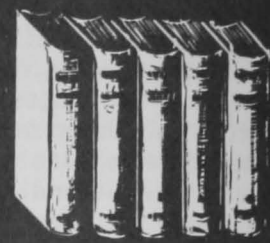




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Agriculture

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

FISH FARMERS AND OYSTER PLANTERS NOW ELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN LOANS:

Federal Agricultural Credit Regulations have been revised to include operating and emergency loans for fish farmers and emergency loans for oyster planters.

Revisions to Title 6--Agricultural Credit--Code of Federal Regulations were published by the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) in the Federal Register, January 1, 1963. The new regulations affecting fish farmers and oyster planters appear in Parts 331 and 332. The new regulations (signed December 19, 1962) are part of extensive revisions to Subchapter C--Loans Primarily for Production Purposes--Chapter III, Title 6, CFR.

The revised regulations affecting fish farmers are the result of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-703). The Act in Section 343 provides, "As used in this title (1) the term 'farmers' shall be deemed to include persons who are engaged in or who, with assistance afforded under this title, intend to engage in fish farming, and (2) the term 'farming' shall be deemed to include fish farming." Those affecting oyster planters are the result of P.L. 87-832 which extends to them the same benefits for production disaster loans as provided for farmers and stockmen.



Civil Aeronautics Board

NEED FOR UNIFORM BILL OF LADING FOR AIR CARGO SHIPMENTS STUDIED:

Shippers are invited to submit their views to the Civil Aeronautics Board (C. A. B.) on the need for a uniform bill of lading



for air cargo shipments. The C. A. B. is considering proposing legislation which would require the air carriers to issue such a document. At present, the air carriers are free to set their own terms for handling freight



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

GRANT APPROVED TO ESTABLISH MARINE RESEARCH CENTER IN OREGON:

A marine sciences research center at Yaquina Bay near Newport, Oreg., will be established as a result of a \$959,590 public facilities grant from the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The grant will enable the Oregon State Board of Education, Corvallis, Oreg., to build a marine research center which will include a causeway and dock facilities for vessels. The Board of Education will lease the facilities to the Oregon State University which will staff and operate the center.

In addition to the Federal funds, the University will furnish \$245,000 to equip the research center for a total project cost of \$1,204,590. The University will also provide about \$650,000 annually for operating expenses from research grants and State funds.

The new research center will provide important and varied economic benefits. A total of 110 new jobs, including professional and technical positions at the center, will be created as a direct result of the work involved in the project. It is also estimated that 210 indirect jobs will be created in allied trades and services directly associated with the center. The training of scientists, engineers, and industrial personnel at the center will aid the development of marine-oriented industries in the West Coast States. In addition, the center's marine life displays are expected to attract many tourists. A similar research center--the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif. -- attracts 250,000 visitors each year.

The Community Facilities Administration of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency investigated the project and made recommendations which led to ARA's approval. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Department of the Navy, all reviewed the project and made favorable recommendations.

Yaquina Bay is located in Lincoln County, Oreg., which was designated as eligible to participate in the Area Redevelopment program because of long-term and heavy unemployment. Lincoln County was also declared eligible because of its previous participation in the Rural Areas Development program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

STUDY OF STATE AND LOCAL FOOD LAWS:

A study of state and local food and drug laws and their administration as recommended by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, was approved on January 18, 1963, by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The study was first suggested by the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. It is made possible by a sum of \$300,000 included in the Department's current appropriation for that purpose.

The study was strongly supported by the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Food and Drug Administration, which submitted its report last October. It will be made by a qualified nonprofit organization, such as a foundation or university under a contract with the Department.

"This survey will cover State and local activities with respect to foods, drugs, therapeutic devices, cosmetics, and hazardous substances used in the home," the Secretary said. "It should bring to light any needed improvement in laws, organization, and support for Federal-State coordination. The organization conducting the study will be requested to include in its report specific proposals for bringing about the improvements they recommend."

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1962 p. 87.



Department of the Interior

SUPPORTS PROPOSAL TO OPEN EASTERN BERING SEA HALIBUT FISHERY TO JAPANESE FISHERMEN:

The Secretary of the Interior has strongly reaffirmed his belief in the principle of abstention by supporting recent action of the American Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission which would open the eastern Bering Sea to halibut fishing by Japan.

