



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO ALASKA CANNING FIRM APPROVED:

An industrial loan of \$148,367 to the Aleutian Development Company, Inc., Unalaska, Alaska, was approved by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA), on June 13, 1963. The money will be used to replace and modernize canning plant equipment and to expand salmon and crab canning operations at Jamal, Alaska. In addition, the ARA loan will allow the Alaska firm to buy two fishing vessels and gear to be used in the king crab fishery in the area.

About 25 native cannery workers are expected to have longer periods of employment as a result of the plant expansion. New jobs will also be created by the new fishing vessels.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

EFFECTIVE DATE OF STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP STAYED:

The effective date of July 6, 1963, of the standards of identity for frozen raw breaded shrimp and frozen raw lightly breaded shrimp has been stayed by an order of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration published in the Federal Register, July 6, 1963.

Objections were filed to the original order (Federal Register, May 7, 1963), establishing definitions and standards of identity. There-

fore, hearings on the objections will be scheduled and announced in the Federal Register.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1963 page 94.

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STUDY OF STATE AND LOCAL FOOD AND DRUG LAWS:

Plans for a comprehensive study of State and local food and drug laws and their enforcement were announced on July 1, 1963, by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. The Federal Agency has contracted with Public Administration Service, a nonprofit organization in Chicago, Ill., to carry out the project. The study has the following basic objectives:

1. To identify what the State and local governments are providing consumers in terms of food and drug protection.
2. To identify and analyze similarities, variations, inconsistencies, and duplications affecting the State and local laws and the operations of their enforcement agencies.
3. To identify areas which could be improved by better State and local laws, organization, personnel, facilities, programs, policies, budgets, and Federal programs, or by improved coordination between Federal, State, and local programs, and to provide recommendations to accomplish improvements in each identified area.
4. To provide goals, guidelines as to means of approach, and timetables to attain any improvements and modifications deemed necessary.

The study will cover a period of 18 months at a cost to the Government of \$250,000.

The Commissioner of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration said, "The performance

of the study will be in accordance with the prospectus developed by the Government with the assistance of a committee representing the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. This independent study by an organization outside of Government should bring to light any needed improvement in laws, organization, and support for Federal-State coordination."



Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AUTHORIZED TO ENFORCE INDIAN COMMERCIAL FISHING REGULATIONS IN ALASKA:

Notice of Secretarial Order No. 2857, Amendment No. 1, was published in the Federal Register of July 12, 1963, as follows:

Office of the Secretary

[Order No. 2857, Amdt. No. 1]

COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

Delegation of Authority To Enforce Regulations Governing Indian Fish- ing in Alaska

Secretarial Order No. 2857, dated June 6, 1961, is amended to read:

SECTION 1. Delegation. The Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife is authorized to enforce the regulations of the Department of the Interior governing Indian fishing in Alaska as set forth in 25 CFR Part 88, in those areas of the State of Alaska in which he is requested to do so by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 2. Redelegation. The Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife may, in writing, redelegate or authorize written re-delegation of the authority granted in section 1 of this Order, except that authority set forth in 25 CFR Part 88, § 88.6(e). The redelegation of this authority shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

JAMES K. CARR,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JULY 9, 1963.

Note: As authorized above, the redelegation of authority to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the redelegation of authority to the Regional Director, Region 5 of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, to enforce the above regulations (25 CFR Part 88) were published in the Federal Register of July 16, 1963.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON PROPOSED REVISION OF GRADE STANDARDS FOR FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP:

The proposed revision of the United States Voluntary Standards of Grade for Frozen Raw

Breaded Shrimp was discussed at public meetings held by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

All interested parties were invited to attend the public hearings and comment on the proposed revision. The meetings were held on July 8, 1963, at Brunswick, Ga.; July 10 at Tampa, Fla.; July 12 at Brownsville, Tex.; July 15 at Los Angeles, Calif.; and July 17 at Chicago, Ill.

All comments, written or verbal were carefully considered in preparing the final draft of the revision, prior to publication in the Federal Register.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE CLOSED IN REORGANIZATION:

Phasing out of Juneau, Alaska, as a regional office of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and transfer of its administration function to Bureau offices in Portland, Oreg., was started July 1, 1963.

