



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR THE PROCESSING AND SALE OF ALASKA SEAL SKINS:

The Secretary of the Interior announced on March 5, 1962, the award of a contract for the processing and sale of United States Government-owned fur seal skins harvested on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

The contract, awarded to Supara of Chicago, Ill., will locate its plant in St. Louis, Mo. The contract entered into for the period ending December 31, 1974, replaces the former contract with Fouke Fur Company of Greenville, S. C., which was terminated on December 31, 1962.

Following an invitation and prospectus issued in June 1962 for processing and selling Government-owned Alaska seal skins, 10 firms requested raw seal skins for the purpose of demonstrating their capability for processing quality-finished furs. Four firms submitted sample skins as evidence of their technical competency for male and female skins, and a fifth firm submitted a proposal for female skins only.

The Department appointed an Industry Panel of five to examine and evaluate the skins processed by those firms submitting proposals. In addition the competing skins were subjected to a series of physical and chemical tests performed by the National Bureau of Standards.

The selection of Supara was based upon the quality of the processed samples as determined by the Industry Panel and the National Bureau of Standards tests, enabling the Government to provide for the uninterrupted handling of seal skins, and assuring the luxury fur industry of the continued availability of finished seal skins that meet the high standards of quality of materials and workmanship expected by the fur industry.

The contract which has been awarded is more favorable to the Government than the previous contract in several respects. For seal skins processed and sold as dressed, dyed, machined, and finished seal skins, Supara will receive \$14 per skin plus 16 percent of the average selling price, as compared with \$15 per skin plus 17½ percent of the selling price under the old contract; for female seal skins processed and sold as sheared, dressed and finished seal skins, the Government will pay \$18 per skin selling at \$30 plus 16 percent of the average selling price in excess of \$30, compared with \$18.75 and 17½ percent under the terminated contract; Supara is assured of an annual net profit, before taxes, of \$177,400 which is considered to be a fair and reasonable return on projected income and is subject to adjustment based upon an increase or decrease in income. Excess profits will be turned over to the Government; Supara receives no increase in annual profit regardless of volume of sales if expenses exceed 87,375 percent of Company's income, whereas the old contract contained no restriction on expenses or income; discount of 1 percent allowed buyers under old contract for cash will be discontinued, resulting in additional revenues of more than \$40,000 annually to the Government; Supara will assign and transfer to the Government full and entire right in and to inventions and discoveries (except dyes); and provision is made for the Govern-

ment to participate in sale of any byproducts; under the old contract the Government received no part of the contractor's income from sale of byproducts.

The new contract provides for the redetermination of price after the conclusion of the fourth auction and at five-year intervals thereafter or at any other time at the request of either party.

While the contract covers the period ending December 31, 1974, it may be terminated at any time when Supara fails, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, to maintain the recognized standards of quality of materials and workmanship expected by the fur industry from past experience, except as the same may be a direct result of the condition of the raw skins as furnished by the Government.

The State of Alaska will be the principal beneficiary of the larger return the Government will receive from the processing and selling of seal skins since the State receives 70 percent of the net proceeds.

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NEW SCIENCE ADVISOR TO SECRETARY APPOINTED:

Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr., of College Station, Texas, has been appointed Science Adviser to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Stewart L. Udall, announced on February 25, 1963.



Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr.

Dr. Calhoun, who is on a year's leave of absence from his duties as vice chancellor for development of the Texas A. and M. College System, will serve as the principal science adviser to the Secretary and will coordinate scientific programs of the Department of the Interior. His appointment will be effective May 1, 1963. He replaces Dr. Roger Revelle of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who is returning to private research.

Born in Betul, Pa., on March 21, 1917, Dr. Calhoun received his B. S., M. S., and Ph. D. degrees in petroleum and natural gas engineering from Pennsylvania State University, completing the latter in 1946.

He joined the Texas A. and M. College System in 1955 and served as director of the Texas Engineering Station, director of the Texas Engineering Extension Service, and dean of Engineering of the A. and M. College of Texas in addition to his present position.

Prior to 1955, he was associated with the Pennsylvania State University and the University of Oklahoma, serving also as a consultant for several private organizations and research laboratories. He is also the author of many scientific papers on petroleum and natural gas engineering.

See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1961 p. 111.



INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[49 CFR Parts 123, 206, 301]

[Docket No. 34206]

COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION FOR REPORTING PURPOSES

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

JANUARY 9, 1963.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 1003, that the Commission proposes to amend 49 CFR 123.1 to 123.5, 123.21 to 123.27, both inclusive, 49 CFR 206, and 49 CFR 301.10 and 301.20, as may be necessary, to provide that Class I and II railroads, other than switching or terminal companies, Class A and B carriers by water, maritime carriers, and Class I common and contract motor carriers of property operating in intercity service, to the extent that any such carriers now are required to report commodity statistics either on an annual or a quarterly basis, be required, effective with reports for the calendar year 1964 or the first quarter thereof, as the case might be, to report commodity statistics on the basis of the commodity classification set forth in Appendix A below, which is hereby referred to and made a part of this notice, in lieu of the commodity classifications set forth in Appendix I to 49 CFR 123.1 to 123.5, in Appendix I to 49 CFR 123.21 to 123.27, and in 49 CFR 206.8.

(49 CFR 123.1 to 123.5, sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U.S.C. 12. Interpret or apply sec. 20, 24 Stat. 386, as amended; 49 U.S.C. 20)

(49 CFR 123.21 to 123.27, authorities set out above, also interpret or apply sec. 313, 54 Stat. 944, as amended; 49 U.S.C. 913)

(49 CFR 301.10 and 301.20, sec. 304, 54 Stat. 933, 49 U.S.C. 904. Interpret or apply sec. 313, 54 Stat. 944, as amended; 49 U.S.C. 913)

The proposed changes will affect the presently required reporting of commodity statistics by the respective types of carriers named above. The carriers will be required to report such statistics on the basis of the "Proposed ICC Standard Commodity Code" reproduced in Appendix A, rather than on the basis

of the presently required commodity classification. No other changes are contemplated in other provisions affecting the reporting of commodity statistics under the terms of the respective sections, in the number of copies of the required reports to be filed, the place of filing, or the times following the close of the covered periods in which the respective reports must be filed.

The "Proposed ICC Standard Commodity Code" has been designed so that statistics reported thereunder for use of the Commission may be related to existing and projected commodity data compiled and published by the Federal government. It is an adaptation of the "Commodity Classification for Transportation Statistics" developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, for use in the planned Census of Transportation for 1963, which in turn was based on the Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and used generally by government agencies and others in the collection and presentation of data relating to business establishments. The "Proposed ICC Standard Commodity Code" is compatible with the "Proposed Standard Transportation Commodity Code" developed also on the basis of the Bureau of the Budget "Commodity Classification for Transportation Statistics" by the Association of American Railroads and proposed for use within the railroad industry effective January 1, 1964.

Any party desiring to make representations in regard to the proposed change may do so through submission of written data, views or arguments. The original and 6 copies of such representations must be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D.C., within 60 days of the publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

A copy of this notice shall be mailed to each railroad, motor carrier, and water carrier subject to the commodity statistics reporting requirements of the respective CFR sections named herein, and notice shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D.C., and by filing a copy

Interstate Commerce Commission

STANDARD COMMODITY (INCLUDING FISHERY PRODUCTS) CODE FOR REPORTING PURPOSES PROPOSED:

The Interstate Commerce Commission in a Notice of Proposed Rule Making published in the Federal Register of February 2, 1963, listed the proposed commodity classifications for reporting purposes applicable to most common carriers. The notice as it appeared in the Federal Register, February 2, 1963, and the parts of Appendix A of some interest to the fishing industry follow:

with the Director, Office of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED ICC STANDARD COMMODITY CODE FOR REPORTING PURPOSES

