



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC FACILITIES GRANT AND LOAN TO PORT OF NEWPORT, OREGON, APPROVED:

A total of \$264,000 for improvements to the Port of Newport, Oregon, was approved in July 1963, by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA). The money will be used to provide a cold-storage plant, vessel loading and mooring facilities, and a parking lot. It is estimated that 44 new jobs will be created by the expanded fish-processing facilities and increased vessel traffic developed by the project. The ARA funds include a loan of \$85,000 repayable in 30 years with an annual interest rate of 3.5 percent, and a public facilities grant of \$179,000.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

WEIGHING PACKAGED FISH FILLETS AT TIME OF SALE APPROVED:

To provide for the "interstate shipment of wrapped fish fillets intended to be weighed at time of sale (or before being placed on sale)," an order has been issued amending the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, section "1.13 Food; exemptions from labeling requirements." The order was signed on July 22, 1963, by the Commissioner, U. S. Food and Drug Administration. The amendment thus approves the industry practice of shipping unweighed cello-wrapped fillets in interstate commerce and having the product weighed at the point of sale.

In a statement of general policy or interpretation, the Food and Drug Administration had previously ruled (Federal Register, De-

cember 4, 1962) that food in packaged form (including fish fillets wrapped in cellophane or similar film at the production level) must bear a new weight statement on the wrapper when shipped in interstate commerce.

Since April 25, 1940, the producers of individually-wrapped frozen fish products have enjoyed an exemption from marking the net weight on wrapped fish packed in 5, 10, and 20-pound cartons at the time of packing.

On April 4, 1963 (Federal Register, April 10, 1963), the Food and Drug Administration announced a proposal to continue the exemption from the net-weight labeling law for wrapped fish fillets of nonuniform weight intended to be weighed at time of sale.

The amending order, which applies only to wrapped fish fillets of nonuniform weight intended to be weighed at time of sale, was published in the Federal Register on July 27, 1963, and became effective on publication. The order as published follows:

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

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

SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL

PART 1—REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

Food; Exemptions From Labeling Requirements

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 10, 1963 (28 F.R. 3488), the Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposed an amendment to § 1.13 Food; exemptions from labeling requirements to provide for the interstate shipment of wrapped fish fillets intended to be weighed at the time of sale (or before being placed on sale).

Thirty days were announced for submitting views and comments on this proposal, and of 43 such comments received 39 were generally in favor and four were opposed. The Commissioner concludes that the objections based on the difficulty to the retailer in determining a correct tare weight to allow for the wrapper,

were well taken, and that the order should provide a clear-cut means whereby the retailer is informed of the average weight of the particular wrappers used by the packer. This could be accomplished by requiring that such average tare weight be clearly marked on each wrapper.

Proponents of the proposal have maintained that the majority of the 5- and 10-pound packages of such wrapped fillets are not sold to retailers, but instead are marketed to institutional users where the total net weight of the contents of the package serves to comply with the terms of the statute. They maintain, therefore, that to require accurate weighing of each package at the time it is received would add unnecessary expense, and further, would reduce the quality of the product, since, to achieve a set weight, it would be necessary to use pieces of fillets. It appears unreasonable to impose a requirement which, for the major portion of the output of the product, would serve no useful purpose. It is reasonable to believe that any retailers who do not care to weigh the individual units before or at the time of sale would make arrangements to purchase preweighted units.

Upon consideration of all the views and comments and other relevant information, the Commissioner, pursuant to the

provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 403(e)(2), 405, 701(a), 52 Stat. 1046 as amended, 1049, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 343(e)(2), 345, 371(a)), authority vested in him by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625), concludes that the following amendment to the regulations should issue by adding to § 1.13 the following new paragraph (g):

§ 1.13 Food; exemptions from labeling requirements.

(g)(1) Wrapped fish fillets of non-uniform weight intended to be unpacked and marked with the correct weight at the point of retail sale in an establishment other than that where originally packed shall be exempt from the requirement of section 403(e)(2) of the act during introduction and movement in interstate commerce and while held for sale prior to weighing and marking, *Provided, That:*

(i) The outside container bears a label declaration of the total net weight; and

(ii) The individual packages bear a conspicuous statement "To be weighed at time of sale" and a correct statement setting forth the weight of the wrapper; and

Provided further, That it is the practice of the retail establishment to weigh and mark the individual packages with a correct net-weight statement prior to or at the point of retail sale. A statement of the weight of the wrapper shall be set forth so as to be readily read and understood, using such term as "wrapper tare ----- ounce," the blank being filled in with the correct average weight of the wrapper used.