The transfer will result in economy, closer cooperation, and more efficient operation, since many of the activities which were formerly the responsibility of the Bureau have been assumed by the State of Alaska.

After the reorganization is completed, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will be represented in Alaska by an official who will remain in Juneau.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

INDIAN COMMERCIAL FISHING REGULATIONS IN ALASKA:

An amendment to Part 88 of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, became effective on publication in the Federal Register, July 12, 1963. The purpose of the amendment was to govern Indian commercial fishing in Alaska.

Notice of the amendment as proposed appeared in the Federal Register of April 30, 1963. Within 30 days after publication of the notice, interested persons submitted written comments that the purpose of the regulations should be broadened to regulate all fishing within the Annette Islands Reserve. The comments were considered, and, where appropriate, incorporated into the amendment set forth below:

Title 25—INDIANS

Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER H—ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

PART 88—INDIAN FISHING IN ALASKA

Sec.	
88.1	Purpose.
88.2	Annette Islands Reserve; definition; exclusive fishery; licenses.
88.3	Commercial fishing, Annette Islands Reserve.
88.4	Subsistence and sport fishing, Annette Islands Reserve.
88.5	Commercial fishing, Karluk Indian Reservation.
88.6	Enforcement; violation of regulations; corrective action; penalties; closure of restriction, Annette Islands Reserve.

§ 88.1 Purpose.

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

§ 88.2 Annette Islands Reserve; definition; exclusive fishery; licenses.

(a) *Definition.* The Annette Islands Reserve is defined as the Annette Islands in Alaska, as set apart as a reservation by section 15 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1101, 48 U.S.C. sec. 358), and including the area identified 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) *Exclusive fishery.* The Annette Islands Reserve is declared to be exclusively reserved for fishing by the members of the Metlakatla Indian Community and such other Alaskan natives as have joined or may join them in residence on the aforementioned islands, and any other person fishing therein without authority or permission of the Metlakatla Indian Community shall be subject to prosecution under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of July 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 469, 18 U.S.C. sec. 1165).

(c) *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 or permit from the State of Alaska to engage in fishing in the waters of the Annette Islands Reserve.

§ 88.3 Commercial fishing, Annette Islands Reserve.

(a) *Definition.* Commercial fishing is the taking, fishing for, or possession of fish, shellfish, or other fishery resources with the intent of disposing of such fish, shellfish or other fishery resources or parts thereof for profit, or by sale, barter, trade, or in commercial channels.

(b) *Trap fishing sites; number and location.* During 1963, and until the

Secretary of the Interior 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 Islands 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°33'30" 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.

(c) *Trap fishing season.* Fishing for salmon with traps operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community is permitted only at such times as commercial salmon fishing with purse seine, is permitted by order or regulation of the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for Commercial Fishing in any part of Fishing District No. 1: *Provided*, That in any event, fishing for salmon with traps operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community is permitted for not less than one week beyond the last closing date established either by order or regulation of the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for commercial salmon fishing with purse seines in that portion of Fishing District No. 1 which lies east of 131 degrees 12 minutes west longitude.

(d) *Size, construction and closure of fish traps—(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 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.

(e) *Other forms of commercial fishing.* All commercial fishing, other than salmon fishing with traps, shall be in accordance with the season and gear restrictions established by rule or regulation for Fishing District No. 1E by the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for Commercial Fishing except that the season for purse seine fishing for salmon shall be the same as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 88.4 Subsistence and sport fishing, Annette Island Reserve.

(a) *Definitions.* (1) Subsistence fishing is the taking or attempting to take any species of fish or shellfish for purposes other than sale or barter, except

as provided for in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(2) Sport fishing is the taking or attempting to take for personal use, and not for sale or barter, any fresh water, marine, or anadromous fish by hook and line or by such means as defined by regulation or statute of the State of Alaska.

(b) *Restrictions.* Subsistence fishing within the Annette Islands Reserve shall be in accordance with the season, gear and bag restrictions established by rule or regulation of the Alaska Board of Fish and Game for Commercial Fishing in Fishing District No. 1. Sport fishing within the Annette Islands Reserve shall be in accordance with the season, gear and bag restrictions established by rule or regulation for Southeastern Alaska by the Alaska Board of Fish and Game. Both subsistence and sport fishing shall also be in accordance with such ordinances as may be adopted by the Council of the Metlakatla Indian Community and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

§ 88.5 Commercial fishing, Karluk Indian Reservation.

