



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

GRANT APPROVED FOR HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS:

A \$375,000 public facility grant to help the City of New Bedford, Mass., make harbor and dock improvements, has been approved by The Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The ARA grant and an additional \$200,000 invested by the City of New Bedford will be used to dredge a 30-foot channel, construct dock bulkheads, and fill in a 3½-acre dock site. Part of the new facility will be leased to a private firm which plans to construct a freezer-cold storage plant at the dock site. In addition, another firm is building a pet food cannery near the harbor.

The new port facilities and industrial plants are expected to contribute substantially to the general economy of the area as well as to aid the commercial fisheries. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries cooperated with ARA and local officials by providing technical advice and assistance in developing and reviewing the project plans and proposal.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

LOANS TO FISHERY FIRMS:

In early 1963, it was reported that 60 loans totaling \$4.5 million had been made to fishery products processors by the Small Business Administration (SBA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce since enactment of the Small Business Act of 1953. In addition, SBA made about 40 loans totaling \$2.8 million to wholesale and retail fish distributors.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP ESTABLISHED:

In order to promote fair dealing in the interest of consumers, standards of identity have been established for frozen raw breaded shrimp by an order of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. The notice was published in the Federal Register on May 7, 1963. The order becomes effective 60 days after its publication in the Federal Register, except as to any provisions which may be stayed by proper objections. Interested parties had until June 6, 1963, to file objections to the new standards of identity.

The Food and Drug Administration has actually established two new standards of identity--one for the article with a minimum of 50 percent of shrimp (Sec. 36.30--breaded shrimp) and one for the article with a minimum of 70 percent of shrimp (Sec. 36.31--lightly breaded shrimp). Except for the shrimp content requirement, the new standards are identical in all respects.

The new standards of identity declare that the optional forms of shrimp which may be used in preparing either type of the frozen raw breaded product are: (1) fantail or butterfly; (2) butterfly, tail off; (3) round; (4) round, tail off; (5) pieces; and (6) composite units. Labeling requirements and definitions for each optional form of shrimp are included in the standards of identity.

The new standards of identity also define the kind of batter and breading ingredients and additives that may be used in preparing the product.

A notice of proposed rule making published in the Federal Register of March 31, 1961, set forth the petition of the National Fisheries In-

stitute, Inc., and the National Shrimp Breeders Association, Inc., for the establishment of a definition and standard of identity for frozen raw breaded shrimp.

The definitions and standards of identity as published in the Federal Register follow:

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

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

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 36—SHELLFISH

Frozen Raw Breaded and Lightly Breaded Shrimp; Definitions and Standards of Identity

The notice of proposed rule making published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 31, 1961 (26 F.R. 2722) set forth the petition of the National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington 9, D.C., and the National Shrimp Breeders Association, Inc., 624 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois, for the establishment of a definition and standard of identity for frozen raw breaded shrimp. The proposed standard of identity in that notice included a requirement that the proportion of shrimp in the finished food should not fall below 50 percent. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has concluded that the interests of consumers will be served by establishing two standards of identity—one for the article with a minimum of 50 percent of shrimp and one for the article with a minimum of 70 percent of shrimp.

Upon consideration of the views and comments submitted and other relevant information, it is concluded that it will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to establish the definitions and standards of identity hereinafter set forth. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and in accordance with the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625): *It is ordered:*

1. That the following definitions and standards of identity be established, by adding to Part 36 the following new sections:

§ 36.30 Frozen raw breaded shrimp; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

(a) Frozen raw breaded shrimp is the food prepared by coating one of the optional forms of shrimp specified in paragraph (c) of this section with safe and suitable batter and breading ingredients as provided in paragraph (d) of this section. The food is frozen.

(b) The food tests not less than 50 percent of shrimp material as determined by the method prescribed in paragraph (g) of this section.

(c) The term "shrimp" means the tail portion of properly prepared shrimp of commercial species. Each shrimp unit is individually coated. The optional forms of shrimp are:

(1) Fantail or butterfly: This form is prepared by splitting the shrimp. The

shrimp are peeled, except that tail fins remain attached and the shell segment immediately adjacent to the tail fins may be left attached.

(2) Butterfly, tail off: This form is prepared by splitting the shrimp. Tail fins and all shell segments are removed.

(3) Round: This form is the round shrimp, not split. The shrimp are peeled, except that tail fins remain attached and the shell segment immediately adjacent to the tail fins may be left attached.

(4) Round, tail off: This form is the round shrimp, not split. Tail fins and all shell segments are removed.

(5) Pieces: Each unit in this form consists of a piece or a part of a shrimp. Tail fins and all shell segments are removed.

(6) Composite units: Each unit in this form consists of two or more whole shrimp or pieces of shrimp, or both, formed and pressed into composite units prior to coating. Tail fins and all shell segments are removed. Large composite units, prior to coating, may be cut into smaller units.

(d) The batter and breading ingredients referred to in paragraph (a) of this section are the fluid constituents and the solid constituents of the coating around the shrimp. These ingredients consist of suitable substances which (1) are not food additives as defined in section 201(s) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or (2) if they are food additives as so defined, they are used in conformity with regulations established pursuant to section 409 of the act. Batter and breading ingredients that perform a useful function are regarded as suitable, except that artificial flavorings, artificial sweeteners, artificial colors, and chemical preservatives, other than those provided for in this paragraph, are not suitable ingredients of frozen raw breaded shrimp. Chemical preservatives that are suitable are ascorbic acid, which may be used in a quantity sufficient to retard development of dark spots on the shrimp, and preservatives that may be used to retard development of rancidity of the fat content of the food: *Provided*, That any preservatives used to retard the development of rancidity of the fat shall not exceed 0.02 percent of the weight of the fat content of the finished food.

(e) The label shall name the food, as prepared from each of the optional forms of shrimp specified in paragraph (c) (1) to (6), inclusive, of this section, and following the numbered sequence of such subparagraph, as follows:

(1) "Breaded fantail shrimp." The word "butterfly" may be used in lieu of "fantail" in the name.

(2) "Breaded butterfly shrimp, tail off."

(3) "Breaded round shrimp."

(4) "Breaded round shrimp, tail off."

(5) "Breaded shrimp pieces."

(6) Composite units: If the composite units are cutlet-shaped, the name is "Breaded shrimp cutlets"; if stick-shaped (similar to breaded fish sticks), the name is "Breaded shrimp sticks"; if prepared

in a shape other than cutlet or stick, the name is "Breaded shrimp _____," the blank to be filled in with the word or phrase that accurately describes the shape, but which is not misleading.

In the case of the names specified in subparagraphs (1) through (5) of this paragraph, the words in each name may be arranged in any order, provided they are so arranged as to be accurately descriptive of the food. The word "prawns" may be added in parentheses immediately after the word "shrimp" in the name of the food if the shrimp are of large size; for example, "Fantail breaded shrimp (prawns)." If the shrimp are from a single geographic area, the adjectival designation of that area may appear as part of the name; for example, "Breaded Alaskan shrimp cutlets."

(f) Wherever the name of the food, as prescribed in paragraph (e) of this section, appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the label shall bear a prominent statement listing the common or usual names of the optional ingredients present in the coating, and such statement shall immediately precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter. If a spice that also imparts color is used, it shall be designated as "spice and coloring," unless the spice is designated by its specific name. If ascorbic acid is used to retard development of dark spots on the shrimp, it shall be designated as "Ascorbic acid added as a preservative" or "Ascorbic acid added to retard discoloration of shrimp." If any other preservative, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, is used, such preservative shall be designated by its common name, followed by the statement "added as a preservative."