Code	Description
09	FRESH FISH AND OTHER MARINE PRODUCTS
091	Fresh Fish and Other Marine Products:
0912	Fresh fish and whale products, including frozen unpackaged fish—
09120	Fresh fish and whale products, including frozen unpackaged fish: Finfish; shellfish; whale products.
0913	Marine products—
09130	Marine animal skins, except whale skins, untanned; miscellaneous marine products.
09131	Shells (oyster, crab, clam, etc.).
2031	Canned and cured sea foods—
20310	Canned and cured sea foods: Canned fish and other sea food; canned sea food soup, stews and chowders; smoked, salted, pickled and dried fish; fish roe and livers.
2036	Fresh or frozen packaged fish—
20360	Fresh or frozen packaged fish: Frozen packaged fish and other sea food; fresh packaged fish and other sea food.
2095	Marine fats and oils—
20950	Marine fats and oils: Marine oil mill products; marine oil mill byproducts (meal, scrap, tankage).
373	Ships and Boats:
3732	Ships and boats—
37320	Ships and boats: Inboard motor boats; outboard motor boats; nonpropelled ships (barges, dredges); car floats, pontoon and portable bridges; ships and boats and parts, n.e.c.
3949	Sporting and athletic goods—
39490	Sporting and athletic goods: Fishing tackle and equipment; billiard and pool tables, and playing supplies, including balls; bowling alleys and bowl-

ing alley playing supplies, including balls; golf clubs, golf balls and equipment and supplies; tennis, baseball, cricket, softball, football, basketball, soccer equipment and supplies, including balls; playground equipment; sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.

42111 Shipping containers, bags, barrels bottles, boxes, cones, drums, tubes, etc., returned, empty.

42112 Shipping carriers or devices, blocking, bolsters, cradles, pallets, racks, etc., returned, empty.



U. S. Tariff Commission

CHANGES IN IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULES FOR SOME FISHERY PRODUCTS AND GEAR PROPOSED:

A proposal for a Fifth Supplemental Report of changes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States necessary to reflect changes made in the tariff treatment of imported articles as set forth by various statutes and administrative and judicial rulings has been made public. The notice by the U. S. Tariff Commission was published in the Federal Register of February 27, 1963.

Items listed of interest to the fishing industry are anchovy oil and fishing nets (including sections thereof). Provisions of Annex I state that further consideration is being given to determine whether to establish anchovy oil (item 177.12), and carrageen and carrageenin (items 192.05-192.07). Notice was given that the following additional items will be considered as included in Annex I to the Commission's public notice issued February 21, 1963:

"11a Item 355.45--Fish netting and fishing nets (including sections thereof). Further consideration is being given to determine whether a rate adjustment is necessary."

A public hearing was held on March 14, 1963, in the Tariff Commission Building, Washington, D.C.



Treasury Department

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1963:

The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean

perch) fillets and steaks for calendar year 1963 is 24,874,871 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in the February 21, 1963, Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 6,218,718 pounds of groundfish fillets and steaks during each quarter of 1963 may be imported at the 1-7/8 cents-per-pound rate of duty and any imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of 2-1/2 cents a pound.

The reduced-rate import quota for 1963 is 12.9 percent less than the 1962 quota of 28,571,433 pounds. From 1951 to 1960 the quantity of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of 1-7/8 cents a pound had increased 24.7 percent, but in 1961 the trend was reversed significantly for the first time because in 1960 frozen fish fillet blocks with bits and pieces were no longer dutiable under the Tariff category of "frozen groundfish fillets." A further decline took place in 1963. The 1963 quota (the lowest since 1950) is 15.1 percent less than in 1951.

Year	Quota 1,000 Lbs.
1963	24,875
1962	28,571
1961	32,601
1960	36,533
1959	36,920
1958	35,892
1957	37,376
1956	35,197
1955	35,433
1954	33,950
1953	33,866

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including the fillet blocks and slabs used in the manufacture of fish sticks, but excluding fish blocks since September 15, 1959, and blocks of fish bits) for the three years (1960-62) preceding 1963 was only 165,832,470 pounds, calculated in accordance with the proviso to item 717(b) of Part 1, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (T. D. 51802). This was far below the consumption of 217,337,633 pounds in 1958-60 and 243,554,480 pounds for 1957-59.

A decision by the United States Customs Court in 1959 held that fish blocks imported in bulk are dutiable at one cent a pound under Tariff paragraph 720(b). Prior to that decision, fish blocks were classified under paragraph 717(b), the same as fish fillets. The change became effective September 15, 1959, and fish blocks imported in bulk since that date have been classified under paragraph 720(b). Therefore, fish blocks imported since the effective date have not entered in the calculation of apparent annual consumption or the quota since only imports under 717(b) are considered in the calculation. In view of this, it is estimated that if fish blocks had remained under the 717(b) classification, apparent annual consumption for 1960-62 would have been greater than that for the previous three-year period, and also the quota for 1963 would have been greater than that for 1961 and 1962.

FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

CERTIFICATES FOR IMPORTATION OF DRIED CUTTLEFISH FROM TAIWAN AVAILABLE:

A notice was published in the Federal Register of February 15, 1963, concerning the importation of certain merchandise directly

from Taiwan which included dried cuttlefish. The notice as it appeared in the February 15, 1963, Register follows:

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN MERCHANDISE DIRECTLY FROM TAIWAN

Available Certifications by Government of Republic of China

Notice is hereby given that certificates of origin issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of China under procedures agreed upon between that Government and the Foreign Assets Control are now available with respect to the importation into the United States directly, or on a through bill of lading, from Taiwan (Formosa) of the following additional commodities:

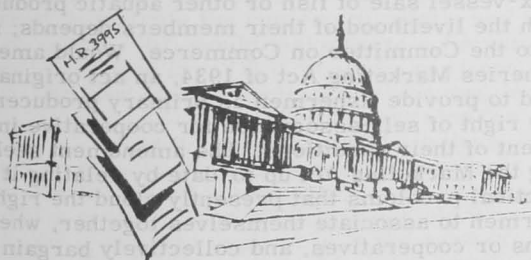
- Cornmint oil.
- Cuttlefish, dried (Mow Yu).

[SEAL] MARGARET W. SCHWARTZ, Director, Foreign Assets Control.



Eighty-Eighth Congress First Session)

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



on, 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: H. R. 3995 (Helley) introduced in House Feb. 21, 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; also H. R. 4225 (Cohelan) introduced Feb. 26, 1963, both referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION: H. R. 487 (Dingell) introduced in House Mar. 4, 1963, to amend the act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides; re-

ferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FUND: On Feb. 25, 1963, the House and Senate were presented with a resolution of the Senate of the State of Alaska (Senate Resolution 15) urging the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to S. 627 (Bartlett of Alaska), a bill to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects. The resolution further states that several states of the Union have taken the initiative in fishery research and development; the offshore fishery resources of the United States are the proper concern of both the Federal and State Governments; the Federal Government has an obligation to encourage and assist in State research and development programs; and a bold program to assist the States in their efforts to develop their fishing resources is essential to the proper conservation and utilization of this basic resource. The resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 5229 (O'Hara) introduced in House Mar. 28, 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: The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on Mar. 6, 1963, began a series of hearings on S. 387, to amend the Clayton Act to prohibit restraints of trade carried into effect through the use of unfair and deceptive methods of packing or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes. Directs the Food and Drug Administration--for foods, drugs, and cosmetics--and the Federal Trade Commission--for other consumer commodities--to promulgate regulations that will require packages accurately and clearly to give essential product information and fairly represent the contents. The Committee on Mar. 25, 1963, recessed its hearings, subject to call.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN: H. Doc. 522, Volumes VIII, X, and XI, Delaware River Basin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware (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, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), 554 pp., 266 pp., and 172 pp., respectively, illus., printed. Volume VIII contains Appendix O, intrastate water resources survey; included are sections on water pollution, fish and game management, and the University of Delaware marine laboratories. Volume X contains Appendix T, hydroelectric power, and Appendix U, project designs and cost estimates. Volume XI contains Appendix V, benefits and cost allocations; Appendix W, recreation needs and appraisals; and Appendix X, study of the governmental organization for the water resources of the Delaware River Basin.

Correction: In the March 1963 issue under the heading: Delaware River Basin, Volumes V and IX, listed as 88th Congress, 1st Session, should have read 87th Congress, 2nd Session.

EMERGENCY FOOD STOCKPILING: H. R. 362 (Hull) introduced in House Jan. 9, 1963, to provide for the stockpiling, storage, and distribution of essential foodstuffs and other essential items for the sustenance of the civilian population of the United States, its territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, in the event of enemy attack or other disaster; referred to the Committee on Armed Forces. Under the terms of the bill the food for the stockpile would be obtained where possible from the Commodity Credit Corporation, but other foodstuffs necessary but not available from that source would be purchased on a competitive basis. Presumably, processed fishery products would fall within this latter category.