(2) The act of delivering the wrapped fish fillets during the retail sale without the correct net-weight statement shall be deemed an act which results in the product's being misbranded while held for sale. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as requiring net-weight statements for wrapped fish fillets delivered into institutional trade provided the outside container bears the required information.

Effective date. This order shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 403(e)(2), 405, 701(a), 52 Stat. 1046 as amended, 1049, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 343(e)(2), 345, 371(a))

Dated: July 22, 1963.

GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1963 p. 90; February 1963 p. 91.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED FISH PORTIONS:

A proposed amendment to existing regulations on United States standards for grades of frozen raw breaded fish portions was announced in a "Notice of Proposed Rule Making," published in the Federal Register, August 16, 1963. The regulations will be amended by the addition of a new Part 266 to supersede the regulations promulgated in the Federal Register of September 1, 1960, which have been in effect since March 30, 1960.

The proposed amendment includes product and grade description, styles and labeling requirements for styles of frozen raw breaded fish portions, grade determination, definitions, and tolerances of certification of officially drawn samples. Sections of Part 266 dealing with styles and labeling requirements are new and are not included in the standards now in effect. There are certain significant changes from the previous regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[50 CFR Part 266]

FROZEN RAW BREADED FISH PORTIONS

Proposed U.S. Standards for Grades

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742e), it is proposed to amend Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations by the addition of a new Part 266. The purpose of this amendment is to issue standards for grades of frozen raw breaded fish portions in accordance with the authority contained in Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627). These regulations, if made effective, will be an amendment to Part 266—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Fish Portions previously promulgated in the FEDERAL REGISTER, September 1, 1960, pages 8452 to 8454.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions or amendments with respect to the proposed amendment to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D.C.,

within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

FRANK P. BRIGGS,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 12, 1963.

Second Issue: These standards will supersede the standards which have been in effect since March 23, 1960.

PART 266—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED FISH PORTIONS¹

Sec.	Description of the product.
266.1	Description of the product.
266.2	Styles of frozen raw breaded fish portions.
266.3	Grades of frozen raw breaded fish portions.
266.5	Labeling requirements for styles of frozen raw breaded fish portions.
266.11	Determination of the grade.
266.21	Definitions.
266.25	Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

§ 266.1 Description of the product.

Frozen raw breaded portions are clean, wholesome, rectangular-shaped unglazed masses of cohering pieces (not ground) of fish flesh coated with breading. The portions are cut from frozen fish blocks; are coated with a suitable, wholesome batter and breading; and are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice. They are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product. Frozen raw breaded fish portions weigh more than 1½ ounces, and are at least ¼-inch thick. Frozen raw breaded fish portions contain not less than 75 percent, by weight, of fish flesh. All portions in an individual package are prepared from the flesh of one species of fish.

§ 266.2 Styles of frozen raw breaded fish portions.

(a) *Style I—Skinless portions.* Portions prepared from fish blocks which have been made with skinless fillets.

(b) *Style II—Skin-on-portion.* Portions prepared from fish blocks which have been made with demonstrably acceptable skin-on fillets.

§ 266.3 Grades of frozen raw breaded fish portions.

(a) "U.S. Grade A" is the quality of frozen raw breaded fish portions that (1) possess good flavor and odor and (2) rate a total score of not less than 85 points for those factors of quality that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part.

(b) "U.S. Grade B" is the quality of frozen raw breaded fish portions that (1) possess at least reasonably good flavor and odor and (2) rate a total score of not less than 70 points for those factors of quality that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part.

(c) "Substandard" is the quality of frozen raw breaded portions that meet the requirements of § 266.1, Description of Product, but otherwise fail to meet the requirements of "U.S. Grade B".

¹ Compliance with the provisions of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

§ 266.5 Labeling requirements for styles of frozen raw breaded fish portions.

(a) Section 260.86 (a) (b) and (c) of Part 260 states the requirements for the use of approved grade marks, inspection marks and combined grade and inspection marks on processed fishery products.

(b) When an approved inspection mark is used on either style (§ 266.2) of frozen raw breaded fish portions, the style shall be conspicuously revealed on the label as follows:

(1) *Style I.* "Made from skinless fillets".

(2) *Style II.* "Made from skin-on fillets".

§ 266.11 Determination of the grade.

The grade is determined by examining the product in the frozen and cooked states and is evaluated in accordance with the following factors:

(a) *Factors rated by score points.* Points are deducted for variations in the quality of each factor in accordance with the schedule in table 1. The total points deducted is subtracted from 100 to obtain the score. The maximum score is 100; the minimum score is 0.