(g) The method for determining percentage of shrimp material referred to in paragraph (a) of this section is as follows:

(1) *Equipment needed.* (i) Two-gallon container, approximately 9 inches in diameter.

(ii) Two-vaned wooden paddle, each vane measuring approximately 1¾ inches x 3¾ inches.

(iii) Stirring device capable of rotating the wooden paddle at 120 r.p.m.

(iv) Balance accurate to 0.01 ounce (or 0.1 gram).

(v) U.S. standard sieve No. 20. 12 inch diameter.¹

(vi) U.S. standard sieve, ½-inch sieve opening, 12 inch diameter.¹

(vii) Forceps, blunt points.

(viii) Shallow baking pans.

(ix) Rubber-tipped glass stirring rod.

(2) *Procedure.* (i) Weigh the sample to be debraded. Fill the container three-fourths full of water at 70° F.—

¹ The sieves shall comply with the specifications for wire cloth and sieve frames in "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L.C. 584 of the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards.

80° F. Suspend the paddle in the container, leaving a clearance of at least 5 inches below the paddle vanes, and adjust speed to 120 r.p.m. Add shrimp, and stir for 10 minutes. Stack the sieves, the ½ inch mesh over the No. 20, and pour the contents of the container onto them. Set the sieves under a faucet, preferably with spray attached, and rinse shrimp with no rubbing of flesh, being careful to keep all rinsings over the sieves and not having the stream of water hit the shrimp on the sieve directly. Lay the shrimp out singly on the sieve as rinsed. Inspect each shrimp and use the rubber-tipped rod and the spray to remove any breading material that may remain on any of them, being careful to avoid undue pressure or rubbing, and return each shrimp to the sieve. Remove the top sieve and drain on a slope for 2 minutes, then remove the shrimp to weighing pan. Rinse contents of the No. 20 sieve onto a flat pan and collect any particles other than breading (i.e., flesh and tail fins) and add to shrimp on balance pan and weigh.

(ii) Calculate percent shrimp material:

$$\text{Percent shrimp material} = \frac{\text{Weight of debreaded sample}}{\text{Weight of sample}} \times 100 + 2.$$

§ 36.31 Frozen raw lightly breaded shrimp; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

Frozen raw lightly breaded shrimp complies with the provisions of § 36.30, except that it contains not less than 70 percent of shrimp material, as determined by the method prescribed in § 36.30(g).

2. That the heading for Part 36 be changed to "Part 36—Shellfish."

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be ad-

versely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing, and such objections must be supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except as to any provisions that may be stayed by the filing of proper objections. Notice of the filing of objections or lack thereof will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended; 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371)

Dated: May 1, 1963.

JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner
of Food and Drugs.



Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN COMMERCIAL FISHING REGULATIONS IN ALASKA:

In a "Notice of Proposed Rule Making" (Federal Register, April 30, 1963), the Bureau

of Indian Affairs published regulations concerned with Indian and other native commercial fishing in Alaska. The "Notice of Proposed Rule Making" as it appeared in the Federal Register of April 30 follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[25 CFR Part 88]

INDIAN COMMERCIAL FISHING IN ALASKA

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the obligation imposed upon, and the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 25 U.S.C. sections 2 and 9; 5 U.S.C. section 485; section 15 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101; 48 U.S.C. § 358); the Presidential Proclamation of April 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 1777); section 2 of the Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1250; 48 U.S.C. § 358a); and section 4 of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended (73 Stat. 141), it is proposed to amend Part 88 of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the amendment is to govern Indian commercial fishing in Alaska.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior wherever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions or objections with respect to the proposed regulations, to the Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington 25, D.C., within 30 days after the date of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Part 88, Title 25, is hereby revised to read as follows:

- Sec.
88.1 Purpose.
88.2 Annette Island Fisheries Reserve; definition; licenses.
88.3 Operation of fish traps by Metlakatla Indian Community.
88.4 Commercial fishing, Karluk Indian Reservation.
88.5 Enforcement; violation of regulations; corrective action.

AUTHORITY: §§ 88.1 to 88.5 issued under 25 U.S.C. secs. 2, 9; 5 U.S.C. sec. 485; sec. 15 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101; 48 U.S.C. § 358); the Presidential Proclamation of April 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 1777); sec. 2 of the Act of May 1, 1936 (49 Stat. 1250; 48 U.S.C. sec. 358a); sec. 4 of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended (73 Stat. 141)

§ 88.1 Purpose.

The purpose of the regulations in this part is to regulate Indian and other native commercial fishing in Alaska, but they shall not be construed to limit any rights of Indians or other natives of Alaska not specifically covered hereby.

§ 88.2 Annette Island Fisheries Reserve; definition; licenses.

(a) *Definition.* The Annette Island Fisheries Reserve in Alaska is defined in the Presidential Proclamation of April 28, 1916 (39 Stat. 1777), as the waters within three thousand feet from the shore lines at mean low tide of Annette Island, Ham Island, Walker Island, Lewis Island, Spire Island, Hemlock Island, and adjacent rocks and islets, located within the broken line upon the diagram attached to and made a part of said

Proclamation; and also the bays of said islands, rocks, and islets.

(b) *Licenses.* Members of the Metlakatla Indian Community, and such other Alaskan natives as have joined them or may join them in residence on the aforementioned islands, shall not be required to obtain a license to engage in commercial fishing in the waters of the Annette Island Fisheries Reserve.

§ 88.3 Operation of fish traps by Metlakatla Indian Community.

(a) *Number and location.* During 1963, and until the Secretary or his duly authorized representative determines otherwise, the Metlakatla Indian Community is permitted to operate not more than one trap per site for salmon fishing at any four of the following sites in the Annette Island Fisheries Reserve, Alaska:

- (1) Annette Island at 55°15'09" north latitude, 131°36'00" west longitude.
- (2) Annette Island at 55°12'52" north latitude, 131°36'10" west longitude.
- (3) Annette Island at 55°02'47" north latitude, 131°38'53" west longitude.
- (4) Annette Island at 55°05'41" north latitude, 131°36'39" west longitude.
- (5) Annette Island at 55°01'54" north latitude, 131°38'36" west longitude.
- (6) Annette Island at 55°00'45" north latitude, 131°38'30" west longitude.
- (7) Annette Island at 54°59'41" north latitude, 131°36'48" west longitude.
- (8) Ham Island at 55°10'13" north latitude, 131°19'31" west longitude.

(b) *Season.* Fishing for salmon with traps operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community is permitted only at such times as commercial salmon fishing with nets is permitted by order or regulation of the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for Commercial Fishing in Section 1-E of Fishing District No. 1. During any times when fishing with nets is prohibited by the State of Alaska in said Section 1-E of Fishing District No. 1 the traps shall be closed in accordance with the method prescribed in paragraph(c) (3) of this section.

(c) *Size, construction and closure—*

(1) *Size.* When any part of a trap is in a greater depth of water than 100 feet, the trap as measured from shore at mean high tide to the outer face of the pot shall not extend beyond 900 feet.

(2) *Construction.* Poles shall be permanently secured to the webbing at each side of the mouth of the pot tunnel and shall extend from the tunnel floor to a height at least four feet above the water. A draw line shall be reeved through the lower end of both poles mentioned above and the upper end of one.

(3) *Method of closing.* The tunnel walls shall be overlapped as far as possible across the pot gap and the draw line shall be pulled tight and both secured so as to completely close the tunnel. In addition, 25 feet of the webbing of the heart on each side next to the pot shall be lifted or lowered in such manner as to permit the free passage of fish.

§ 83.4 Commercial fishing, Karluk Indian Reservation.