EXEMPT TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS: H. R. 4700 (Harris) introduced in House Mar. 11, 1963, and S. 1061 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate Mar. 14, 1963, to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers, and for other purposes; referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Commerce. Exempts carriers from minimum rate regulation by the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission in the transportation of bulk commodities and certain agricultural and fishery products. Such exemption applies to (1) bulk commodities, (2) agricultural and fishery products, and (3) passengers. The exemption from minimum rate regulation for the transportation of certain agricultural and fishery products (specified in sec. 203(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act) now available to only motor carriers and freight forwarders would be extended under this section to all carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Defines "Property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) shall not be deemed to include frozen fruits, frozen berries, frozen vegetables, wool tops, and noils, or wool waste (carded spun, woven, or knitted), and shall be deemed to specifically include cooked or uncooked (including breaded) fish or shellfish when frozen or fresh (but not including fish and shellfish which have been treated for preserving such as canned, smoked, pickled, spiced, corned, or kippered product)."

FISH AND WILDLIFE AID THROUGH EQUIPMENT TRANSFER: H. R. 4705 (McDowell) was introduced Mar. 11, 1963, to amend the provisions of law relating to the disposition of surplus real property for park and recreational area, historic monument, and fish and wildlife conservation purposes; referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

A similar bill H. R. 5161 (Barry) introduced in House Mar. 28, 1963, to provide that surplus personal property of the United States may be donated to the States for the promotion of fish and wildlife management activities, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

FISH FARMERS PROGRAM: On Mar. 8, 1963, Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, presented to the Senate a resolution passed by the 65th General Assembly of the State of Arkansas (Senate Concurrent Resolution 5), urging the acceleration of programs designed to assist fish farmers. In his remarks Senator Fulbright stated he was hopeful that the work of both the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries

and Wildlife on fish farming problems can be expedited in next fiscal year.

FISHERIES AND OCEANOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT: On Mar. 4, 1963, the Senate and the House were presented with a resolution of the Senate of the State of the State of Alaska (Senate Joint Resolution 9) urging the President of the United States to establish a Department of Fisheries and Oceanography. The resolution further states that the fisheries of the United States occupy an ever-increasing importance to the general well-being of the Nation; the power of States to adequately protect and enhance the value of fisheries is clearly limited by the nature of our constitutional system; foreign nationals have created competitive pressures which may only be met on a national scale; the past lack of interest of Federal authorities in fisheries problems has resulted in a drop of American fisheries production from second to fifth in the world market, and a complete lack of aid and protection for American fishermen; fisheries provide a source of livelihood for hundreds of thousands of American citizens deserving of constant Federal attention to the maintenance and improvement of the industry; a cabinet level Department of Fisheries and Oceanography containing a research and management section and an international section is necessary to deal with the scope and magnitude of the problems involved; and that Governor William A. Egan of Alaska has already requested the President of the United States to make every effort toward establishing such a cabinet position. Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Government Operations.

FISHERY MARKETING ACT AMENDMENT: S. 1135 (Magnuson and Bartlett) introduced in Senate Mar. 19, 1963, to make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Would amend the Fisheries Marketing Act of 1934, an act originally designed to provide fishermen as primary producers with the right of self-association for cooperative improvement of their conditions. The amendment seeks to bring the Marketing Act up to date by relating it to the practical problems that presently cloud the rights of fishermen to associate themselves together, whether in unions or cooperatives, and collectively bargain for a fair return on the fish harvested.

Collective Bargaining for Fishermen (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session), 254 pp., printed. Contains hearings held Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and Nov. 8, 1962, on S. 3093, to make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends. The hearings were held in the following locations: Seattle, Washington; Ketchikan, Petersburg, Anchorage, Dillingham, and Kodiak, Alaska.