(b) *Factors not rated by score points.* The factor of "flavor and odor" is evaluated organoleptically by smelling and tasting, after the product has been cooked in accordance with § 266.21.

(1) Good flavor and odor (essential requirements for a Grade A Product) means that the cooked product has the typical flavor and odor of the indicated species of fish and of the breading and is free from rancidity, bitterness, staleness, and off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

(2) Reasonably good flavor and odor (minimum requirements of a Grade B Product) means that the cooked product is lacking in good flavor and odor but is free from objectionable off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

§ 266.21 Definitions.

(a) Selection of the sample unit: The sample unit shall consist of 10 frozen raw breaded fish portions taken at random from one or more packages as required. The fish portions are spread out on a flat pan or sheet and are examined according to table 1. Definitions of factors for point deductions are as follows:

(b) Examination of sample, frozen state: (1) "Condition of package" refers to the presence in the package of loose breading and/or loose frost.

(2) "Ease of separation" refers to the difficulty of separating the portions from each other or from the packaging material.

(3) "Broken portion" means a portion with a break or cut equal to or greater than one-half the width or length of the portion.

(4) "Damaged portion" means a portion that has been mashed, physically or mechanically injured, misshaped or mutilated to the extent that its appearance is materially affected. The amount of damage is measured by using a grid composed of squares ¼-inch x ¼-inch (that is, squares with an area of 1/16 square inch each) to measure the area of the portion affected. No deductions are made for damage of less than 1/16 square inch.

(5) "Uniformity of size" refers to the degree of uniformity in length and width

TABLE 1—SCHEDULE OF POINT DEDUCTIONS PER SAMPLE UNIT OF 10 PORTIONS

Factors scored		Method of determining score	Deduct		
Frozen state	1	Condition of package.....	Small degree: Moderate loose breading and/or moderate frost..... 3 Large degree: Excessive loose breading and/or excessive amount frost..... 6		
		2	Ease of separation..... Minor: Hand separated with difficulty. Each affected..... 1 Major: Separated only by knife or other instrument. Each affected..... 2		
	3	Broken portion.....	Break or cut greater than ¼ width or length. Each affected..... 10		
	4	Damaged portion.....	Mashed, mechanically and/or physically injured, misshaped or mutilated. ¹	Minor: 1 to 5 instances. Each affected..... 2 Major: Over 5 instances. Each affected..... 4	
			5	Uniformity	Size.....
	6	Weight.....	Weight ratio of the 2 heaviest divided by the 2 lightest portions: Over 1.0 but not over 1.2..... 0 Over 1.2 but not over 1.3..... 2 Over 1.3 but not over 1.4..... 5 Over 1.4..... 10		
	Cooked state	7	Distortion.....	Minor: Bending, shrinking, twisting—¼ to ½ inch. Each affected..... 1 Major: Excessive bending, shrinking, twisting—over ¼ inch. Each affected..... 2	
				8	Coating defects.....
		9	Blemishes.....	Skin (except for style II), blood spots, bruises, and discolorations: ¹ Minor: 1 to 5 instances. Each affected..... 2 Major: Over 5 instances. Each affected..... 4	
		10	Bones.....	Portions containing bones (potentially harmful). Each affected..... 10	
		11	Texture	Coating.....	Small degree: Moderately dry, soggy, doughy, or tough..... 5 Large degree: Farinaceous (mealy), pasty, very tough..... 15
				12	Fish flesh.....

¹ An instance—each 1/16 square inch (3/16-inch square).

of the frozen portions. Deviations are measured from the combined lengths of the two longest minus the combined lengths of the two shortest and/or the combined widths of the two widest minus the combined widths of the two narrowest portions in the sample. Deductions are not made for overall deviations in length or width up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

(6) "Uniformity of weight" refers to the degree of uniformity of the weights of the portions. Uniformity is measured by the combined weight of the two heaviest portions divided by the combined weight of the two lightest portions in the sample. No deductions are made for weight ratios less than 1.2.

(c) (1) Cooked state means the state of the product after being cooked in accordance with the instructions accompanying the product. If, however, specific instructions are lacking, the product being inspected is cooked as follows:

(2) Transfer the product, while still frozen, into a wire mesh fry basket large enough to hold the fish portions in a single layer and cook by immersing them 3-5 minutes in liquid or hydrogenated cooking oil heated to 350 to 375° F. After cooking, allow the fish portions to drain 15 seconds and place them on a paper napkin or towel to absorb excess oil.

(d) Examination of sample, cooked state.