In a letter to Alaska's Governor, the Secretary said the American Section's action merited support because it will protect the vital interests of United States fishermen and

will preserve the integrity of the basic principle of "abstention"--a treaty arrangement under which member countries agree to refrain from catching certain fish in specified areas. (The text of the Secretary's letter is reproduced on p. 88.)

The Secretary's letter pointed out that under the American Section's recommendation only the eastern Bering Sea would be opened to Japanese halibut fishing. Only about 10 percent of the halibut fishery is located in that area. The remaining 90 percent of the fishery, located in the eastern North Pacific Ocean, remains completely protected for United States and Canadian fishermen under the abstention principle.

Under the 1952 North Pacific Treaty, the Secretary explained, Japan agreed temporarily to refrain from fishing for halibut in the Bering Sea. If scientific evidence later showed that the United States and Canada were taking all the halibut the resource could sustain, Japan would continue to abstain from fishing for halibut in Bering Sea waters.

The Secretary in his letter stated that the International Commission simply did not have the necessary scientific evidence to support the conclusion that the halibut fishery in the Bering Sea is now being fully utilized.

If the United States and Canadian Commissioners were to insist upon Japanese abstention from halibut fishing in the Bering Sea--based upon inadequate scientific evidence--the very principle of abstention might be placed in jeopardy, the Secretary said. If that happened it could have grave effects on the United States fishing industry in the future, he added.

"It is our objective to see that the (treaty) situation continues to be favorable to the American fishermen, and we see continuation of the Convention as a means to that end," the Secretary said.

The Secretary noted that at the Commission's February meeting in Tokyo, that the conservation measures for the eastern Bering Sea were to be thoroughly reviewed. "I am hopeful that the resultant agreement will still allow a continued expansion of the United States fishery in this area," the Secretary said.

The halibut catch by United States and Canadian fishermen in the Bering Sea has

increased from some 267,000 pounds in 1956 to more than 7 million pounds in 1962. There is evidence that new concentrations of halibut have been found recently as the fleet has expanded, the Secretary said.

He also noted that the Commissioners were assisted in their discussions on this matter by high-level industry and government representatives in their deliberations on the halibut question.

Dear Governor Egan:

President Kennedy has requested that I supply a further answer to your letter of December 21 in which you support your criticism of recent action on the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission with detailed quotations and facts. I have looked into this matter in some detail. I find the problem both complicated and serious.

It is true that, if the President approves the recommendation which the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission made at its 1962 annual meeting, the Japanese may develop a halibut fishery in competition with our own fishery in the eastern Bering Sea. We have no idea yet of the kind or size of this fishery.

As you know, there will be a meeting of the Commission in Tokyo this coming February, and at that time the conservation measures for the eastern Bering Sea halibut will be thoroughly reviewed. The primary purpose of this meeting will be to develop a conservation program which will assure the maximum productivity of the halibut resources of the eastern Bering Sea in view of the expected entry of the Japanese into this fishery. At the same time I am hopeful that the resultant agreement will still allow a continued expansion of the United States fishery in this area.

On reviewing the action of the North Pacific Commission, I do not find that this decision was arrived at in either a hasty or a haphazard fashion. It is perfectly obvious from the record that the U.S. and Canadian Governments have requested the Halibut Commission over the past 6 or 7 years to prepare for presentation to the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission scientific evidence regarding the extent of the utilization of the halibut stocks of the eastern Bering Sea. It is also evident that there has been close cooperation between scientists of the Halibut Commission and scientists of the Governments of Canada and the United States.

Recently the Halibut Commission prepared a draft report of their investigations in the Bering Sea. This document, which has been studied thoroughly by the scientists of both Governments, has clearly shown the gaps in our knowledge of the eastern Bering Sea halibut resources. This in no way should be taken as critical of the Halibut Commission. With limited funds, they have extended their investigations into the Bering Sea in about the same proportion to the extent of our fishery in that area. This report makes the statement quoted in your letter to the effect that tagging experiments in the Bering Sea have demonstrated a high degree of utilization of halibut found in the area where the U.S. and Canadian fleets concentrate and, further, that some of the Commission's first or preliminary quantitative estimates of fishing mortality give rates higher than those found in other sections of the coast. The report further states: "... although this does not prove that these grounds are being fully utilized, it leaves little doubt that the level of utilization is high. Furthermore, no evidence is even available to suggest that a greater yield could be taken from the region year after year." Unfortunately, these conclusions apply only to the halibut concentrations where fishing up to now has been concentrated. New concentrations have been found recently as the fleet has expanded its area of fishing.