FISH HATCHERY (EASTERN KENTUCKY): H. R. 4324 (Natcher) introduced in House Feb. 27, 1963, to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery on or near the Cumberland River in the eastern part of the State of Kentucky; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISH HATCHERY (KENTUCKY): H. R. 4190 (Perkins) introduced in House Feb. 25, 1963, to provide for the

establishment of a fish hatchery in the State of Kentucky; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Also H. R. 4478 introduced in House Mar. 4, 1963.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: The Senate of the State of Alaska on Feb. 25, 1963, presented a resolution (Senate Resolution 16) to the Senate and the House requesting that favorable consideration be given to S. 177 (Bartlett et al), a bill which would make a domestically-produced fishery product available for distribution under the food-for-peace program to assist that program and the development of the domestic fishery. The resolution states further that the Federal Government has embarked on a program of Food for Peace to facilitate the purchase of domestic food surpluses for use to needy foreign nations; the use of high-protein fishery products would contribute to the value of the program; the development of the offshore fishery resources of the United States can be protected only if landing domestic and foreign markets are provided and developed; and the untapped offshore fishery resources of the United States are being harvested by foreign powers unconcerned with proper conservation measures. The resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HIGHWAYS AND FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION: H. R. 4488 (Dingell) introduced in House Mar. 4, 1963, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to require approval by the Secretary of the Interior of highway projects before they can be constructed; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING: The House on Feb. 26, 1963, considered and passed H. R. 2513, to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin, and for other purposes. Bill would make three substantial changes in existing law; (1) it would be required that articles removed from a container be marked to show country of origin; (2) containers for articles for export to the United States must be marked to indicate that in the event of repackaging, such repackaging must contain the designation of the country of origin; (3) there is a penalty provision for failure to comply with these marking requirements applicable in the case of repackaging. The Senate on Feb. 28, 1963, received the bill and referred it to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate Committee on Finance, on Mar. 21, 1963, held hearings on H. R. 2513.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1964: The Senate Committee on Appropriations on Feb. 26, 1963, began hearings on the fiscal 1964 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service, its two bureaus--Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--and the Office of the Commissioner. Testimony on behalf of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was given by the Commissioner, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Director of the Bureau on Mar. 6, 1963.

H. R. 5279 (Kirwan) introduced in House Mar. 28, 1963. The bill was reported favorably (H. Rept. 177) to the House by the Committee on Appropriations on the same date. The Committee recommended a total of \$65,933,400 for Fish and Wildlife Service funds for

FY 1964, against the budget estimate of \$74,666,000 and \$62,746,300 for 1963 appropriations. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries portion for FY 1964 is \$20,665,000, against \$26,526,000 for the budget estimate and \$27,098,000 for 1963 appropriations; the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife portion for FY 1964 is \$44,882,400 as compared with \$47,754,000 for the budget estimate and \$35,284,300 for fiscal year 1963; the Office of the Commissioner amount for FY 1964 is \$386,000, the same amount as the budget estimate, the appropriations for 1963 amounted to \$375,000.

H. R. 177, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1964 (Mar. 28, 1963, a report from the House Committee on Appropriations, to accompany H. R. 5279), 46 pp., printed. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service, its two bureaus--Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Office of the Commissioner.

For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries under management and investigations of resources, the Committee recommended an allowance of \$17,175,000, an increase of \$1,678,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a decrease of \$1,853,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The increases allowed under marketing and technology include: \$70,500 for Caribbean and Tropical Atlantic fisheries explorations; \$22,000 for Foreign Fisheries and Trade Unit; \$36,000 for maintenance of exploratory fish and gear research vessels; and \$446,600 for development of fish protein concentrate. The increase recommended under research includes \$447,700 for participation in the International Tropical Atlantic Fishery-Oceanographic Program; \$414,000 for operation of the research vessel Townsend Cromwell and initiation of Central Pacific oceanographic and biological research programs; \$61,000 for increased costs of operating the National Oceanographic Data Center; and \$52,200 for continued participation in the International Indian Ocean expedition.

In the special foreign currency program the Committee recommended the budget estimate of \$300,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation.

Under construction the Committee recommended \$1,800,000, a decrease of \$6,673,000 in the 1963 appropriation and a reduction of \$3,953,000 in the 1964 budget estimate. The disallowance includes \$1,095,000 of the \$1,165,000 for planning and construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn., \$70,000 was allowed to provide for the planning, which the Committee believes should be completed before construction funds are considered. Also disallowed is \$2,650,000 requested for construction of a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea pending completion of the design for which funds are currently available. The Committee reduction also includes \$8,000 of the request for advance planning for construction of laboratories and vessels and \$200,000 of the \$500,000 proposed to continue operational studies under the Columbia River Fishery facilities program.