(a) *Definition.* The Karluk Indian Reservation includes all waters extend-

ing 3,000 feet from the shore at mean low tide on Kodiak Island beginning at the end of a point of land on the shore of Shelikof Strait about 1¼ miles east of Rocky Point and in approximate latitude 57°39'40" N., longitude 154°12'20" W.; thence south approximately 8 miles to latitude 57°32'30" N.; thence west approximately 12½ miles to the confluence of the north shore of Sturgeon River with the east shore of Shelikof Strait; thence northeasterly following the easterly shore of Shelikof Strait to the place of beginning, containing approximately 35,200 acres.

(b) *Who may fish; licenses.* The waters of the Karluk Indian Reservation shall be open to commercial fishing by bona fide native inhabitants of the native village of Karluk and vicinity, and to other persons insofar as the fishing activities of the latter do not restrict or interfere with fishing by such natives. Such natives shall not be required to obtain a license to engage in commercial fishing in the waters of the Karluk Indian Reservation.

(c) *Salmon fishing; restrictions.* Commercial fishing for salmon by native inhabitants of the native village of Karluk and vicinity in the waters of the Karluk Indian Reservation shall be in accordance with the seasonal and gear restrictions of the rules and regulations of the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for Commercial Fishing in the Karluk District, except that: (1) Beach seines up to 250 fathoms in length may be used northeast of Cape Karluk; and (2) prior to July 1, fishing shall be permitted to within 100 yards of the Karluk River

where it breaks through the Karluk Spit into Shelikof Strait.

§ 83.5 Enforcement; violation of regulations; corrective action.

(a) *Enforcement.* The regulations in this Part shall be enforced by any duly authorized representative of the Secretary. Any fish trap, vessel, gear, processing establishment or other operation or equipment subject to these regulations shall be available for inspection at all times by such representative.

(b) *Violation of regulations.* Whenever any duly authorized enforcement representative of the Secretary has reasonable cause to believe any violation of these regulations relating to fish traps has occurred, he shall direct immediate closure of the trap involved and shall affix an appropriate seal thereto to prevent further fishing. The matter shall be reported without delay to the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, who shall thereupon report and recommend to the Secretary appropriate corrective action.

(c) *Corrective action.* Any violation of these regulations relating to fish traps shall be ground for the temporary or permanent closure, as the Secretary may determine, of any or all traps authorized by § 83.3(a), or the withdrawal and rescission of the right to fish for salmon with traps at any or all sites authorized thereby.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

APRIL 24, 1963.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

NEW PESTICIDE-WILDLIFE LABORATORY DEDICATED:

A new U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service laboratory which may be destined to solve the pesticide-wildlife riddle and which will study diseases of wild animals, including those transmitted from animal to man, was dedicated April 25, 1963. The laboratory is at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Md.

The new facility, the Biochemistry-Wildlife Pathology Laboratory of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, will accommodate a staff of scientists studying pesticide-animal relationships and wildlife disease. In recent years, those fields of research have assumed new dimensions in the conservation of natural resources. Because of the implications to human health and well-being, both are of high interest. The laboratory is the first research facility designed to determine ways and means to use chemicals without sacrificing wildlife. It has been under construction since March 1961.



The Bio-Chemistry - Pathology Laboratory at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Maryland.

The Laboratory is located in a one-story building which has 25,000 square feet of floor space with an additional 14,000 square feet in the basement. The cost, without laboratory equipment but with facilities which are basic for research laboratories, was \$475,800.



White House

OFFICE OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHED TO IMPLEMENT TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962:

The President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (Mr. Herter) has organized several new interagency committees to advise him in the conduct of the Trade Agreements and Adjustment Assistance Program to be carried out under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Act provided for a Cabinet-level interagency committee, called the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee (TEAAC). This Committee is chaired by Mr. Herter. The other members are the Secretaries of State, Interior, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor.

Three other committees were established with representation from those same agencies. The Trade Executive Committee (TEC), chaired by Mr. Herter's deputy, Mr. Gossett, has membership at the Assistant Secretary level. This Committee will serve as the operating arm of the program. Under it is a technical-level Trade Staff Committee (TSC), chaired by an official of Mr. Herter's office and including a representative of the Tariff Commission. The Trade Staff Committee will, as its name implies, do the necessary staff work for the Trade Executive Committee. Finally, a Trade Information Committee (TIC) was set up to hold public hearings and otherwise receive the views from interested parties.

Currently representing the Department of the Interior on the operating Committees are the Deputy Under Secretary and officials of the Resources Program Staff (TSC and TIC). The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries participates by providing information and advisory services to the Resources Program Staff on matters involving trade and tariffs for fishery products.

Executive Order (11106) providing for the administration of the trade agreements program and related matters and Title 48 - Trade Agreements and Adjustment Assistance Programs, appeared in the Federal Register of April 20 and April 23, 1963, as follows:

Executive Order 11106

PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM AND RELATED MATTERS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872), Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), and Section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered that Executive Order No. 11075 of January 15, 1963 (28 F.R. 4721) be, and it is hereby, amended as follows:

SECTION 1. Amend the heading of the order to read "ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM".

SEC. 2. In Section 1, substitute "Definitions. (a)" for "Definition" and add the following new subsection (b):

"(b) As used in this order the term 'the trade agreements program' includes all activities consisting of, or related to, the negotiation or administration of trade agreements (other than treaties) concluded pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution, Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or the Act."

SEC. 3. Amend Section 2 to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. *Office of Special Representative.* (a) There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President an agency which shall be known as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

"(b) There shall be at the head of the said Office the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations provided for in Section 241 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the Special Representative), who shall be directly responsible to the President.

"(c) There shall be in the said Office a Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations with the rank of Ambassador, whose principal functions shall be to conduct negotiations under title III of the Act, and who shall perform such additional duties as the Special Representative may direct."

SEC. 4. In Section 3, amend subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(1) The Special Representative shall advise and assist the President in the administration of, and facilitate the carrying out of, the trade agreements program. In addition, the Special Representative shall advise the President with respect to non-tariff barriers to international trade, international commodity agreements, and other matters which are related to the trade agreements program."

SEC. 5. In subsection (c) of Section 3, substitute "trade agreements program" for "Act" in each place that word appears.

SEC. 6. In Section 3, delete subsection (i), redesignate subsection (h) as subsection (i), and insert the following new subsection (h):

"(h) After the President has entered into a trade agreement which provides for any new tariff concession, the Special Representative shall submit to the President, for transmission by him to each House of Congress, copies of such trade agreement, together with a draft of the statement relating thereto provided for in Section 226 of the Act. In addition, the Special Representative shall transmit to each House of Congress copies of agreements supplementary to trade agreements which do not provide for any new tariff concession, and of such other documents relating to the trade agreements program as he considers appropriate, together with a brief statement describing each such supplementary agreement or other document."

SEC. 7. In Section 3, add the following new subsection (1) at the end of the section:

"(1) The Special Representative shall prepare or have prepared for consideration by the President, in a form suitable for inclusion in title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any proclamation which relates wholly or primarily to the trade agreements program. Any such proclamation shall be subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030 of June 19, 1962 (27 F.R. 5847), except that such proclamation need not be submitted for approval to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget as provided in Sections 2 (a) and (b) of that order but may be transmitted directly to the Attorney General for his consideration as to both form and legality."

SEC. 8. In Section 4, redesignate subsection (f) as subsection (g) and insert the following new subsection (f):

"(f) Before making recommendations to the President under Section 242(b)(2) of the Act, the Committee shall, through the Special Representative, request the advice of the Adjustment Assistance Advisory Board, created by the provisions of Section 361 of the Trade

Expansion Act of 1962, concerning the feasibility of adjustment assistance to workers and firms."