Evidence that the catch in the Bering Sea by the Canadian and United States fishery is increasing is contained in the following table which gives the total Canadian and United States catches in the Bering Sea from 1956 to 1962.

Halibut Catches of the U.S. and Canadian Fisheries Fishing in Bering Sea 1956 through 1962

1956	267,000 lbs.
1957	47,000
1958	2,180,000
1959	4,113,000
1960	5,688,000
1961	3,949,000
1962	7,289,000

It is obvious to me that the Bering Sea halibut stocks have only recently been extensively fished by Canadian and United States fishermen, and the fishery is still expanding. The catch in 1962 was the greatest on record and over 25 times that of 1956.

You have indicated in your letter that because of the statements of the Halibut Commission to the effect that utilization of the concentrations of halibut now being fished is high, and that there seems to be a relationship between the stocks in the Bering Sea and those south and east of the Alaska Peninsula, the action of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission was beyond understanding. I would refer you to the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention itself.

Article III of this Convention requires that after 5 years the Commission study annually whether or not stocks under abstention continue to qualify under the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. Article III goes on to state that if the Commission determines that a stock does not reasonably meet the provisions of Article IV, then the Commission shall recommend that it be removed from the Annex. Article IV of the Convention requires that for any stock of fish to qualify for abstention, the Commission must find that: "(1) evidence based upon scientific research indicates that more intensive exploitation of the stock will not provide a substantial increase in yield which can be sustained year after year." As I interpret this section of the Convention, there is no latitude left to the Commission if the United States and Canada cannot show that more intensive fishing will not substantially increase the sustainable yield. The record of the fishery during the past several years has clearly demonstrated that the yield has increased with increased fishing.

There are two other criteria, but in the present instance the United States and Canada, with the help of the Halibut Commission and in spite of its long and serious study of the problem, are unable to provide evidence that more intensive exploitation of the stock will not provide a substantial increase which can be sustained year after year. Thus, if we were to live up to our commitments under the Convention, the only course left, in the face of the record, was to recognize that this proof was not available for Bering Sea halibut and, therefore, that these halibut no longer qualify for abstention. It seems to me that the protection given the North Pacific salmon and halibut fisheries under the present Convention is adequate evidence that this Convention has operated in such a manner as to provide for the conservation of these resources and for the preservation of our own valuable fisheries.

With respect to the Commission's action concerning herring off the west coast of Queen Charlotte Island of British Columbia, the Canadian Section of the Commission again was called upon to prove that these stocks were being fully utilized. Since at the present time, for all practical purposes, there is no Canadian fishery on these particular stocks, it could not be proved. Therefore, again the only action possible that could be taken under the present Convention was to recommend to the signatory governments that these stocks be removed from the abstention list.

It had not occurred to me that the Commission was, in fact, benevolent. On the contrary, it seemed only to be doing what was required. At the same time it must be remembered that, for all practical purposes, the Convention has resulted in almost complete protection of halibut and salmon of the eastern North Pacific Ocean. There remains, of course, the special problem of the sockeye salmon of the Bering Sea. Thus, it appears to me that the results brought about by the present Convention have been very advantageous to American fishermen. It is our objective to see that the situation continues to be favorable to the American fishermen, and we see continuation of the Convention as a means to that end. If the United States is to have it continue, we must abide by its terms. If both you and I do not like some of the terms of the Convention then we should seek to have these altered in various ways more suitable to us. I do not believe, however, that we can criticize the Commission for carrying out the clear mandate which the Convention places on it.