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$750,000, the same as the 1963 appropriation, for payment of subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels in U. S. shipyards under the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960.

The Committee has allowed \$640,000, an increase of \$17,000 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$55,000 in the 1964 budget estimate for general administrative expenses.

The Committee has allowed \$2,468,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands, an increase of \$450,000 in the amount available for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of \$85,000 in the budget request.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Committee recommended an appropriation of \$29,879,400, an increase of \$2,117,400 in the 1963 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,604,600 in the 1964 budget estimate. Increases over the 1963 appropriations includes \$367,000 for operation of new hatcheries and other facilities; \$50,000 for planning of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium; \$100,000 for expansion of pesticide-wildlife studies; \$140,000 for waterfowl management investigations; \$187,000 for investigations of wildlife control methods; and \$75,000 for site selection and engineering design of a marine game fish research station at Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

The Committee recommended for the Office of the Commissioner, the budget estimate of \$386,000, an increase of \$11,000 in the 1963 appropriations.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM: The Senate on Mar. 8, 1963, appointed Senators Magnuson and Prouty to the National Fisheries Center Advisory Board, for 4 years and 2 years respectively.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL OWNERS: On Mar. 25, 1963, the House and the Senate were presented with a resolution of the Senate of the State of Alaska (Senate Resolution 31), urging Congress to give favorable consideration to S. 978, to restore medical care benefits to owner-operators of fishing vessels and self-employed seamen under Federal law as an equitable action and a forward step toward the revival of the Nation's maritime industry.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: H. R. 4428 (Burke) introduced in House Mar. 4, 1963, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated program in oceanography, and for other purposes; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

OUTDOOR RECREATION BUREAU: The Senate on Feb. 28, 1963, received the report (S. Rept. 11) on S. 20, to promote the coordination and development of the effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and for other purposes. Authorities and responsibilities given the Secretary of the Interior through the bill would include maintenance of an inventory of outdoor recreation facilities, establishment of a classification system, provision for technical assistance, encouragement of regional cooperation by the States and developing facilities, conducting research, cooperating with educational institutions in developing personnel and disseminating recreation knowledge, and promoting coordination of Federal activities in outdoor recreation.

Outdoor Recreation Act of 1963 (Hearing before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session on S. 20); 51 pp., printed. Contains hearing held Feb. 5, 1963; departmental reports; statements given by various Government agencies and interested organizations; and communications sent to the Committee.

S. Rept. 11, Federal and State Programs Relating to Outdoor Recreation (a report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session to accompany S. 20), 6 pp., printed.

The Committee reported favorably, with amendments, and recommended passage of the bill. Contains the purpose of the bill, the amendments, and letter of transmittal of the bill to Congress.

The Senate on Mar. 11, 1963, passed with amendments, S. 20, to promote the coordination and development of the effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and for other purposes. The House on Mar. 12, 1963, received from the Senate, S. 20; referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The House on Mar. 28, 1963, received the report (H. Rept. 160) from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on H. R. 1762, to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and for other purposes, with amendment; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT: H. R. 3198 (O'Brien) introduced in House Jan. 31, 1963, to promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes; referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Among the provisions of the bill is an amendment to existing law which would place the Trust Territory in the same category as insular possessions of the United States so far as importation free of duty into the United States is concerned. There is, however, an exception which would prevent the importation into the United States of fishery products free of duty unless the fish from which the fishery products are made are landed in the Trust Territory from American flag vessels or Trust Territory vessels manned by crew two-thirds of which are citizens of the United States or the Trust Territory. The Trust Territory includes the Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, and the Caroline Island. Also provides for scientific, technical, and other assistance that will promote the welfare of the Trust Territory. Under this provision, the Secretary of the Interior would be limited to the sum of \$150,000 in any one fiscal year.