SEC. 9. In Section 9, insert "or this order" after "the Act".

SEC. 10. Substitute "13(b)" for "12(b)" in Section 12(a), renumber Sections 11 and 12 as Sections 12 and 13, respectively, and insert the following new Section 11:

"SEC. 11. *Redelegation.* Delegations of authority made by this order to the Special Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, and other assignments of authority made by this

order to the Special Representative, shall be deemed to include the power of successive redelegation."

Section 2 of Executive Order No. 11075 of January 15, 1963 (28 F.R. 473), as amended by Section 3 of this order shall be deemed to have become effective January 15, 1963; and said Executive Order No. 11075 as amended shall be codified under title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 18, 1963.

Title 48—TRADE AGREEMENTS AND ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

NOTE: A new Title 48, captioned as set forth above, is hereby established in the Code of Federal Regulations.

This title will set out Presidential actions taken with respect to the trade agreements program and the adjustment assistance program and will establish procedures related to the operation of such programs. The trade agreements program consists of the negotiation and administration of trade agreements entered into by the President, and especially under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The adjustment assistance program consists of the furnishing of financial and other assistance to firms and workers affected by increased imports due to tariff concessions granted under trade agreements.

In particular, this title will contain the text of all Presidential proclamations under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 affecting United States tariffs and other import restrictions. This title also will establish the procedures whereby interested parties may make oral and written presentations to the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations on proposed trade agreements, and whereby firms and workers may, after investigation by the U.S. Tariff Commission, petition for adjustment assistance to the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, respectively.

The procedures of the U.S. Tariff Commission under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, with regard to negotiation of trade agreements and the provision of adjustment assistance, are set out in Parts 201, 205, 206, and 207 of Title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CHAPTER COVERING PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Pursuant to the final sentence of E.O. 11106 (28 F.R. 3911) a new Chapter I, Subchapter A, is established in Title 48, setting for the codified text of E.O. 11075 as amended and reading as follows:

Chapter I—Presidential Documents

SUBCHAPTER A—ORGANIC ORDERS

PART 1—ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

- Sec.
- 1.1 Definitions.
- 1.2 Office of Special Representative.
- 1.3 Functions of Special Representative.
- 1.4 Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee.
- 1.5 Tariff Commission.
- 1.6 Secretary of the Treasury.
- 1.7 Secretary of Commerce.
- 1.8 Secretary of Labor.
- 1.9 Committees and task forces.
- 1.10 Threat of impairment of national security.
- 1.11 Redelegation.
- 1.12 References.
- 1.13 Prior bodies and orders.

DERIVATION: The text of the sections in this part are derived from the text of E.O. 11075 (28 F.R. 473), as amended. Amendments are noted following sections affected.

§ 1.1 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part the term "the Act" means the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-794, approved October 11, 1962), exclusive, however, of chapters 2, 3, and 5 of title III thereof.

(b) As used in this part the term "the trade agreements program" includes all activities consisting of, or related to, the negotiation or administration of trade agreements (other than treaties) concluded pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution, section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or the Act.

AMENDMENT NOTE: In § 1.1 the section heading was amended, the text was designated paragraph (a), and paragraph (b) was added, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.2 Office of Special Representative.

(a) There is hereby established in the Executive Office of the President an agency which shall be known as the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.

(b) There shall be at the head of the said Office the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations provided for in section 241 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the Special Representative), who shall be directly responsible to the President.

(c) There shall be in the said Office a Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations with the rank of Ambassador, whose principal functions shall be to conduct negotiations under title II of the Act, and who shall perform such additional duties as the Special Representative may direct.

AMENDMENT NOTE: § 1.2 was revised and deemed to have become effective Jan. 15, 1963, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.3 Functions of Special Representative.

(a) The Special Representative shall have the functions conferred upon him by the Act, the functions delegated or otherwise assigned to him by the provisions of this part, and such other functions as the President may from time to time direct.

(b) The Special Representative shall advise and assist the President in the administration of, and facilitate the carrying out of, the trade agreements program. In addition, the Special Representative shall advise the President with respect to nontariff barriers to international trade, international commodity agreements, and other matters which are related to the trade agreements program.

(c) As he may deem to be necessary for the proper administration and execution of the trade agreements program and of this part, the Special Representative (1) shall draw upon the resources of Federal agencies, and of bodies established by or under the provisions of this part, in connection with the performance of his functions, and (2) except as may be otherwise provided by this part or by law, may assign to the head of any such agency or body the performance of duties incidental to the administration of the trade agreements program.

(d) In connection with the performance of his functions the Special Representative shall, as appropriate and practicable, consult with Federal agencies.

(e) The Special Representative shall from time to time furnish the President lists of articles proposed for publication and transmittal to the Tariff Commission by the President under the provisions of section 221(a) of the Act.

(f) The functions conferred upon the President by section 222 of the Act are hereby delegated to the Special Representative.

(g) The functions conferred upon the President by the first sentence of section 223 of the Act are hereby delegated to the Special Representative. The Special Representative is hereby designated to perform the functions prescribed by the second sentence of that section.

(h) After the President has entered into a trade agreement which provides for any new tariff concession, the Special Representative shall submit to the President, for transmission by him to each House of Congress, copies of such trade agreement, together with a draft of the statement relating thereto provided for in section 226 of the Act. In addition, the Special Representative shall transmit to each House of Congress copies of agreements supplementary to trade agreements which do not provide for any new tariff concession, and of such other documents relating to the trade agreements program as he considers appropriate, together with a brief statement describing each such supplementary agreement or other document.

(i) The Special Representative shall make arrangements under which the committee established by § 1.4 of this part shall provide for public hearings in pursuance of the second sentence of section 252(d) of the Act. The functions conferred upon the President by the first sentence of that section are hereby delegated to the Special Representative.

(j) Advice furnished by the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor under section 351(c) of the Act shall be transmitted by the respective secretaries to the President through the Special Representative.

(k) Subject to available financing, the Special Representative may employ such personnel as may be necessary to assist him in the performance of his functions.

(l) The Special Representative shall prepare or have prepared for consideration by the President, in a form suitable for inclusion in title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations, any proclamation which relates wholly or primarily to the trade agreements program. Any such proclamation shall be subject to the provisions of Executive Order No. 11030 of June 19, 1962 (27 F.R. 5847), except that such proclamation need not be submitted for approval to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget as provided in sections 2 (a) and (b) of that order but may be transmitted directly to the Attorney General for his consideration as to both form and legality.

AMENDMENT NOTE: In § 1.3, paragraph (b) was revised, paragraph (c) was amended, paragraph (i) was deleted, paragraph (h) was redesignated paragraph (i), and new paragraphs (h) and (l) were added, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.4 Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee.

(a) There is hereby established the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as the Committee). The Committee shall be composed of the Special Representative, who shall be its chairman, and the following other members: the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

(b) Each Secretary referred to in paragraph (a) of this section may designate an official from his department, who is in status not below that of an Assistant Secretary of an executive or military department, to serve as a member of the Committee in lieu of the designating Secretary when the latter is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee. In corresponding circumstances the Special Representative may designate the Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, for a corresponding purpose. Except for his accountability to his designating authority, any person while so serving shall have in all respects the same status, as a member of the Committee, as do other members of the Committee.

(c) The Special Representative may from time to time designate any member of the Committee (including any person serving as a member of the Committee under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section) to act as chairman of the Committee when the Special Representative is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee.

(d) The Committee shall have the functions conferred by the Act upon the interagency organization referred to in section 242 of the Act and shall also perform such other functions as the President may from time to time direct.

(e) The recommendations made by the Committee under section 242(b)(1) of the Act, as approved or modified by the President, shall guide the administration of the trade agreements program.