One must remember that this Convention is a very stringent one with respect to the nations involved. On one hand, Japan is prevented from fishing freely on the high seas by virtue of the fact that Japan is obligated to observe abstention with respect to salmon and halibut in the eastern North Pacific Ocean. The Convention limits this severe restriction on the Japanese by imposing demanding scientific criteria on the nations requesting abstention. These limitations are intended to prevent arbitrary and capricious actions which affect the right of nations to fish on the high seas beyond the territorial limits of coastal countries.

After reviewing thoroughly the results of the 1962 meeting and the courses of action open to the Commission under the terms of this treaty, I find nothing irresponsible or haphazard about the action of the Commission. It seems to me that if the United States does not carry out its obligations under the terms of the treaty, the future of our North Pacific fisheries is in jeopardy. As a minimum loss we will share these resources which traditionally have been fished exclusively by Canadian and U.S. fishermen. The resources might well be overfished and depleted by the unregulated fishing of several nations, leaving the halibut stocks in the same pitiable condition they were in before the present Halibut Convention.

I choose to align myself on the side of honoring our international commitment, and protecting the sound principle of abstention. This principle provides for the conservation of the fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean and allows our fishermen to continue to harvest a major share of these resources on the basis that they have conserved them at great cost and sacrifice and have maintained them at a very high level of productivity for over the past 50 years.

If the U.S. Government fails to accept the recommendations of the Commission, we may very quickly find ourselves with no protection whatsoever for the valuable resources now almost fully reserved for the use of the fishermen of the United States and Canada.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

Honorable William A. Egan
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1963 p. 64.



Inspection service.

the Interior went into effect on February 1, 1963. The basic change is the increase in the regular hourly rates for continuous inspection from \$4.20 to \$4.45 and for lot inspection from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Other changes include adjustments in fees for score sheets and fees for additional copies of inspection certificates. The cost of maintaining the inspection service for processed fishery products and other products has increased materially since the adjustment of fees which became effective June 1, 1962.

Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations is changed by amendments to the regulations governing Part 260--Inspection and Certification of Subchapter G--Processed Fishery Products, Processed Products Thereof, and Certain Other Processed Food Products, relating to fees and charges (50 CFR 260.70 to 260.79). The amended regulations, dated January 14, 1963, appeared in the Federal Register, January 19, 1963, as 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

Fees and Charges

The regulations governing Part 260—Inspection and Certification, of Subchapter G—Processed Fishery Products, Processed Products Thereof, and Certain Other Processed Food Products, relating to fees and charges (50 CFR 260.70 to 260.79) are hereby amended pursuant to the authority contained in section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742e(a)), as amended. The amendment as hereinafter set forth revises the schedule of fees and charges for inspection services.

The cost of maintaining the inspection service for processed fishery products and other products has increased materially since the adjustment of fees which became effective June 1, 1962. The basic change is the increase in the

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ASSISTANT FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS TO COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE NAMED:



Dwight F. Rettie.

Dwight F. Rettie, of Arlington, Va., has been named Assistant for Public Affairs in the Office of the Commissioner of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of the Interior announced on December 11, 1962.

Rettie, 32, a career service officer, has been public information officer for the Department's

Bureau of Land Management since 1957.

In his new post Rettie will be in charge of the information and education activities for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Working on the staff of Fish and Wildlife Service Commissioner Clarence F. Pautzke, Rettie, will direct public information and educational programs covering such diverse functions as oceanography, wetlands preservation, and the growing needs for public services at the Nation's wildlife refuges which last year were host to more than six million people.

* * * * *

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

hourly rates for continuous inspection from \$4.20 to \$4.45 and for lot inspection from \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Other changes include adjustments in fees for score sheets and fees for additional copies of inspection certificates. The amendment is as follows:

1. Section 260.70 is hereby revised 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.*

	<i>Per hour</i>
Regular time.....	\$4.45
Overtime.....	5.25

Applicants shall be charged at an hourly rate of \$4.45 per hour for regular time and \$5.25 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—\$6.50 per hour.

For lot inspection services performed between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7 a.m. of any regular workday—\$10.00 per hour.

For lot inspection services performed on Saturday, Sunday, and National legal holidays—\$10.00 per hour.

The minimum fee to be charged and collected for inspection of any lot of product shall be \$4.00.