(1) "Distortion" refers to the degree of bending of the long axis of the portion. Distortion is measured as the greatest deviation from the long axis. Deductions are not made for deviations of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

(2) "Coating defects" refers to breaks, lumps, ridges, depressions, blisters or swells and curds in the coating of the cooked product. Breaks in the coating are objectionable bare spots through which the fish flesh is plainly visible. Lumps are objectionable outcroppings of breading on the portion surface. Ridges are projections of excess breading at the edges of the portions. Depressions are objectionable visible voids or shallow areas that are lightly covered by breading. Blisters are measured by the swelling or exposed area in the coating resulting from the bursting or breaking of the coating. Curd refers to crater-like holes in the breading filled with coagulated white or creamy albumin. Instances of these defects are measured by a plastic grid marked off in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch squares ($\frac{1}{16}$ square inch). Each square is counted as 1 whether it is full or fractional.

(3) "Blemishes" refers to skin (except for Style II), blood spots or bruises, objectionable dark fatty flesh, or extrane-

ous material. Instances of blemishes refers to each occurrence measured by placing a plastic grid marked off in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch squares ($\frac{1}{16}$ square inch) over the defect area. Each square is counted as 1 whether it is full or fractional.

(4) "Bones" means the presence of potentially harmful bones in a portion. A potentially harmful bone is one that after being cooked is capable of piercing or hurting the palate.

(5) "Texture defects of the coating" refers to the absence of the normal textural properties of the coating which are crispness and tenderness. Defects in coating texture are dryness, sogginess, mushiness, doughiness, toughness, pastyness, as sensed by starchiness or other sticky properties felt by mouth tissues and/or mealiness.

(6) "Texture defects of the fish flesh and texture of skin in Style II" refers to the absence of the normal textural properties of the cooked fish flesh and to the absence of tenderness of the cooked skin in Style II. Normal textural properties of cooked fish flesh are tenderness, firmness, and moistness without excess water. Texture defects of the cooked flesh are dryness, mushiness, toughness, and rubberiness. Texture defects of the cooked skin in Style II are mushiness, rubberiness, toughness, and stringiness.

(e) General definitions. (1) "Small" (overall assessment) refers to a condition that is noticeable but is not seriously objectionable.

(2) "Large" (overall assessment) refers to a condition that not only is noticeable but is seriously objectionable.

(3) "Minor" (individual assessment) refers to a defect that slightly affects the appearance and/or utility of the product.

(4) "Major" (individual assessment) refers to a defect that seriously affects the appearance and/or utility of the product.

(f) *Minimum fish flesh content* refers to the minimum percent, by weight, of

(iv) Stop-watch or regular watch readable to a second.

(v) Paper towels.

(vi) Spatula, 4-inch blade with rounded tip.

(vii) Nut picker.

(viii) Thermometer (immersion type) accurate to $\pm 2^\circ\text{F}$.

(ix) Copper sulfate crystals ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)—one pound.

(2) *Procedure.* (i) Weigh all portions in the sample while they are still hard frozen.

(ii) Place each portion individually in a water bath that is maintained at 63° F. to 86° F. and allow to remain until the breading becomes soft and can easily be removed from the still frozen fish flesh (between 10 to 80 seconds for portions held in storage at 0° F.). If the portions were prepared using batters that are difficult to remove after one dipping, re-dip them for up to 5 seconds after the initial debreading and remove residual batter materials.

Note: Several preliminary trials may be necessary to determine the exact dip time required for "debreading" the portions in a sample unit. For these trials only, a saturated solution of copper sulfate (1 pound of copper sulfate in 2 liters of tap water) is necessary. The correct dip time is the minimum time of immersion in the copper sulfate solution required before the breading can easily be scraped off: *Provided*, (1) That the "debreaded" portions are still solidly frozen and (2) only a slight trace of blue color is visible on the surface of the "debreaded" fish portions.

(iii) Remove the portion from the bath; blot lightly with double thickness paper toweling; and scrape off or pick out coating from the fish flesh with the spatula or nut picker.

(iv) Weigh all the "debreaded" fish portions.

(v) Calculate the percent of fish flesh in the sample using the following formula:

$$\text{Percent fish flesh} = \frac{\text{Weight of fish flesh (d)}}{\text{Weight of raw breaded portions (a)}} \times (100)$$

the average fish flesh content or 3 or more portions per sample unit as determined by the following method:

(1) *Equipment needed.* (i) Water bath (for example, a 3 to 4 liter beaker).

(ii) Balance accurate to 0.1 gram.