(f) Before making recommendations to the President under section 242(b)(2) of the Act, the Committee shall, through the Special Representative, request the

advice of the Adjustment Assistance Advisory Board, created by the provisions of section 361 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, concerning the feasibility of adjustment assistance to workers and firms.

(g) The functions conferred upon the President by the second sentence of section 242(c) of the Act, to the extent that they are in respect of procedures, are hereby delegated to the Committee.

AMENDMENT NOTE: In § 1.4, former paragraph (f) was designated paragraph (g) and a new paragraph (f) was added, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.5 Tariff Commission.

(a) The United States Tariff Commission is requested to determine the ad valorem equivalent, and, for this purpose, the authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of section 256(7) of the Act is hereby delegated to the Commission.

(b) Reports required to be made, and transcripts of hearings and briefs required to be furnished, by the Tariff Commission under the provisions of section 301(f)(1) of the Act (1) shall, in respect of investigations made by it under section 301(c)(1) of the Act, be transmitted by the Commission to the President through the Secretary of Commerce, and (2) shall, in respect of investigations made by it under section 301(c)(2) of the Act, be transmitted to the President through the Secretary of Labor.

(c) All other reports, findings, advice, hearing transcripts, briefs, and information which, under the terms of the Act, the Tariff Commission is required to furnish, report, or otherwise deliver to the President shall be transmitted to him through the Special Representative.

(d) Advice of the Tariff Commission under section 221(b) of the Act shall not be released or disclosed in any manner or to any extent not specifically authorized by the President or by the Special Representative.

§ 1.6 Secretary of the Treasury.

There is hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to issue regulations, conferred upon the President by the provisions of section 352(b) of the Act.

§ 1.7 Secretary of Commerce.

The authority to certify, conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 302(c) of the Act, to the extent that such authority is in respect of firms, is hereby delegated to the Secretary of Commerce.

§ 1.8 Secretary of Labor.

There are hereby delegated to the Secretary of Labor the authority to certify, conferred upon the President by the provisions of section 302(c) of the Act, to the extent that such authority is in respect of groups of workers, and the authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of section 302(e) of the Act.

§ 1.9 Committees and task forces.

To perform assigned duties in connection with functions under the Act or this part and as may be permitted by law, the Special Representative may from time to time cause to be constituted appropriate committees or task

forces made up in whole or in part of representatives or employees of interested agencies, of representatives of a committee established by the provisions of § 1.4 of this part, or of other persons. Assignments of personnel from agencies in connection with the foregoing, and assignments of duties to them, shall be made with the consent of the respective heads of agencies concerned.

AMENDMENT NOTE: § 1.9 was amended, 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.10 Threat of impairment of national security.

Executive Order No. 11051 of September 27, 1962, is hereby amended by striking from section 404(a) thereof the text "Section 2 of the Act of July 1, 1962 (68 Stat. 360; 19 U.S.C. 1352a)" and inserting in lieu of the stricken text the following: "Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962".

§ 1.11 Redelegation.

Delegations of authority made by this part to the Special Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, and other assignments of authority made by this part to the Special Representative, shall be deemed to include the power of successive redelegation.

AMENDMENT NOTE: Former § 1.11 was redesignated § 1.12 and a new § 1.11 was added, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.12 References.

Except as may for any reason be inappropriate, references in this part to any other Executive order or to the Act or to the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 or to any other statute, and references in this part or in any other Executive order to this part, shall be deemed to include references thereto, respectively, amended from time to time.

AMENDMENT NOTE: Former §§ 1.11 and 1.12 were designated §§ 1.12 and 1.13 respectively, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

§ 1.13 Prior bodies and orders.

(a) The pending business, and records and property, of the Trade Policy Committee, Trade Agreements Committee, and Committee for Reciprocity Information (now existing under orders referred to in paragraph (b) of this section) shall be completed or transferred as the Special Representative may deem consonant with law and with the provisions of this part, shall direct; and said committees are abolished effective as of the thirtieth day following the date of E.O. 11075 of January 15, 1963.

(b) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the following hereby superseded and revoked:

- (1) Executive Order No. 10082 of October 5, 1949.
- (2) Executive Order No. 10170 of October 12, 1950.
- (3) Executive Order No. 10401 of October 14, 1952.
- (4) Executive Order No. 10741 of November 25, 1957.

AMENDMENT NOTE: Former § 1.12 was designated § 1.13, E.O. 11106, 28 F.R. 3911, Apr. 20, 1963.

Chapter II—Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

[Directive No. 1]

ADDITION OF CHAPTER

In Title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations a new Chapter II is added to read as follows:

PART 201—CREATION, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTIONS

- Sec.
201.0 Scope and purpose.
201.1 Creation and location.
201.2 Organization.
201.3 Functions.

AUTHORITY: §§ 201.0 to 201.3 issued under sec. 401, 76 Stat. 902; 19 U.S.C. 1802. E.O. 11075, as amended (Part 1 of this title).

§ 201.0 Scope and purpose.

This chapter sets out the basic terms of reference of the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and the procedures whereby it carries out its general responsibilities under the trade agreements program. One of the primary purposes of this chapter is to inform the public of the unit in the Office known as the Trade Information Committee, the function of which is to afford an opportunity to interested parties to present oral and written statements concerning the trade agreements program and related matters.

§ 201.1 Creation and location.

(a) The Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations is established as an agency in the Executive Office of the President by § 1.2 of this title.

(b) The Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations is located in the Executive Office Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.

§ 201.2 Organization.

(a) The Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations is headed by the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations provided for in section 241 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 878; 19 U.S.C. 1871), who is directly responsible to the President. In addition, the Office consists of the Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations provided for in § 1.2 of this title, and a professional staff.

(b) Established by, and under the direction and control of, the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations are three interagency committees, the Trade Executive Committee, the Trade Staff Committee, and the Trade Information Committee, provided for in part 202 of this chapter.

§ 201.3 Functions.

(a) The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations (1) advises and assists the President in the administration of, and facilitates the carrying out of, the trade agreements program, and (2) advises the President with respect to nontariff barriers to international trade, international commodity agreements, and other matters which are related to the trade agreements program, as provided in § 1.3 of this title.

(b) The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations is Chairman of the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee established by § 1.4 of this title.

PART 202—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF COMMITTEES

- Section
202.1 Trade Executive Committee.

- 202.2 Trade Staff Committee.
202.3 Trade Information Committee.
202.4 Participation by other agencies.
202.5 Transfers.

AUTHORITY: §§ 202.1 to 202.5 issued under sec. 401, 76 Stat. 902; 19 U.S.C. 1802. §§ 202.1 to 202.4 also issued under secs. 9 and 11 of E.O. 11075, as amended (§§ 1.9 and 1.11 of this title). Additional authority is also cited in parentheses following provisions affected.

§ 202.1 Trade Executive Committee.

(a) There is hereby established the Trade Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Deputy Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, as chairman, and of officials, who are each in status not below that of an assistant Secretary, designated from their respective agencies by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, State, and Treasury. The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and each Secretary may designate from his respective agency an official, who is in status not below that of a Deputy Assistant Secretary, to serve as a member of the Trade Executive Committee in lieu of the regular member when the latter is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee.

(b) The Trade Executive Committee shall—

(1) Plan, direct, and coordinate inter-agency activities concerning the trade agreements program and related matters;

(2) Recommend policies and actions, and transmit appropriate materials, to the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations concerning the trade agreements program and related matters, or, when appropriate, approve such policies and actions;

(3) Supervise and direct the activities of the Trade Staff Committee and the Trade Information Committee, established by §§ 202.2 and 202.3, respectively; and

(4) Perform such other functions as the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations may from time to time determine.