(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 \$6.50 per hour for each inspector, except as provided in paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

2. Section 260.71 is hereby revised 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 \$6.50 per hour plus actual costs to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for per diem and travel costs incurred in rendering service not specifically covered in this section; such as, but not limited to, initial plant surveys.

3. Section 260.76 is hereby revised 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 \$6.50 per hour.

4. Section 260.77 is hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 260.77 Fees for score sheets.

If the applicant for inspection service requests score sheets showing in detail the inspection of each container or sample inspected and listed thereon, such score sheets may be furnished by the inspector in charge of the office of inspection serving the area where the inspection was performed; and such applicant shall be charged at the rate of \$2.75 for each twelve sample units, or fraction thereof, inspected and listed on such score sheets.

5. Section 260.78 is hereby revised to read as follows:

§ 260.78 Fees for additional copies of inspection certificates.

Additional copies of any inspection certificate other than those provided for in § 260.29, may be supplied to any interested party upon payment of a fee of \$2.75 for each set of five (5) or fewer copies.

Notice of proposed rule making, public procedure thereon, and the postponement of the effective date of this revision later than February 1, 1963 (5 U.S.C. 1003), are impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest in that: (1) The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 provides that the fees charged shall, as nearly as possible, cover the cost of the service rendered; (2) the increases set forth herein are necessary to more nearly cover such cost, including but not limited to, increased salaries to Federal employees required by recent legislation; (3) it is imperative that the increase in fees become effective in time to meet such increased costs; (4) users of the inspection service were notified that the rates of fees to be charged for inspection service would be reevaluated as to need for readjustment with each Federal pay act increase by inclusion of § 260.81 into Part 260 Inspection and Certification and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (27 F.R. 4781); and (5) additional time is not required by users of the inspection service to comply with this revision.

(Sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1624)

Dated: January 14, 1963, to become effective at 12:01 a.m., February 1, 1963.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 14, 1963.



Interstate Commerce Commission

TRUCK DETENTION CHARGES ON TRIAL BASIS IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NEW ENGLAND TERRITORIES APPROVED:

Mandatory truck detention charges by motor carriers operating in the middle Atlantic territory and between that territory and the New England territory were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission (I. C. C.)

in a ruling issued December 19, 1962 (Docket No. 33434). Affected motor carriers must establish the prescribed charges on or before March 5, 1963, upon not less than 30 days notice to the general public and the I. C. C. The detention charges will apply when trucks are detained beyond a specified time for loading



and unloading. The charges were approved on a one-year trial basis.

Free time will be allowed for loading and unloading as follows: on shipments less than 24,000 pounds--4 hours; 24,000 to 35,999 pounds--5 hours; 36,000 pounds or more--6 hours. Additional free time ranging from 15 minutes for 5,000 pounds or less to 6 hours for 36,000 pounds or more will be allowed for truckload shipments stopped for completion of loading or partial unloading.

Detention charges for time in excess of free time will be calculated per vehicle on a graduated scale ranging from \$3.70 for 1 hour or less to \$33.10 for 4 hours. An additional charge of \$2.50 will be made for each 15 minutes or fraction thereof over 4 hours.

The ruling on detention charges will apply to vehicles which have been ordered or used to transport shipments subject to truckload rates. Where the tariff requires loading and unloading by the consignor and consignee, the rule applies when vehicles are delayed or detained through no fault of the carrier. Where the carrier is responsible for loading and unloading, the rule applies when vehicles are delayed or detained by the consignor or consignee, not including the time consumed by the carrier in actual loading and unloading. Computations of time are subject to, and are to be made within, the normal business (shipping or receiving) day of the consignor or consignee. When loading or unloading is not completed at the end of such day, time will be resumed at the beginning of the next such day. The rule applies only when a carrier furnishes its power unit(s). Where trailers are spotted for unloading or loading by consignor or consignee and carrier does not furnish power unit(s), the detention charge rule has no application.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISION

SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR HANDICAPPED WORKERS IN SEAFOOD PLANTS TO BE CHANGED:

Special minimum wage rates for handicapped workers in seafood plants will be changed by the U.S. Labor Department in three stages--on April 1 and September 1, 1963, and April

1, 1964. Current minimum piece rates and minimum floor wage rates for handicapped workers will continue through March 31, 1963 (rather than January 31, 1963). Existing certificates will continue in effect automatically until March 31, 1963, to permit adequate time for instructions to reach the firms affected and for renewal applications to be submitted.