(a) *Definition.* The Karluk Indian Reservation includes all waters extending 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 fishing district embracing the Karluk Indian Reservation 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.

§ 88.6 Enforcement; violation of regulations; corrective action; penalties; closure of restrictions, Annette Islands Reserve.

(a) *Enforcement.* The regulations in this part shall be enforced by any duly authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior. Any fish trap, vessel, gear, processing establishment or

other operation or equipment subject to the regulations of this part shall be available for inspection at all times by such representative.

(b) *Violation of regulations.* Whenever any duly authorized enforcement representative of the Secretary of the Interior has reasonable cause to believe any violation of the regulations of this part 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 of the Interior appropriate corrective action.

(c) *Corrective action.* Any violation of the regulations of this part relating

to fish traps shall be ground for the temporary or permanent closure, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of any or all traps authorized by § 88.3(a), or the withdrawal and rescission of the right to fish for salmon with traps at any or all sites authorized thereby.

(d) *Penalties.* Any person who violates any of the regulations of this part shall be subject to prosecution under section 2 of the Act of July 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 469, 18 U.S.C. sec. 1165), which provides as follows:

"Whoever, without lawful authority or permission, willfully and knowingly goes upon any land that belongs to any Indian or Indian tribe, band, or group and either are held by the United States in trust or are subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States, or upon any lands of the United States that are reserved for Indian use, for the purpose of hunting,

trapping, or fishing thereon, or for the removal of game, peltries, or fish therefrom, shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, and all game, fish, and peltries in his possession shall be forfeited.

(e) *Closure or restriction, Annette Islands Reserve.* The Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, after consultation with officials of the Metlakatla Indian Community, is authorized and directed, upon a determination of its necessity to promote sound conservation practices, to restrict or close to commercial, subsistence or sport fishing any portion of the Annette Islands Reserve by notice given appropriate local publicity.

JAMES K. CARR,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JULY 9, 1963.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1963 p. 96.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR PUERTO RICO TUNA CANNERY WORKERS REVISED:

A revised schedule of new minimum wage rates which reflect the 10-percent automatic increase prescribed by the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act for industries (including tuna canning) in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was announced on June 8, 1963, by the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.



The revision amends a prior schedule announced on March 23, 1963, by showing minimum wage rates put into effect in certain industries since that date. The new minimum wage rate of \$1.25 per hour for the tuna canning industry as announced on March 23, will become effective on November 3, 1963. The current minimum wage for tuna cannery workers in Puerto Rico is \$1.15 per hour.

The new rates reflecting the automatic increase, which will become effective for most industries on November 3, 1963, amount to a 25-percent increase over the rates which were in effect prior to the 1961 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. This increase applies only to rates for those workers covered on the basis of the Act's provisions prior to the amendments. It does not affect workers covered for the first time by reason of the amendments.

The amendments also provided, as in the case of the previous 15-percent statutory increase, that employers in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands can apply to the Secretary of Labor for appointment of a review committee to recommend minimum wage rates to be paid in lieu of the rates resulting from the 10-percent statutory increase. The review committee recommendations on revision of the wage order program for Puerto Rico were published in the Federal Register on June 8, 1963.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1963 page 91, February 1963 page 94, October 1961 page 86.



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.



ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 7330 (Wharton) June 27, 1963; H. R. 7395 (Ashley), H. R. 7398 (Dulski), H. R. 7410 (Cunningham), and H. R. 7411 (Fuqua) July 8, 1963; H. R. 7432 (Battin), H. R. 7450 (Siler), and H. R. 7456 (Harvey) July 9, 1963; H. R. 7492 (Ashbrook) and H. R. 7517 (Fulton) July 11, 1963; H. R. 7545 (Mosher) and H. R. 7548 (Saylor) July 15, 1963; H. R. 7614 (Clark) July 16, 1963; introduced in House, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Similar or identical to other bills previously introduced in House.