§ 202.2 Trade Staff Committee.

(a) There is hereby established the Trade Staff Committee, which shall consist of a chairman designated from his Office by the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and of officials designated from their respective agencies by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, State, and Treasury, and by the Chairman of the Tariff Commission. The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, each Secretary, and the Chairman of the Tariff Commission may designate from his respective agency an official to serve as a member of the Trade Staff Committee in lieu of the regular member when the latter is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee. The official from the Tariff Commission will be a nonvoting member of the Trade Staff Committee, and will not participate in the discussion of any policy matter or in the consideration of any report submitted by the Tariff Commission.

(b) The Trade Staff Committee shall—

(1) Obtain information and advice from agencies and other sources concerning any proposed trade agreement, and furnish summaries of such information and advice, together with recom-

mendations of action with respect thereto, to the Trade Executive Committee; (Sec. 222, 76 Stat. 875; 19 U.S.C. 1842)

(2) Review summaries of information concerning any proposed trade agreement furnished by the Trade Information Committee, and transmit such summaries, together with recommendations of action with respect thereto, to the Trade Executive Committee;

(3) Review summaries of information concerning foreign import restrictions furnished by the Trade Information Committee, and transmit recommendations of action with respect thereto, through the Trade Executive Committee to the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee established by § 1.4 of this title;

(4) Review reports concerning tariff adjustment submitted by the Tariff Commission, and transmit such reports, together with recommendations of action with respect thereto, through the Trade Executive Committee to the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee;

(5) Review all materials required by § 1.5 of this title to be furnished by the Tariff Commission to the President through the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and transmit such materials, together with recommendations of action with respect thereto, to the Trade Executive Committee, except as provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph;

(6) Recommend policies and actions to the Trade Executive Committee concerning the trade agreements program and related matters, or, when appropriate, approve such policies and actions;

(7) Keep regularly informed of the operation and effect of the trade agreements program and related matters; and

(8) Perform such other functions as the Trade Executive Committee may from time to time determine.

§ 202.3 Trade Information Committee.

(a) There is hereby established the Trade Information Committee which shall consist of a chairman designated from his Office by the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and of officials designated from their respective agencies by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, State, and Treasury. The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and each Secretary may designate from his respective agency an official to serve as a member of the Trade Information Committee in lieu of the regular member when the latter is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee.

(b) The Trade Information Committee shall—

(1) Provide an opportunity, by the holding of public hearings and by such other means as it deems appropriate, for any interested party to present an oral or written statement concerning any proposed trade agreement, and furnish summaries of such hearings and other pertinent information so received to the Trade Staff Committee;

(Sec. 223, 76 Stat. 875; 19 U.S.C. 1843)

(2) Provide an opportunity, by the holding of public hearings, upon request by any interested party, and by such other means as it deems appropriate, for any interested party to present an oral or written statement concerning foreign

import restrictions, and furnish summaries of such hearings and other pertinent information so received to the Trade Staff Committee and the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee;

(Sec. 252(d), 76 Stat. 880; 19 U.S.C. 1882(d))

(3) Provide an opportunity, by such means as it deems appropriate, for any interested party to present an oral or written statement concerning any other aspect of the trade agreements program and related matters, and furnish summaries of pertinent information so received to the Trade Staff Committee;

(4) Issue regulations governing the conduct of its public hearings and the performance of such of its other functions as it deems necessary; and

(Secs. 223, 252(d), 76 Stat. 875, 880; 19 U.S.C. 1843, 1882(d))

(5) Perform such other functions as the Trade Executive Committee may from time to time determine.

§ 202.4 Participation by other agencies.

Each committee established by this part may invite the participation in its activities of any other agency not regularly represented thereon, when matters of interest to such agency are under consideration.

§ 202.5 Transfers.

The business pending as of the date of the abolition, and the records and property, of the Trade Policy Committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, and the Committee for Reciprocity Information are hereby transferred to the Trade Expansion Act Advisory Committee, the Trade Staff Committee, and the Trade Information Committee, respectively.

(§ 1.13 of this title)

Effective date. This chapter shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

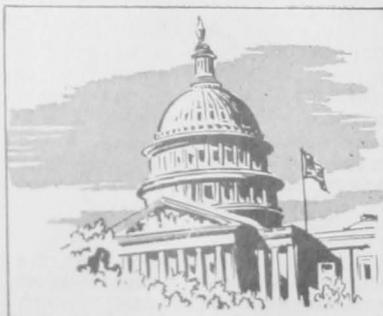
Signed at Washington, D.C., on April 20, 1963.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Special Representative
for Trade Negotiations.



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.

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

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 5869 (Lloyd) Apr. 25, 1963; H. R. 5960 (Chenoweth) Apr. 30, 1963; H. R. 6033 (Secrest) May 2, 1963; H. R. 6087 (Morris) May 6, 1963; H. R. 6116 (McMillan) May 7, 1963; H. R. 6214 (Burton) May 9, 1963; H. R. 6293 (Knott) and H. R. 6303 (Utt) May 14, 1963; H. R. 6322 (Alger) May 15, 1963; H. R. 6409 (Collier) May 16, 1963; and H. R. 6420 (Betts) May 20, 1963, all introduced in the House, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 1497 (Javits) introduced in Senate May 9, 1963, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921, so as to provide protection thereunder for industries of friendly nations with which the United States has entered into trade agreements and to provide additional bases for determining the foreign market value of merchandise imported from Communist countries; referred to the Committee on Finance.

BERING SEA HALIBUT FISHERY: The East Bering Sea Halibut (Joint hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 334 pp., printed. Contains hearings held Feb. 14 and 15, 1963, at Seattle, Washington, and Feb. 17 and 18, 1963, in Juneau, Alaska. The hearings were concerned with the recent recommendation of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission to open the eastern Bering Sea to halibut fishing by the Japanese. Contains the statements and communications from industry personnel, Government agencies and interested parties.

CLAM PLANTERS DISASTER LOANS: H. R. 6107 (Bonner) introduced in House May 7, 1963, to extend to clam planters the benefits of the provisions of the present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers, stockmen, and oyster planters; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

COLLISION AT SEA, REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION: H. R. 6012 (Bonner) introduced in House May 2, 1963, and S. 1459 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate May 8, 1963, to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea; referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would authorize the President on behalf of the United States to proclaim the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, 1960, on or after a date fixed by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization for application of such regulation by governments which have agreed to accept them. Such regulations shall thereafter have effect as if enacted by statute, and be followed by all public and private vessels of the United States and by all aircraft of U.S. registry to the extent therein made applicable. However, they shall not apply to waters of the United States governed by the inland rules, the Great Lakes rules, or the western rivers rules, nor shall they apply to aircraft on any territorial water of the United States. Would repeal the existing international rules for preventing collisions at sea, 1948. Regulations were formulated at the Fourth International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1960 (annex E to the final act of the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea.)

Parts of the rules of the International Regulations for preventing collisions at sea were rewritten. Those which apply directly to fishing vessels are:

Rule 9. This rule has been completely rewritten to require vessels engaged in trawling to show a distinctive signal consisting of a green light over white visible all round the horizon and vessels engaged in other types of fishing to show a red light over white and to require the showing of a stern light. A new provision concerning lights on vessels with outlying gear extending more than 500 feet has been added. A new provision has been added permitting the use of the searchlight beam to warn approaching vessels as well as a flare-up light or working lights as now provided and a new day signal has been provided for vessels engaged in fishing.