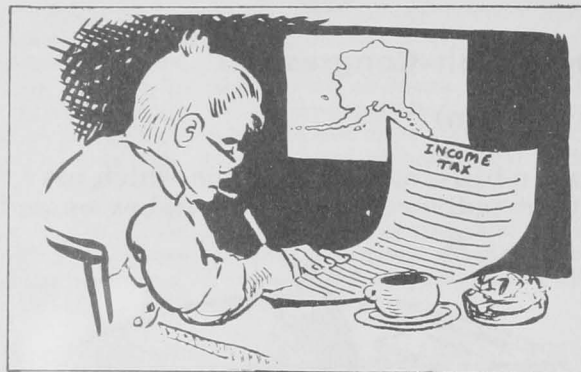


Treasury Department

INTERNAL REVENUE

FISHERMEN'S ESTIMATED INCOME TAX:

Fishermen will now receive the same treatment as farmers with respect to the estimated income tax. This means that, subject to certain rules, fishermen may wait until the end



of the tax year to file and pay their estimated income tax. The change was made by Public Law 87-682 and applies to taxable years which began after December 31, 1962.

An individual, who reports his income on the basis of a calendar year and whose estimated gross income from fishing for the taxable year is at least two-thirds of his total estimated gross income from all sources for the taxable year, now has the privilege of postponing the filing of a declaration of estimated tax from April 15 of the taxable year to January 15 of the following year, at which time the total estimated tax must be paid. His income tax return would then be due on or before April 15 of the year following the taxable year. In the alternative, he may elect to file his income tax return and pay the entire amount of his income tax on or before February 15 of the following year in lieu of filing a declaration of estimated tax.

The law also has provisions which provide comparable treatment for fishermen who file

their income tax returns on the basis of a fiscal year.

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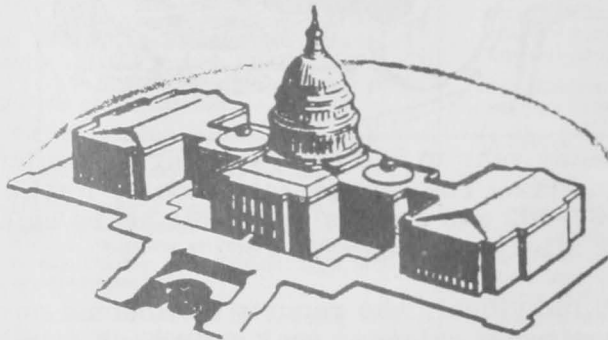
NEW TAX FORMS REQUIRED FROM U.S. STOCKHOLDERS IN FOREIGN FIRMS:

United States taxpayers owning five percent or more of the stock of a foreign corporation will be required--under the Revenue Act of 1962--to file an information return on such holdings before March 31, 1963, the U. S. Treasury Department announced. The stockholder will only have to file such returns once, unless the corporation involved is re-organized, or unless his stock holdings change. This will be the first time a census has been taken of all United States taxpayers who hold a significant share in foreign corporations.



Eighty-Eighth-Congress (First Session)

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



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

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: S. 759 (Engle) introduced in Senate Feb. 11, 1963, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several States; referred to the Committee on Commerce. An identical bill H. R. 3779 (Miller) was introduced Feb. 14, 1963; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FUND: H. R. 3738 (Rivers) introduced in House Feb. 11, 1963, to promote

State commercial fishery research and development projects, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: H. R. 3769 (Halpern) and H. R. 3786 (Patman) introduced in House Feb. 14, 1963 to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN: H. Doc. 522, Volumes V and IX, Delaware River Basin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware (A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 2, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the Delaware River and tributaries, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U. S. Senate, adopted April 13, 1950, and other resolutions of that Committee and of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, listed in the report, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 210 pp., illus., printed, and 285 pp., illus., printed, respectively. Volume V contains the report on the comprehensive survey of the water resources of the Delaware River Basin as prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior for the Corps of Engineers. It presents data regarding the more important fish and wildlife resources of the basin, including related needs and problems, and also describes the probable effects that proposed water development projects will have on various fish and wildlife resources. It also includes a plan suggesting general means whereby fish and wildlife resources can be protected and improved for the enjoyment of present and future human populations of the basin and vicinity. Volume IX contains Appendix P, gross and net water needs; Appendix Q, formation of the plan of development; Appendix R, water control at intermediate upstream levels; and Appendix S, salt water barrier.