CALIFORNIA MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY: S. 1805 (Engle & Kuchel) introduced in Senate June 27, 1963, relating to the use by the Secretary of the Interior of land at La Jolla, California, donated by the University of California for a marine biological research laboratory, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CANADIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS EXTENSION: Representative Pelly (Wash.) had printed in the Congressional Record (June 28, 1963, Appendix, page A4148), an article he wrote that appeared in the June 23, 1963, issue of the Seattle Times on the proposal of the Canadian Government on the extension of the Canadian territorial waters to 12 miles.

COLLISION AT SEA, REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION: H. Rept. 365, Authorizing the President to Proclaim Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (June 6, 1963, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 6012), 38 pp., printed. The Committee favorably reported the bill with amendments and recommended passage. The amendments to the bill are technical in order to conform to the printed copy to the original draft. Contains the need for the legislation, purpose of the bill, departmental reports, and changes in existing law.

The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce on June 27, 1963, held hearings on S. 1459.

The House on July 8, 1963, passed with amendments H. R. 6012, to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. 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 regulations 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 United States registry. However, they shall not apply to inland waters or any territorial waters 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 applying directly to fishing vessels are covered under Rules 9 and 13. Senate received the bill July 10, 1963; referred to Committee on Commerce.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FUND: The Senate on June 27, 1963, received a favorable report (S. Rept. 338) from the Committee on Commerce on S. 627, to

promote State commercial fishery research and development projects, and for other purposes.

S. Rept. 338, State Commercial Fisheries Development (A report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 627), 19 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill favorably with amendments and recommended that the bill be passed. The Committee amendments provide for an "interstate cooperative fund" for a period of five years, which would be available to the States in amounts determined by the Secretary of the Interior providing that "the Secretary shall give a preference to those States in which he determines there is a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster arising from natural causes and in which a new commercial fishery can be developed where none existed previously." This discretionary fund, which would have annual appropriations of \$500,000 in the first two years and \$750,000 in the third, fourth, and fifth years, would be in addition to the annual appropriation of \$5 million for apportionment to the States for five years on a 75 percent-25 percent matching fund basis. The "Minority View" held by Senators Cannon, Cotton, Lausche, and Prouty, was that this new program cannot be justified in view of the current Federal budget deficit. The bill would authorize grants of \$28,250,000 over a five-year period, and reportedly cost \$400,000 a year to administer. Report also contains: purpose of the bill, section-by-section explanation, agency reports, appendix, and the minority view. (For hearings held on S. 627, see Fisheries Legislation.)

Senator Pell in the Senate on July 15, 1963, expressed his support for S. 627 (Bartlett et al.) stating, "Faced with the fact that in the recent past this Nation has dropped from second place to fifth place among the fishing nations of the world, S. 627 is designed to provide much needed assistance to the States in carrying out programs of research and development to help lift one of our oldest industries from its present depressed state. The bill would allow a direct attack on this truly national problem. . . . I believe these positive features of the bill plus the overwhelming support expressed for it during the hearings conducted by the Committee on Commerce are impressive evidence that this legislation is both worthy and urgently needed. I sincerely urge Senators to give S. 627 most careful consideration."

Senator Gruening then added his support for S. 627 with the statement, "I am heartily in favor of this proposed legislation. It is one of the striking facts about this fisheries bill, to which sufficient attention has not been called, that this Congress and past Congresses have rendered very great aid to those who produce food from the land, but no corresponding effort has been undertaken to aid those who produce food from the sea. There has been a great disparity between the aid given our farmers and the aid not given our fishermen. I believe it is time for Congress to give to those who produce food from the sea attention and solicitude equal to what has been given to those who produce food from the land."

Senator Dodd in the Senate on July 16, 1963, expressed his support for S. 627 (Bartlett et al.). He stated, in part, "I cosponsored this legislation along with 30 of my colleagues who are greatly concerned, as I am, about the present condition of our commercial fishing industry.

"I think the financial assistance provided in this bill is a first step, an exceedingly modest first step, in an

effort to help a declining American industry. . . I strongly urge passage of this legislation, when it is taken up later this week, and hope action will be possible in the House so that it can become law at the earliest possible moment."

Senate on July 18 took up and debated S. 627, to promote State commercial fisheries research and development activities, but it was displaced when other business was taken up on motion.