(iii) Clip tongs of wire, plastic, or glass.

§ 266.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

The sample rate and grades of specific lots shall be certified in accordance with Part 260, of this chapter (Regulations Governing Processed Fishery Products, Vol. 25 F.R. 8427 September 1, 1960) except that a sample unit shall consist of 10 portions taken at random from one or more packages as required.

Interested persons had until September 15, 1963, to submit written comments, sugges-

tions, or amendments with respect to the proposed amended regulations.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

MINIMUM WAGE CHANGES AFFECT FISH CANNERY WORKERS AND ON-SHORE WORKERS:

The minimum wage for fish cannery workers increased from \$1.15 to \$1.25 an hour on September 3, 1963. All other on-shore fishery workers, except "white-collar executives and administrators," will still receive the \$1.00 per hour minimum wage. The present \$1.00 an hour minimum wage rate for on-shore fishery workers will advance to \$1.15 an hour on September 3, 1964, and to \$1.25 an hour on September 3, 1965. The overtime exemption for fishery occupations is still in force.

Exempt from the minimum wage law are "white-collar executives and administrators." An executive is one who is in charge of a business, or subdivision of a business, with at least two subordinates. He must have authority to exercise independent judgment and discretion. His salary must be at least \$80 per week, and no more than 20 percent of his time may be spent in activities which are not directly or closely related to his managerial duties. An administrator has the same limitations as to time and judgment, but he must receive a salary of \$95 per week, and his job must be nonmanual and related to business policies. Increases in these salary levels have been proposed but are not yet final.

General clerical employees are not considered to be included in the fishery exemption and must be paid a minimum of \$1.25 an hour, effective September 3, 1963, plus overtime at not less than one and one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 a week. But in plants engaged exclusively in "canning, processing, marketing, freezing, curing, storing, packing for shipment, or distributing of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life, or any byproduct thereof" all employees, including office workers, are generally exempt from overtime requirements. Minimum hourly wage rates will depend on whether the employee is engaged in operations functionally related to canning (\$1.25 after September 3, 1963) or to processing other than canning (\$1.00 for the next year). In establishments engaged in both exempt and nonexempt operations, the

wage rates and overtime requirements depend on the functional relation of the employees' work to the different operations.

For additional information on fishery minimum wage regulations, "Interpretative Bulletin, Part 784," is available from any office of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.



Department of State

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FISHERIES AID GRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1955-1962:

A list of financial grants by the Agency for International Development (AID) to aid and rehabilitate the fisheries of a number of foreign countries appeared in the July 22, 1963, Congressional Record. Senator Gruening presented the list in the Senate for publication. A summary of the total amount granted to foreign countries for fishing projects between fiscal years 1955-1962 follows:

China.....	\$848,000
Cambodia.....	159,000
Indonesia.....	907,198
Philippines.....	82,000
Thailand.....	147,000
Vietnam.....	1,908,500
Korea.....	5,351,000
Laos.....	13,450
Ethiopia.....	43,200
India.....	1,128,620
Liberia.....	167,280
Pakistan.....	1,355,670
Turkey.....	18,500
Tunisia.....	147,000
Somali.....	337,000
Ghana (fiscal year 1962).....	66,000
Ivory Coast (fiscal year 1962).....	200,000
Nigeria (fiscal year 1962).....	195,000
Iceland.....	14,600
Spain.....	2,000
Yugoslavia.....	100,000
South America:	
Chile (fiscal year 1962).....	26,000
El Salvador.....	23,055
Peru.....	151,971
British Guiana.....	8,000
Total.....	13,399,544

The purpose of some of the grants made for the development of fisheries in foreign countries under the AID program during fiscal years 1955-1962 is shown in the examples given below:

China:	
Ocean fisheries improvement, fiscal year 1955.....	\$204,000
Fishing fleet rehabilitation, fiscal year 1956.....	5,000
Fish propagation, fiscal year 1956.....	5,000
Fishing fleet rehabilitation program, fiscal year 1957.....	17,000
Fisheries, fiscal year 1957.....	13,000
Tuna long liners, fiscal year 1957.....	530,000