ECONOMIC REPORT: H. Doc. 28, Economic Report of the President (Transmitted to the Congress January 1963, together with the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 296 pp., printed. Contains the President's Economic Report to Congress, the 1961-62 Record, the outlook for 1963, tax reduction and reform in 1963, other economic measures, and policies for faster growth. Also contains the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisors to the President.

FISH FARMING LAND TREATMENT UNDER REVENUE CODE: H. R. 3825 (Mills) introduced in the House Feb. 14, 1963, to amend Section 175 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that land used for the production of fish shall be treated as land used in farming; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: S. 702 (Magnuson et al) introduced in Senate Feb. 5, 1963, relating to domestically produced fishery products; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Provides that any domestically produced fishery product shall be available for the Food-for-Peace Program and distributed as a surplus agricultural commodity under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, if the Director of the Food-for-Peace Program (or other appropriate official designated by the

resident) determines that the utilization of such product will contribute to the success of the Food-for-Peace program carried out under such act, and if the Secretary of the Interior determines that the utilization of such product will assist in the development of a fishery resource or segment of the fishing industry.

IMPORT COMMODITY LABELING: The House Committee on Ways and Means on February 11, 1963, considered favorably reported H. R. 2513 (amended) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate country of origin, and for other purposes H. Rept. Referred to the Whole House on the State of the Union.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: H. R. 3338 (Pelly) introduced in House Feb. 4, 1963, to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL OWNERS: H. R. 3373 (Pike) introduced in House Feb. 18, 1963, to amend section 322 of the Public Health Service Act to permit certain owners of fishing boats to receive medical care and hospitalization without charge at hospitals of the Public Health Service; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION: H. Doc. 39, Twelfth Annual Report of the National Science Foundation Fiscal Year 1962 (Message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Twelfth Annual Report of the National Science Foundation for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1962, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 385 pp., illus., printed. It is the annual report presented to Congress of the National Science Foundation. Included is the report on the International Indian Ocean Expedition, a scientific project of broad scope and magnitude designed to investigate one of the world's least-explored oceans. The study is under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions and its Committee on Oceanographic Research, now coordinated by the Office of Oceanography of UNESCO. There are four major United States institutions participating in the program which are: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Lamont Geological Observatory, the Narragansett Laboratories of the University of Rhode Island, and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The physical oceanography program will include chemical and isotopic analyses of water samples, measurement of current flow at various depths, and geophysical studies to aid in comprehending the nature of the sea floor and the crustal structure. The biological program is designed to increase knowledge of the abundance and distribution of living organisms and to gather information leading to a better understanding of the biological resources of the Indian Ocean. A new research vessel *Atlantis II*, was launched in September 1962 which will be used in the Indian Ocean Expedition, built with funds provided by the Foundation. Several grants were made during the fiscal year 1962 for various activities in oceanography and marine studies.

OUTDOOR RECREATION BUREAU: H. R. 3541 (Morris) introduced in House Feb. 7, 1963, to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: H. R. 3669 (Harris), H. R. 3670 (Madden), H. R. 3690 (Harris), H. R. 3701 (Nelsen), H. R. 5143 (Tollefson), and H. R. 3745 (Mrs. May) introduced in House Feb. 11, 1963, 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; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also H. R. 3790 (Pelly) and H. R. 3797 (Toll) introduced Feb. 14, 1963, and H. R. 3849 (Cederberg) and H. R. 3863 (Holifield), Feb. 18, 1963; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SALMON RIVER ANADROMOUS FISH: H. R. 3853 (Dingell) introduced in House Feb. 18, 1963, to provide for the conservation of anadromous fish and spawning areas in the Salmon River, Idaho; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION: S. 816 (McClellan et al) introduced in Senate Feb. 18, 1963, for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; referred to the Committee on Government Operations. Commission would be composed of representatives from the legislative and executive branches of the Government and of persons from private life who are eminent in one or more fields of science or engineering, or who are qualified and experienced in policy determination and administration of industrial scientific research and technological activities. Provides for a study of all of the programs, methods and procedures of the Federal departments and agencies which are operating, conducting, and financing scientific programs, with the objective of bringing about more economy and efficiency in the performance of these essential activities and functions.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION & MARINE & AQUATIC BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH: H. R. 3499 (Dingell) introduced in House Feb. 7, 1963, to authorize expanded programs of marine and aquatic biological research by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on House Administration.