Rule 13. The discretionary powers authorized under the existing rule in respect to rules made by governments have been amplified to include "fishing vessels engaged in fishing as a fleet." The provision for "recognition signals adopted by shipowners, which have been authorized by the respective governments" has been deleted.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FUND: H. R. 5798 (O'Neill) introduced in House Apr. 23, 1963, to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Apr. 25, 1963, recessed the hearings, subject to call, on S. 627, to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects, and for other purposes.

On May 14, 1963, Senator Bartlett (Alaska) presented a statement to the Senate (Congressional Record, May 14, 1963, pages 7990-7992) concerning the problem of Soviet fishing activities off the coasts of the United States from the most northern waters of Alaska, the east coast from Maine to Florida, and to the Gulf of Mexico. He also stated that the Soviet fishing fleet has vessels far superior to those of the U. S. fishing fleet and that the U. S. has no fishing vessels of the size of the smallest Russian vessels. He further states, that the U. S. has dropped down to fifth position in world fisheries due to the lack of technical and financial assistance to the fishermen and unless aid to the fishing industry is given we may drop down the list even further. The presence of Soviet fishing vessels off the coasts of the United States not only cause a threat to the fishing industry but to the national security.

Senator Gruening (Alaska) concurred with Senator Bartlett and further stated support for the Senator's bill, S. 627, to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects, and for other purposes.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on Apr. 24, 1963, resumed 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 packaging or labeling certain consumer commodities distributed in commerce, and for other purposes. Bill 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 Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittees of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on April 26, 1963, concluded its series of hearings on S. 387.

H. R. 6220 (Rosenthal) introduced in House May 9, 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 Committee on the Judiciary.

EXEMPT TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS: The House on May 6, 1963, and the Senate on May 8, 1963, were presented with a concurrent resolution from the South Carolina Legislature urging the Congress of the United States to act favorably upon legislation now before the body, exempting certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products, and passengers. Congress was urged to give favorable consideration to H. R. 4700 and S. 1061. Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce May 15, 1963, recessed, subject to call, hearings held on S. 1061, to exempt certain carriers from minimum rate regulation in the transportation of bulk commodities, agricultural and fishery products and passengers, and for other purposes.

The Surface Transportation Subcommittee held an executive session, May 16, 1963, and announced that it had agreed to hold further hearings on S. 1061.

FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE: On May 8, 1963, Representative Keith (Mass.), and Senator Saltonstall (Mass.) were given permission by their respective houses to have printed in the Congressional Record, an article from the Wall Street Journal, which is an excellent explanation of the problem involving the production of fish protein concentrate in the United States. The articles appear on pages 7628-7629 and A-2862-A2863 of the May 8, 1963, issue of the Congressional Record.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: The Senate on April 26, 1963, was presented with a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine memorializing Congress to consider promptly and favorably S. 702 and H. R. 3965, relating to domestically-produced fishery products, which would authorize the procurement and distribution of domestically-produced fishery products under the food-for-peace program. Resolution further states that the Federal Government has embarked on a program for food for peace to facilitate the purchases of domestic food surplus for sale to needy foreign nations; the use of healthful, high in protein fishery products would contribute to the success of the program; the development and progress of the fishery resources of the United States requires expanded domestic and foreign markets; the offshore fishery resources of the United States are being harvested by foreign powers unconcerned with proper conservation measures and the domestic market flooded with low-cost produced imports; and the fishing industry is one of our Nation's greatest present potential sources of foodstuffs.

The House on Apr. 29, 1963, was presented with a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine recommending that Congress give prompt and favorable consideration to S. 702 and H. R. 3965, bills which would make domestically-produced fishery products eligible for procurement and distribution under the food-for-peace program to assist that program and the development of the domestic fishery resources; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Senator Bartlett of Alaska (Congressional Record, Apr. 30, 1963, pp. 6921-6924) presented the Senate with a statement on the need for fish products in the food-for-peace program. In his statement Senator Bartlett pointed out that a substantial improvement is required to save the fishing industry, the fishermen, and the fishery resources from extinction. An unstable market and enormous foreign imports made possible by heavily subsidized or state-owned foreign fleets face the United States fishing industry, along with widely fluctuating prices, competition from modern, well-equipped, technically advanced vessels, and exploitation of our offshore fishery resources by foreign vessels. The 88th Congress has introduced a number of legislative proposals that would help to turn the tide by promoting fishery research and development, by encouraging our fishing fleets to modernize and by expanding foreign markets for domestic fishery products.

He stated his support for one of the legislative proposals, S. 702, relating to domestically-produced fishery products, ". . . the bill would permit domestically-produced fishery products to be used in the food-for-peace program when the Director of the program determines that the utilization of a specific fishery product would contribute to the food-for-peace program and the Secretary of the Interior determines that the inclusion would contribute to the development of the fishery resources or assist a segment of the fishing industry." The legislation would assist the fishing industry in three ways which are: (1) friendly nations would be permitted to buy American fishery products and pay for them in their own local currency, the supplier would receive the dollar equivalent from the Commodity Credit Corporation; (2) long-term loans could be made available to importers in friendly countries interested in buying American fish products, and the CCC would be permitted to hold notes from the foreign countries and make payment for exports in dollars to American exporters; and (3) would permit domestic fishery products to be included in the food-for-peace program that is administered through some 17 American voluntary relief agencies, to the undernourished in friendly foreign nations.

H. R. 6361 (King) introduced in House May 15, 1963, relating to domestically-produced fishery products; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

GREAT LAKES FISHERY: Senator Hart of Michigan (Congressional Record, Apr. 24, 1963, pp. 6658-6663) presented to the Senate on Apr. 24, 1963, a program for the Great Lakes Fisheries. In his statement, Sen. Hart discussed the history of the fisheries of the Great Lakes, their growth, economic effect in that area, and their many problems. He further stated that, "Throughout the Great Lakes, fishermen need sound advice and practical demonstrations of the proper handling and refrigeration of the catch. Too frequently, poor quality is assured even before the fish are landed. Quality control must be stressed from the time of catch to the consumer's table. Broadening of voluntary Federal inspec-

tion of processing and packing plants should be encouraged. The development of new, more efficient, cheaper methods of taking fish are badly needed. When new methods and gears are developed, the fishermen must have sound advice in their use and on necessary modifications of vessels. Many will need assistance in obtaining capital for a change in method of fishing. Exploratory fishing by Federal vessels, especially with new fishing gears, can provide fishermen with needed information on the grounds and seasonal availability. Elementary but thorough cost studies are needed urgently for various fisheries and species from the time of catching to final purchase by the consumer." Sen. Hart also presented several charts on the production of fish in the Great Lakes which are printed in the Record.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS FY 1964: H. R. 5888 (Fogarty) introduced in House Apr. 25, 1963, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes. The bill was reported favorably (H. Rept. 246), to the House by the Committee on Appropriations on the same day.

H. Rept. 246, Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1964 (Apr. 25, 1963, a report from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), to accompany H. R. 5888, 64 pp., printed. The Committee after due consideration, recommended passage of the bill.

The House on Apr. 30, 1963, passed by voice vote H. R. 5888. Included are funds for Food and Drug Administration, milk, food, interstate and community sanitation and water pollution control. The milk, food, interstate and community sanitation program assures that only safe water, milk, shellfish and other marine food, and food supplies are served to public, will provide for research and technological assistance programs on shellfish and other marine foods at the two new shellfish sanitation research centers which are to be constructed. The water pollution program provides for regional laboratories located in strategic points throughout the country to promote research and training activities and provide a base of action of State, interstate, and Federal agencies cooperating to eliminate water pollution. Received in the Senate on May 1, 1963; referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

IMPORT COMMODITY LABELING: Marking of Imported Articles (Hearing before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session) Contains hearings held Mar. 21, 1963, on H. R. 2513, amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin, and for other purposes; testimony of witnesses from Government agencies and industry; and written communications.