Senator Yarborough in the Senate on July 18, 1963, expressed his support for S. 627 stating, in part, "We need to increase our research in commercial fishing; the need has been convincingly demonstrated. This bill encourages the State to engage in this research. In the past 10 years, the United States has slipped from the second place to fifth among the fishing nations of the world, while we lead the world in importing fish for our domestic market.

"The Congress for decades has supported an extensive program of agricultural research; look at the bounty our farmers have produced. We now need to do the same for our vastly important, but often overlooked commercial fishing industry. As a coauthor of S. 627, I am hopeful that this measure will soon be reached on the calendar. The cost of the measure will be modest. The bill apportions the research funds among the States, and gives the States the aid, assistance, cooperation, and encouragement necessary to properly conserve and develop a great natural resource.

"As our population increases rapidly, we will be going more often to the sea to draw on those great resources. We need to stimulate our research in fishing so that we shall always be able to rely on that great food supply. . . ."

The Senate on July 22, 1963, passed S. 627, to promote State commercial fisheries research and development activities, after adopting a committee amendment (in the nature of a substitute) which had been amended by Senator Bartlett's amendment respecting preference given to a State suffering a commercial fishery failure due to disaster from natural causes. Prior to its passage, the Senate rejected Senator Cotton's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Commerce.

The legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the States through their respective State agencies in carrying out projects designed for the research and development of the commercial fisheries resources of the Nation. Appropriations to carry out those purposes are authorized under section 4(a) and section 4(b) of the act.

Section 4(a) authorizes annual appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior of \$5 million during a total 5-year program. The funds would be apportioned among the States on a matching basis according to the extent of commercial fisheries in each State as represented by the value of raw fish harvested by domestic fishing vessels and received within each State plus the average value of the fishery products manufactured within each State.

Section 4(b) authorizes separate and additional annual appropriations to an interstate cooperative fund of \$500,000 for the first 2 years of the program and \$750,000 for the next 3 succeeding years, which shall be made available to States in amounts as the Secretary of the Interior may determine. In allocating such funds,

the Secretary shall give a preference to those States in which he determines there is a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster arising from natural causes, or a new commercial fishery can be developed.

Each State desiring to take advantage of any of the benefits of the act is required to submit plans for any proposed project to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary has authority to approve the plans and pay to the State the Federal share of any approved project in an amount not exceeding 75 percent of the total cost.

Senator Bartlett, in introducing his amendment to the committee amendment, stated, "The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the preference that is given to the States which qualify for the amounts authorized under section 4(b). A State can qualify if the Secretary determines that either one of the two conditions described exist in the State. The first condition is that there is a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster arising from natural causes. During the hearings, testimony was given which pointed out the severe problem that some States face in their development of a commercial fishery due to recent resource disasters that have arisen from natural rather than manmade causes.

"The second condition is directed at promoting the development of a relatively new or inactive commercial fishery. Testimony during the hearings pointed out that in many areas there was much work that should be accomplished to help new or recent commercial fisheries. Specifically, the committee was concerned with the problem of the inland States and the commercial development of such fishery products as the buffalofish and yellow perch."

H. R. 7698 (Burke) and H. R. 7710 (St. Onge) introduced in House on July 23, 1963, and H. R. 7766 (Bates) introduced on July 25, 1963, to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to S. 627 passed by the Senate.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: Packaging and Labeling Legislation (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session, pursuant to S. Res. 56 on S. 387), 552 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on March 6, 7, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1963, 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; statements by Federal agencies, Congressmen, and industry personnel; the text of S. 387; written statements and letters submitted to Subcommittee; and biographical information.