STERN RAMP TRAWLERS: S. 744 (Magnuson et al) introduced in Senate Feb. 7, 1963, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern ramp trawlers to be used for experimental commercial fishing, research, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SUBMERGED LANDS ACT: H. R. 3473 (Boggs), H. R. 3474 (Hebert), H. R. 3475 (Long), H. R. 3476 (Morrison), H. R. 3477 (Passman), H. R. 3478 (Thompson), H. R. 3479 (Waggoner), and H. R. 3480 (Willis) introduced in House Feb. 7, 1963, to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; all referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: H. R. 2888 (Lankford) introduced in House Jan. 28, 1963, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland. Property affected includes the site of the Bureau

of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory at College Park, Md. Bill referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. A companion bill S. 673 (Beall & Brewster) was introduced in Senate Jan. 15, 1963; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962: H. Doc. 51, Sixth Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program (A message from the President of the United States Transmitting the Sixth Annual Report on the Operation of the Trade Agreements Program, Pursuant to Section 402 (a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 103 pp., printed. Contains the following: (I) Developments in international trade in 1961; (II) The trade agreements program and GATT; (III) United States tariff negotiations; (IV) The safeguarding procedures of the trade agreements program; (V) The Removal of restrictions against U.S. exports; (VI) Developments in regional associations; and Appendices A, B, and C.

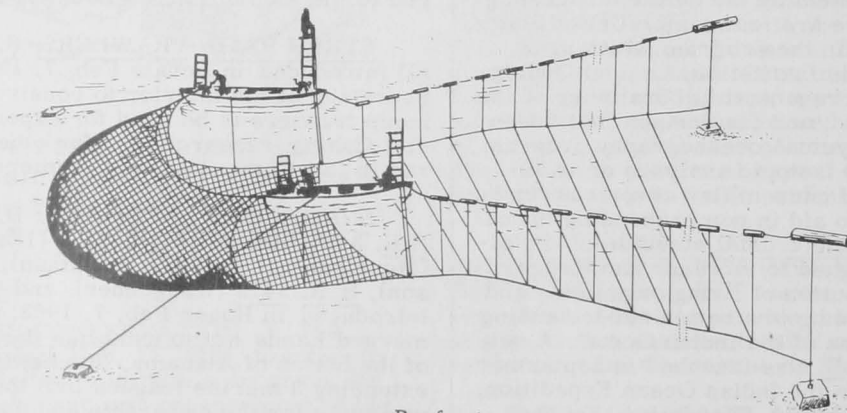
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: H. R. 3819 (Johnson of Wisconsin) introduced in the House Feb. 14, 1963, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to provide financial assistance to municipalities and others for the separation of combined sewers, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate or navigable waters, and for other purposes; referred to the Senate and House Committee on Public Works. Also H. R. 3867 (McFall) introduced Feb. 18, 1963; referred to Committee on Public Works.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AID TO INDUSTRY: S. 737 (Ribicoff et al) introduced in Senate Feb. 7, 1963, to promote water and air pollution control and abatement by authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to provide certain assistance to small business concerns in obtaining necessary treatment works; referred to the Committee on Public Works.

BULO

REEF NET

This type of fishing gear is used, mainly by Indians, in the State of Washington. It is fished between the reefs of Puget Sound for salmon. When the salmon are observed to have passed over the square netting in front of the rectangular bunt, the weighted lead line of the square is raised quickly to the surface, impounding the fish. The salmon are guided into the net by leads of ropes.



Reef net.

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