H. R. 6217 (Clausen) introduced in the House May 1963, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require certain new packages of imported articles to be marked to indicate the country of origin, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1964: Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1964 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Rep-

representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 1,830 pp., printed. Included in the testimony is funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service: the Office of the Commissioner, and its two bureaus, Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, on May 15, 1963, marked up and approved for full committee consideration H. R. 5279, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes. The full Committee met in executive session to consider this bill on May 22, 1963.

INTERNATIONAL FISHING LIMITS: Senator Bartlett (Alaska) on May 15, 1963, presented a statement to the Senate (Congressional Record, May 15, 1963, pages 8163-8164) on the need for the extension of international fishing limits, to protect the fishing grounds for countries all over the world. He also asked to have included in the Record copies of letters between the Secretary of State and himself concerning this subject.

Senator Bartlett was granted permission to have printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record, May 15, 1963, pages A3035-A3036, the speech given by Mr. Edward W. Allen at the Northwest Pacific Regional Conference on International Law, titled, "Turmoil in the North Pacific." Mr. Allen's speech dealt with subjects including the International Law of the Sea, the problems confronting the halibut fishery, and the need for conservation.

INTERNATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION: Senator Magnuson, on May 13, 1963 (Congressional Record, May 13, 1963, pages 7808-7809), presented to the Senate a statement concerning the designation by President Kennedy of Benjamin Smith (former Senator from Massachusetts) as chairman of the United States delegation at the Conference of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission to be held during the month of June in Washington, D. C. Senator Magnuson further states that the pattern that could be set up at this meeting, could in turn, affect high sea fisheries in other parts of the world as the need mounts for more and more conservation of food fish.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: On Apr. 25, 1963, the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce, recessed the hearings, subject to call, on S. 978, to provide medical care for certain persons engaged onboard a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel.

The Senate Committee on Commerce May 14, 1963, in executive session, ordered favorably reported S. 978.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: H. Con. Res. 145 (Fulton) introduced in House Apr. 29, 1963, expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the adoption in the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

OUTDOOR RECREATION BUREAU: On Apr. 29, 1963, the House by voice passed H. R. 1762, to promote the coordination and development of the effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation. The passage of H. R. 1762, was subsequently vacated and S. 20, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after having been amended to contain the House-passed text.

The Senate on May 1, 1963, disagreed to the House amendments to S. 20, to promote the coordination and development of the effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and for other purposes, and asked for a conference with the House. Appointed as conferees were Senators Jackson, Anderson, Bible, Kuchel, and Allott.

The House on May 13, 1963, insisted on its amendments to S. 20; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Aspinall, O'Brien (New York), Morris, Saylor and Chenoweth.

On May 15, 1963, the House received from the Committee of Conference its report (H. Rept. 303) on S. 20. The House and the Senate on May 16, 1963, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 303) on S. 20, to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation and for other purposes; thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT: On Apr. 30, 1963, the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing in executive session on H. R. 3198, to promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes. Hearings adjourned subject to call.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: On Apr. 26, 1963, the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, adjourned, subject to call, hearings on H. R. 3669 and similar bills, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution, and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes.

H. R. 5934 (Wyman) introduced in House Apr. 29, 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.

The Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce resumed hearings May 14 and 15, 1963, on H. R. 3669 and related bills.

On May 15, 1963, the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concluded hearings on H. R. 3669 and related bills.

SOVIET FISHING ACTIVITY IN CARIBBEAN: Representative Fascell (Florida) on May 16, 1963, presented a statement to the House (Congressional Record, May 16, 1963, pages 8290-8292) on the serious problem of Soviet trawlers in the Caribbean. The Congressman states, ". . . there have been insistent and conflicting rumors and reports as to the purposes for which these vessels are operated; whether the bases from which they operate are also submarine bases; whether the

trawlers themselves are nothing but coverups for either military purposes, espionage. . . ." He also commended Representative Rogers (Florida) for disclosing to the public that Soviet trawlers have penetrated the 3-mile limit of the United States.

Representative Fascell also stated, "Soviet Russia, recognizing the importance of meeting its protein deficiency, has established an intelligent world fishing plan operated by the state. The dedicated interest of the Soviets in fishing has brought them, in a few short years, to the top four nations in world fishing production. . . . Cuba with its many natural harbors close to established stocks of fish figures heavily in the Soviet master plan."

Representative Rogers (Florida) and Mathias (Maryland) concurred with Congressman Fascell and commended him for bringing this serious problem to the attention of the House.

STERN RAMP TRAWLERS: Hearings were recessed, subject to call, on S. 744, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern ramp trawlers to be used for research, and for other purposes; by the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce on Apr. 25, 1963.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FY 1963: The Senate Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, on Apr. 24, 1963, ordered favorably reported, with amendments, H. R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963. Included are funds for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Senate received the report (S. Rept. 155) on Apr. 24, 1963.

S. Rept. 155, Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1963 (Apr. 24, 1963, a report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 5517), 49 pp., printed. The Committee recommended an appropriation of \$658,400, the same amount as the House allowance and \$13,600 less than the budget estimate for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Of this amount \$258,400 is to be applied to pay increased costs, and \$400,000 is for the purposes of developing and perfecting techniques for the production of fish protein concentrate.

The Senate on May 1, 1963, passed with amendments H. R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963. The Senate insisted on its amendments and asked for a conference with the House, and appointed as conferees Senators Pastore, Holland, Hayden, Russell, Ellender, Hill, Young (N. Dakota), Saltonstall, and Mundt.

The House on May 2, 1963, disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and agreed to a conference requested by the Senate. Appointed as conferees were Representatives Thomas, Kirwan, Cannon, Bow, and Wilson (Indiana).

The Senate and the House held a joint conference, in executive session, May 6, 1963, on H. R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963, and agreed to file a conference report. The House on May 6, 1963, received the conference report (H. Rept. 275) on H. R. 5517.

H. Rept. 275, Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1963 (May 6, 1963, report from the Committee of Conference,

House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session to accompany H. R. 5517), 9 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference having met, agreed and recommended passage to their respective houses.

The House on May 8, 1963, voted to recommit the conference report on H. R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963, with instructions for the House conferees to insist on disagreement to Senate amendment no. 47. This amendment provided funds for World Food Congress and a contribution to the International Peace Corps Secretariat.

On May 9, 1963, a conference was held, in executive session, on H. R. 5517, and the conferees agreed to a second conference report.

The Committee of Conference on May 13, 1963, reported (H. Rept. No. 290) to the House on H. R. 5517. This is the second conference report to be submitted for approval.

The House on May 14, 1963, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 290) on H. R. 5517. The Senate on May 15, 1963, adopted the conference report, thus clearing the bill for the President's signature.

On May 17, 1963, the President signed the bill H. R. 5517, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1963 (P. L. 88-25).

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1963: The Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce May 15, 1963, recessed, subject to call, hearings held on S. 1062, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system and for other purposes.

The Surface Transportation Subcommittee held an executive session, May 16, 1963, and announced that it had agreed to hold further hearings on S. 1062.

VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENT: H. R. 6069 (O'Neill) introduced in House May 6, 1963, to amend the Act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: H. R. 5848 (Giaino) introduced in the House Apr. 24, 1963, to amend the Federal Pollution Control Act, 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 issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate or navigable waters and for other purposes; also introduced H. R. 5911 (Green), Apr. 29, 1963, both referred to the Committee on Public Works.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AID TO INDUSTRY: H. R. 5851 (Giaino) introduced in House Apr. 24, 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.

