from actual fault or privity of the owner. Would include all seagoing vessels and all vessels used on lakes or rivers or in inland navigation, including pleasure yachts, tugs, towboats, towing vessels, tank vessels, fishing vessels, or their tenders, canal boats, scows, car floats, barges, lighters, and all non-descript self-propelled and nonself-propelled vessels.

The Committee on Commerce reported (S. Rept. 1602) on June 15, 1962, to the Senate S. 2314.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: H.R. 11994 (Blatnik) introduced in the House on June 5, 1962, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by creating a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 12222 (Giaino) introduced in House June 20, 1962, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by creating a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Public Works. Identical to H.R. 11994 introduced in the House on June 5, 1962.

WATER RESOURCES: Policies, Standards, and Procedures in the Formulation, Evaluation, and Review of Plans for Use and Development of Water and Related Land Resources (Prepared under the direction of the President's Water Resources Council, together with a statement by Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico), Senate Doc. 97, 15 pp., printed under the authority of S. Res. 342, May 29, 1962. It contains the agreement between the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Secretary of the Interior, which establishes the Executive policies, standards, and procedures for uniform application in the formulation, evaluation, and review of comprehensive river basin plans and individual project plans for use and development of water and related land resources. The six main points in the agreement are: (1) purpose and scope, (2) objectives of planning, (3) planning policies and procedures, (4) review of comprehensive plans and project proposals, (5) standards for formulation and evaluation of plans, and (6) relation to cost allocation, reimbursement and cost-sharing policies, standards, and procedures.



TRANSPLANTED GULF OF CALIFORNIA FISH IN SALTON SEA NOW ABUNDANT

Salton Sea in 1961 was reported having an abundant stock of sargo, a perch-like ocean fish transplanted from the Gulf of California by the California Department of Fish and Game. Gill-net samples early in 1961 showed that sargo averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ pound but going to 2 pounds were abundant in all areas of the Sea. And every one of the millions of sargo in Salton Sea now is a descendant of a total of only 65 transplanted there in 1951. (Outdoor California, April 1961.)