POLLUTION OF SEA BY OIL TREATY AMENDMENTS: The Senate on Mar. 25, 1963, received from the President, Executive C, 88th Congress, 1st Session amendments of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, which were adopted by a Conference of Contracting Governments convened at London on April 11, 1962; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The amendments would strengthen and expand the present Convention in ways deemed advantageous to United States interests.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: The following bills were introduced in the House: H. R. 3929 (Dent), H. R. 3943 (Friedel), H. R. 3983 (Rodebush), and H. R. 3998 (Stinson) Feb. 21, 1963; H. R. 4184 (O'Konski) Feb. 25, 1963; H. R. 4221 (Bray) Feb. 26, 1963; H. R. 4312 (Glenn) Feb. 27, 1963; H. R. 4477 (Stubbsfield) Mar. 4, 1963; H. R. 4541 (Nygaard) Mar. 6, 1963; H. R. 4626 (Clark) Mar. 7, 1963; H. R. 4703 (Jarman) Mar. 11, 1963; H. R. 4930 (Baltin) Mar. 18, 1963; and H. R. 5032 (Harris) Mar. 21, 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 names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; all referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mar. 18, 1963, announced that public hearings will be held Apr. 23, 24, and 25, 1963, on H. R. 3669, and similar bills, regarding price-quality stabilization.

SALMON RIVER ANADROMOUS FISH: S. 1043 (Murch et al) introduced in Senate Mar. 7, 1963, to provide for the conservation of anadromous fish spawning areas in the Salmon River, Idaho; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Would prohibit the Federal River Commission from authorizing any structures on the Salmon River which would restrict the passage of anadromous fish to reach spawning areas or which would flood established spawning grounds.

**SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY FUNDS REAPPOR-
TMENT:** H. R. 4204 (Tupper) introduced in House Feb. 25, 1963, to amend the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act as to establish an additional fund for fishery research programs and fisheries rehabilitation and development projects, and for other purposes; referred to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Also H. R. 4448 (Knox) introduced in House Mar. 4, 1963.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION: H. R. 4846 (Teague) introduced in House Feb. 27, 1963, for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics. 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 objective of bringing about more economy and efficiency in the performance of these essential activities and functions. Also introduced in House H. R. 4846 (Wydler) Mar. 13, 1963; referred to Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The Senate on Mar. 4, 1963, received the report (S. Rept. 16) without amendment on S. 816, for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology, from the Committee on Government Operations.

S. Rept. 16, Establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology (Report of the Committee on Government Operations, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session on S. 816), 66 pp., printed. The Committee reported favorably on the bill and recommended passage. Contains analysis of the provisions of S. 816; comments on the role of science in Government, background-committee reports and staff studies; a summary of the hearings held during the 85th, 86th, and 87th sessions of Congress; and appendix.

The Senate on Mar. 8, 1963, considered and passed without amendment S. 816. The House on Mar. 11, 1963, received from the Senate S. 816, for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; referred to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

SUBMERGED LANDS ACT: S. 1109 (Long et al) introduced in Senate Mar. 15, 1963, to amend the Sub-

merged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending three 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; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Similar to many House bills previously introduced.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on Mar. 12, 1963, held hearings on H. R. 2888, 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, Maryland. Testimony was given by departmental witnesses and Rep. Lankford (Md.).

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1963: H. R. 4701 (Harris) introduced in House Mar. 11, 1963, and S. 1062 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate Mar. 14, 1963, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system, and for other purposes; referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Commerce. Bill would: (a) authorize and encourage common carriers to conduct experiments in rate simplification, freight classification, and new services; (b) extend to all shippers and carriers the right to ship vehicles and containers by any mode at non-discriminatory rates; (c) encourage the establishment of through service and joint rates by all combinations of modes and assure the reasonableness of such rates; (d) provide for cooperative enforcement of highway transportation regulation by the ICC and the States; (e) increase and extend the civil forfeiture penalties to violations of safety regulations and operations without authority; (f) require air carriers to pay reparations to shippers charged unlawfully high rates; (g) authorize simplification of Government transportation rates and procurement and greater flexibility in the use of motor vehicle common carriers for the transportation of mail; and (h) transfer the existing railroad loan guarantee program from the ICC to the Department of Commerce.

VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENT: H. R. 4203 (Tupper) introduced in House Feb. 25, 1963, to amend the act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 1006 (Magnuson et al) introduced in the Senate Mar. 4, 1963; referred to the Committee on Commerce and H. R. 4429 (Fulton) introduced in House Mar. 4, 1963; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL: S. 1111 (Anderson et al) introduced in Senate Mar. 15, 1963, to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commissions, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