CONSERVATION OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES: S. 1816 (Gruening) introduced in Senate June 28, 1963, to conserve the offshore fishery resources of the United States and its territories, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Whenever the Governor of any State or Territory alleges by a petition to the President of the United States that fishing by nationals of other nations in some or all of the coastal waters lying within twelve miles off the shores of such State or Territory is of such intensity or magnitude that the fishery resources in such waters are in danger of depletion, the President

shall appoint a Fact Finding Board. The Board shall investigate the allegations and make a report with recommendations to the President. The President may, by proclamation, prohibit fishing some or all of the coastal waters lying up to twelve miles off the coast of such State by any person not a national of the United States; establish conservation zones in the coastal waters lying up to twelve miles off the coast of such State or Territory; limit the amount and type of fishing which may be conducted in such zones; and set forth when and by whom fishing may be conducted in such zones. Senator Gruening in his statement upon introduction of the bill (Congressional Record, June 28, 1963, pages 11276-11281) included four exhibits which were: letter from the Legislative Attorney of the Library of Congress; letter from the Assistant Secretary of the State Department, with summary of unilateral claims to extend territorial seas or exclusive fishing zones, since the 1960 United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; contents of bill S. 1816, and a Proclamation and 2 Executive Orders (Nos. 9633 and 9634) from President Harry S. Truman.

FACTORY INSPECTION: H. R. 6788 (Harris) introduced in House June 4, 1963, to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to extend and clarify existing inspection and investigative powers, require a premarketing showing of the safety of cosmetics, assure the safety, efficacy, and reliability of therapeutic, diagnostic, and prosthetic devices, improve the statutory coordination between that Act and the biological-drug provisions of the Public Health Service Act, provide for cautionary labeling of articles where needed to prevent accidental injury, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Would substantially increase the present factory inspection authority of Food and Drug Administration and would authorize inspectors of that organization to inspect "all things" contained in a food plant, "including records, files, papers, processes, controls and facilities" bearing on whether misbranded or adulterated foods have been or are being manufactured. Would exclude from inspection authority, research, financial, sales, pricing, and personnel data, other than that relating to qualifications of technical or professional personnel.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION: Fisheries Legislation (Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 227 pp., illus., printed. Contains hearings held April 24 and 25, 1963, on S. 627, to promote state commercial fishery research and development, and for other purposes; S. 744, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern-ramp trawlers to be used for experimental, commercial fishing, research, and for other purposes; and S. 978, to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel. Also contains the text of the above bills; reports of various Government agencies; testimony of Government agencies, State Governments, Senators and Congressmen, and industry personnel.

FISHING LIMITS: Senator Bartlett (Alaska) on June 24, 1963 (Congressional Record, June 24, 1963, page 10689), presented to the Senate a statement on the straight baselines and fishing zones as being imperative for the United States. In part, he said: ". . . on June 4 of this year, Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson declared to the Canadian Parliament that the

time had come to 'take firm and national action to protect Canada's fishing industry'. . . .

"Canada is not the only nation whose interests call for an extension of fishing rights and an adoption of the straight baseline method of measurement for the territorial sea. I have long insisted that it is imperative that the United States take similar steps. . . .

". . . the protection of our straits and inlets, and the need for clarity in the delineation of our territorial waters, make it imperative that we adopt the simple and widely accepted principle of straight headland-to-headland baselines for the measurement of our territorial waters. And in the interest of our fishery resources and our fishing industry, we must establish an exclusive fishing zone of 12 miles' width, measured from these baselines. It is my belief that the present international context and the approaching talks with the Canadian Government offer a uniquely opportune setting for an executive pronouncement adopting the straight baseline principle and an international agreement with Canada regarding an exclusive 12-mile fishing zone. . . .

"In the first place, the nature of the international fishing situation has led an unprecedented number of nations to extend unilaterally their fishing waters. Other countries are acting on their own initiative regardless of whether or not we act. I view as particularly significant the numerous extensions of territorial waters and the establishment of exclusive fishing zones since the 1960 United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea. . . ."

FISHERY MARKETING ACT AMENDMENT: The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce, June 27, 1963, held hearings on S. 1135, 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.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1964: Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations for 1964 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session, Part I and II), 1,343 and 712 pp., printed, respectively. Included in Part I is testimony on behalf of the Food and Drug Administration, and covering, among other subjects, food additives, pesticides, and water pollution control. Included in Part II (pages 493, 495 and 496) is testimony on shellfish sanitation, the establishment of two shellfish research centers, and the shellfish sanitation agreement with Japan.

IMPORT COMMODITY LABELING: On July 18, 1963, The Senate passed, with amendment, H. R. 2513, requiring certain new packages of imported articles to be marked so as to indicate the country of origin, and for other purposes.