Fisheries development:		
Fiscal year 1958.....	11,000	
Fiscal year 1959.....	13,000	
Fiscal year 1960.....	26,000	
Fiscal year 1961.....	21,000	
Total.....	<u>848,000</u>	
Cambodia:		
Fisheries conservation:		
Fiscal year 1958.....	35,000	
Fiscal year 1959.....	41,000	
Fiscal year 1960.....	31,000	
Fiscal year 1961.....	24,000	
Fiscal year 1962.....	28,000	
Total.....	<u>159,000</u>	
Indonesia:		
Expansion and modernization of marine fisheries, fiscal year 1956.....		\$224,700
Expansion of inland fisheries, fiscal year 1955.....		51,000
Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries:		
Fiscal year 1956.....	150,498	
Fiscal year 1957.....	149,000	
Fiscal year 1958.....	68,000	
Fiscal year 1959.....	84,000	
Fiscal year 1960.....	77,000	
Fiscal year 1961.....	70,000	
Fiscal year 1962.....	33,000	
Total.....	<u>907,198</u>	
Korea:		
Fishing boat construction, fiscal year 1956.....		1,000,000
Fisheries development:		
Fiscal year 1957.....	2,314,000	
Fiscal year 1958.....	180,000	
Fiscal year 1959.....	475,000	
Fisheries development (typhoon rehabilitation):		
Fiscal year 1960.....	409,000	
Fiscal year 1961.....	131,000	
Total.....	<u>5,351,000</u>	
India:		
Project for modernization and expansion of marine and inland fisheries and exploratory fishing:		
Fiscal year 1955.....	278,100	
Fiscal year 1956.....	437,520	
Fiscal year 1957.....	93,000	
Fiscal year 1958.....	134,000	
Fiscal year 1959.....	106,000	
Fiscal year 1960.....	40,000	
Fiscal year 1961.....	40,000	
Total.....	<u>1,128,620</u>	
Vietnam:		
Development of inland fisheries, fiscal year 1955.....		3,000
Development of marine fisheries, fiscal year 1955.....		95,000
Development of inland fisheries, fiscal year 1956.....		13,500
Development of marine fisheries, fiscal year 1956.....		46,000
Development of inland fisheries, fiscal year 1957.....		7,000
Development of marine fisheries, fiscal year 1957.....		160,000
General fisheries development, fiscal year 1958.....		192,000
Fisheries development:		
Fiscal year 1959.....	898,000	
Fiscal year 1960.....	409,000	
Total.....	<u>1,823,500</u>	
Fisheries resources, fiscal year 1962.....		85,000
Total.....	<u>1,908,500</u>	
Pakistan:		
Karachi Fish Harbor, fiscal year 1955.....		364,000
Fisheries development:		
West Pakistan, fiscal year 1956.....		371,375

Pakistan—Continued		
Fisheries development—Con.		
East Pakistan, fiscal year 1956.....		129,295
West Pakistan, fiscal year 1957.....		45,000
East Pakistan, fiscal year 1957.....		46,000
West Pakistan, fiscal year 1958.....		116,000
East Pakistan, fiscal year 1958.....		56,000
West Pakistan, fiscal year 1959.....		\$91,000
East Pakistan, fiscal year 1959.....		32,000
Fiscal year 1960.....		74,000
Fiscal year 1961.....		15,000
Fiscal year 1962.....		16,000
Total.....	<u>1,355,670</u>	
Somali:		
Fisheries:		
Fiscal year 1958.....	121,000	
Fiscal year 1959.....	18,000	
Fisheries improvement:		
Fiscal year 1960.....	61,000	
Fiscal year 1961.....	30,000	
Fiscal year 1962.....	107,000	
Total.....	<u>337,000</u>	

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1962 p. 77.



U. S. Tariff Commission

IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULE CHANGES INCLUDE FISH BLOCKS AND OTHER FISHERY PRODUCTS:

The U. S. Tariff Commission has submitted to the President and the Congress a series of Supplemental Reports (Nos. 1 to 6) relating to the Tariff Classification Study of November 15, 1960. These reports set forth changes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States which the Commission has decided are necessary to reflect changes made in the tariff treatment of imported articles by certain statutes, and administrative and judicial rulings.

The Fourth Supplemental Report contains language defining fish blocks in accordance with rulings of the Customs Court. In essence it provides for a 1-cent-per-pound duty for fish blocks packed in packages weighing over 10 pounds. As originally proposed in the Tariff Classification Study, fish blocks would possibly have been classifiable with fish fillets and, dutiable at the higher fillet rate, rather than the 1-cent-a-pound duty which fish blocks in bulk have carried for some time. Following hearings before the Commission in the fall of 1962, the language was clarified, but only to the effect that the fish blocks were utilized for mincing, grinding, and processing into fish sticks. After further conferences between trade interests and the Tariff Commission, the lan-

guage as contained in the Fourth Supplemental Report was selected, and more fully reflects the action of the Customs Court.

No change will take place in the duty rate for fish blocks as a result of the Fourth Supplemental Report. They will remain dutiable at 1 cent a pound in bulk. The new Tariff Schedules with the simplified language were to go into effect on August 31, 1963. At that time, imported fish blocks which weigh 10 pounds or less will be classified as fish fillets and will be dutiable at the higher duty

rate. Only a very small amount of imported fish blocks are packed in packages of less than 10 pounds.

Fishery products are included in the following reports issued by the U. S. Tariff Commission: Third Supplemental Report (May 7, 1963); Fourth (May 9, 1963); Fifth (May 16, 1963); Sixth (May 23, 1963).

The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth Supplemental Reports list fishery products and any changes thereto, as follows:

Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products			
Item	Articles	Rates of Duty ^{1/}	
		Column 1	Column 2
	From <u>Third Supplemental Report</u> : PART 3. - FISH AND SHELLFISH Subpart A. - Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen		
110.33	Frozen swordfish	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Insert immediately before item 110.60, a new coordinate provision, as follows: *** *** *** *** ***		
110.57	Wolf fish (sea catfish)	1¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
	Subpart B. - Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked, or Kippered		
111.10	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock	0.2¢ per lb.	
	Substitute the following for items 111.22 and 111.24 (Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock, salted or pickled) and the immediately preceding superior heading: **** ***		
111.22	Whole; or processed by removal of heads, fins, viscera, scales, vertebral columns, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed ***	0.2¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.
111.28	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock	0.75¢ per lb.	
	Substitute the following for items 111.32 and 111.35 (herring, salted or pickled) and the immediately preceding superior heading: *** ***		
111.32	In bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents over 15 pounds each ***	0.1¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
111.40	Mackerel	0.2¢ per lb.	
111.44	Mackerel	10% ad val.	
111.64	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock	0.5¢ per lb.	
111.68	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, and pollock	0.1¢ per lb.	
111.72	Herring	0.1¢ per lb.	
111.80	Herring	0.9¢ per lb.	
	Subpart C. - Fish in Airtight Containers		
112.08	Herring	8% ad val.	
112.40	Anchovies	12% ad val.	
112.86	Sardines	24% ad val.	

(Schedule continued on p. 107)

Schedule 1- Animal and Vegetable Products (Contd.)			
Item	Articles	Rates of Duty ^{1/}	
		Column 1	Column 2
Subpart D. - Other Fish Products			
113.01	Pastes and sauces	8% ad val.	
113.08	Balls, cakes, puddings	3% ad val.	
113.35	Fish roe	5.5% ad val.	
Subpart E. - Shellfish			
Substitute the following for item 114.35 (oysters):			

In airtight containers:			
114.34	Smoked	4.5¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
114.36	Other	6¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)	8¢ per lb. (including wt. of immediate container)
From <u>Fourth Supplemental Report</u> :			
REFERENCE NO. 2 - Vol. 2, p. 28; Vol. 3, p. 23:			
Insert immediately after item 110.45 (<u>fish, fresh, chilled or frozen</u>), a new provision as follows:			

110.47	Skinned and boned, whether or not divided into pieces, and frozen into blocks each weighing over 10 pounds, imported to be minced, ground, or cut into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions	1¢ per lb.	1.25¢ per lb.

Explanation: This change incorporates the substance of customs practices based upon recent court rulings (CD's 2327 and 2340). The principle of these rulings cannot be effectively administered except by following the fish into consumption. The language published for the hearing has been modified so as to permit the blocks to be cut into uniform pieces or portions not only for fish sticks but also for other purposes as well.			
Subpart C. - Animal Oils, Fats, and Greases, Crude or Refined			
177.32	Crude sperm oil	0.065¢ per lb.	
177.36	Whale oil	1.26¢ per lb.	
PART 15. - OTHER ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.			
Subpart B. - Edible Preparations			
182.05	Antipasto	10% ad val.	
From <u>Fifth Supplemental Report</u> :			
Item 426.88 - <u>sodium alginate</u> : In rate of duty column numbered 1, change the rate from "12.5% ad val." to "10% (11%) ad val.*".			
Explanation: These changes are based on Proclamation 3512 of December 28, 1962, regarding compensatory concessions granted to the United Kingdom.			
From <u>Sixth Supplemental Report</u> :			
REFERENCE NO. 2 - Vol. 2, p. 119; Vol. 3, p. 247:			
Insert in proper numerical sequence, a new provision as follows:			
190.47	Fish scales, crude	Free	Free
Explanation: This provision is inserted to clarify the status under the new schedules of fish scales currently admitted free of duty under paragraph 1677, Tariff Act of 1930.			
Column 1 shows Trade Agreement Rate; Column 2, when indicated, gives the full rate.			