The House on July 24, 1963, disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 2513; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Mills, King, O'Brien, Byrnes, and Baker.

On July 25, 1963, the Senate insisted on its amendment to H. R. 2513; agreed to hold the conference requested by the House; and appointed as conferees Senators Byrd, Long, Smathers, Williams, and Carlson.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1964: Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1964 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 1,729 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on H. R. 5279, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies (including the Fish and Wildlife Service and its Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes. Included is the testimony for funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The House on July 10, 1963, disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 5279; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate; and appointed as Conferees Representatives Kirwan, Denton, Cannon, Harrison, and Reifel. The Conferees met on July 11, 1963, in executive session.

The House on July 11, 1963, received from the Committee of Conference, the conference report (H. Rept. 551) on H. R. 5279.

H. Rept. 551, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1964 (July II, 1963, a Conference Report from the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 5279), 12 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference came to agreement and presented their recommendations to the respective Houses. The Conferees agreed to appropriate \$17,832,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$17,175,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,682,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$136,800 for initiation of a North Pacific gear research and development program; \$87,600 for expansion of research on effects of pesticides; \$6,500 for payment to employees' compensation fund; \$50,000 for 1964 Pay Act costs; \$92,000 for technical assistance on commercial fisheries in the Big Bend and other reservoir areas in South Dakota; \$125,000 for biological studies of menhaden in the Gulf of Mexico; \$60,000 for research on means of controlling the red tide phenomenon; and \$100,000 to promote the production of oysters by the propagation of disease-resistant strains. The Conferees appropriated \$4,450,000 for construction instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,458,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for construction of a fishery research vessel for use in the North Pacific and Bering Sea. Appropriated \$653,000 for general administrative expense as proposed by the Senate instead of \$640,000 as proposed by the House. The increase provided over the House bill is for replacement of an obsolete accounting machine.

For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife the Conferees agreed to appropriate \$30,589,900 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$29,879,400 as proposed by the House and \$31,685,400 as proposed by the Senate. The increases of interest to commercial fisheries are: \$55,000 for expansion of reservoir research program in the Missouri River Basin; \$30,000 for a cooperative fishery unit at the University of Idaho; and \$30,000 for a cooperative fishery unit at Pennsylvania State University. Appropriated for construction was \$5,243,500 instead of \$3,678,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,898,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$80,000 for acquiring a surplus

vessel for the Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory, New Jersey.

Appropriation for the Office of the Commissioner was \$386,000.

By a record vote of 326 yeas to 50 nays, the House on July 17, 1963, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 551) on H. R. 5279. The Senate on July 18, 1963, adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 551) on H. R. 5279. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

The President on July 25, 1963, signed H. R. 5297 into law (P. L. 88-79).

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: S. Rept. 194, Medical Care for Fishing Boat Owners (May 27, 1963, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session to accompany S. 978), 18 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill favorably and recommended passage. Contains the purpose of the bill, legislative history, costs, various agency reports, appendix, and changes in existing law. (See Fisheries Legislation for hearings held on S. 978.)

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: The Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session on July 23, 1963, and ordered favorably reported to the full committee H. R. 6997, to develop and maintain a long-range national program in oceanography. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session on July 25, 1963, and ordered favorably reported to the House H. R. 6997.

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT: On July 17, 1963, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ordered reported favorably, amended, H. R. 3198, to promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes.

PACIFIC MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION: The House on July 22, 1963, received a letter from the Chairman, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission transmitting the 15th Annual Report of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission for the year 1962; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: The House on July 22, 1963, received the report (H. Rept. 566) on H. R. 3669, 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, with amendment; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS: H. Res. 455 (Elliott), H. Res. 456 (Smith), H. Res. 457 (Bolling), and H. Res. 458 (Brown) introduced in House July 24, 1963, to create a select committee to investigate expenditures for research programs conducted by or sponsored by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government; referred to the Committee on Rules.

RUSSIAN TRAFFIC IN UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL WATERS: The House Subcommittee for Special Investigations of the Armed Services Committee held public hearings on July 9-10, 1963, on Russian trawler traffic in territorial waters of the U. S., particularly off the coast of Florida.

In his opening statement, Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.) outlined the purpose of the hearings and stated: "The size of Russia's fishing fleet has been variously estimated at from 23,000 to 25,000 steam and diesel propelled vessels of modern design and capabilities. They are scattered around the world engaged perhaps partly in fishing, but perhaps also gathering scientific data and other intelligence of military value. . . . There is also reason to believe that many of the trawlers are commanded by Russian naval officers. According to the Soviet Minister for the fishing industry, Russia has hundreds of these fishing vessels in the North Atlantic. . . . The hearing which began July 9, 1963, will be concerned with a portion of these Russian ships which cruise our Atlantic coastline, particularly along the coast of Florida. Although Russian fishing vessels have been observed off the coast for the past three years, it was not until six or seven months ago that they were observed cruising southward close into the Florida shore--within the three-mile limit. . . . Do these vessels constitute a threat to our national security? And if so, of what nature and magnitude? . . . To help the Subcommittee find the answers to these and other questions which will be raised, we have asked the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Department of State to give us the benefit of their knowledge."

Testimony was given by various Federal agencies and public witnesses. Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1964: Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1964 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 1,639 pp., printed. Included in the appropriations for the State Department are funds for the international fisheries commissions in the amount of \$2,053,000, an increase of \$143,000 over the FY 1963 appropriations of \$1,910,000. There are increases for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and Great Lakes Fishery Commission. There is a decrease of \$160,950 for the International Pacific Halibut Commission, resulting from the completion of the 2-year survey of the halibut and groundfish resources in the Gulf of Alaska. There are also funds (the same as in 1963) for the International Whaling Commission, International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission.

H. R. 7063 (Rooney) introduced in House June 14, 1963, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, and for other purposes. The bill was favorably reported (H. Rept. 388) by the Committee on Appropriations on the same date. Included in the appropriations for the Department of State are funds for the international fisheries commissions.

H. Rept. 388, Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1964 (June 14, 1963, report from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 45 pp., printed. The Committee recommended an appropriation of \$1,910,000 for the international fisheries commissions, the same as the 1963 appropriation, but less than the budget estimate of \$2,053,000.

STERN RAMP TRAWLERS: See Fisheries Legislation for hearing held on S. 744.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FY 1963: Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1963 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 779 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1963. Included are funds for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the sum of \$672,000 needed to finance the development and perfection of commercial techniques for production of fish protein concentrate, and to cover pay increases. Also contains statements of various Federal agencies and others as submitted to the Committee.

The bill H. R. 5517 was signed by the President May 17, 1963 (P. L. 88-25). The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries received an appropriation of \$658,400.

TUNA FISHING VESSEL PROTECTION: H. R. 7602 (Wilson) introduced in House July 16, 1963, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for a method of reimbursing owners of certain fishing vessels which are subjected to harassment by officials of countries of South and Central America; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Describing the provisions of H. R. 7602, Representative Wilson said, "Specifically, it calls for the withholding each fiscal year, out of foreign aid funds for Central and South American countries, of \$200,000 from each country which has at any time during the preceding fiscal year seized, inspected, detained, or required the licensing of vessels of U. S. registry and engaged in fishing more than 3 nautical miles offshore.

"The fund withholding would be waived for any country which assures the President that it will not harass U. S. fishing boats by imposing the restrictions I have listed.

"The owners of boats would be reimbursed for costs of detention by a foreign government. Coverage would include fines, inspection fees, port fees, license fees, and the costs of idling the vessel. Should the total payments due U. S. fishermen from any one country's set-aside surpass \$200,000, the Secretary of State would be directed to pay the claims in full and report to Congress that the set-aside was inadequate. . . ."

VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENTS: Fishing Vessel Construction (Hearing before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 108 pp., printed. Contains a hearing held May 7, 1963, on S. 1006, to amend the Act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, and for other purposes. Would amend the law which provides a construction differential subsidy for fishing vessels by extending the life of the program from June 12, 1963, to June 30, 1972; by increasing the amount of the subsidy from a maximum of one-third to a maximum of one-half of the construction costs; and by broadening the scope of the law to permit participation by fisheries not eligible under the present law. Contained also is the text of the bill and Public Law 86-516; statements given by Government agencies, Congressmen, and industry people; reports from various Government agencies; and letters and correspondence received by the Committee.