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1963 p. 82; December 1962 p. 90; December 1961 p. 93.



Department of the Treasury

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

FISHERMEN'S ESTIMATED INCOME TAX:

Regulations extending to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax were published by the Internal Revenue Service in a "Notice

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

[26 CFR Part 1]

INCOME TAX; TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1953

Extending to Fishermen the Same Treatment Accorded Farmers in Relation to Estimated Tax

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, that the regulations set forth in tentative form below are proposed to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate. Prior to the final adoption of such regulations, consideration will be given to any comments or suggestions pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing, in duplicate, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Attention: T:P, Washington 25, D.C., within the period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Any person submitting written comments or suggestions who desires an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on these proposed regulations should submit his request, in writing, to the Commissioner within the 30-day period. In such a case, a public hearing will be held and notice of the time, place, and date will be published in a subsequent issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER. The proposed regulations are to be issued under the authority contained in section 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 917; 26 U.S.C. 7805).

[SEAL] MORTIMER M. CAPLIN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In order to conform the Income Tax Regulations (26 CFR Part 1) under sections 6015(f), 6073, 6158, and 6854 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to the Act of September 25, 1962 (Public Law 87-682, 76 Stat. 575), such regulations are amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 1.6015(f) is amended by revising subsection (f) of section 6015 and the historical note to read as follows:

§ 1.6015(f) Statutory provisions; declaration of estimated income tax by individuals; return as declaration or amendment.

Sec. 6015. Declaration of estimated income tax by individuals. . . .

(f) Return as declaration or amendment. If on or before January 31 (or February 15, in the case of an individual referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or fishing) of the succeeding taxable year the taxpayer files a return, for the taxable year for which the declaration is re-

quired, and pays in full the amount computed on the return as payable, then, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate—

(1) If the declaration is not required to be filed during the taxable year, but is required to be filed on or before January 15, such return shall be considered as such declaration; and

(2) If the tax shown on the return (reduced by the sum of the credits against tax provided by part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1) is greater than the estimated tax shown in a declaration previously made, or in the last amendment thereof, such return shall be considered as the amendment of the declaration permitted by subsection (e) to be filed on or before January 15.

In the application of this subsection in the case of a taxable year beginning on any date other than January 1, there shall be substituted, for the 15th or last day of the months specified in this subsection, the 15th or last day of the months which correspond thereto.

[Sec. 6015(f) as amended by sec. 74, Technical Amendments Act 1958 (72 Stat. 1660); sec. 1(a)(1), Act of Sept. 25, 1962 (Public Law 87-682, 76 Stat. 575)]

PAR. 2. Section 1.6015(f)—1 is amended by revising subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1.6015(f)—1 Return as declaration or amendment.

(a) Time for filing return. (1) If the taxpayer files his return for the calendar year on or before January 31 (or February 15, in the case of an individual referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing) of the succeeding calendar year, or if the taxpayer is on a fiscal year basis, on or before the last day of the first month (in the case of a farmer or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, a fisherman, the 15th day of the second month) immediately succeeding the close of such fiscal year, and pays in full the amount computed on the return as payable, then—

(i) If the declaration is not required to be filed during the taxable year, but is required to be filed on or before January 15 of the succeeding year (or the date corresponding thereto in the case of a fiscal year), such return shall be considered as such declaration; or

(ii) If a declaration was filed during the taxable year, such return shall be considered as the amendment of the declaration permitted by section 6015(e) to be filed on or before January 15 of the succeeding year (or the date corresponding thereto in the case of a fiscal year). Hence, for example, an individual taxpayer on the calendar year basis who, subsequent to September 1, 1963, first meets the requirements of section 6015(a) which necessitate the filing of a declaration for 1963, may satisfy the requirements as to the filing of such declaration by filing his return for 1963 on or

of Proposed Rule Making" (Federal Register, July 2, 1963). The regulations as amended conform with Public Law 87-682 approved on September 25, 1962.

The "Notice of Proposed Rule Making" as it appeared in the Federal Register of July 2 follows:

before January 31, 1964 (February 15, 1964, in the case of a farmer or fisherman), and paying in full at the time of such filing the tax shown thereon to be payable. Likewise, if a taxpayer files on or before September 15, 1963, a timely declaration for such year and subsequent thereto and on or before January 31, 1964, files his return for 1963, and pays at the time of such filing the tax shown by the return to be payable, such return shall be treated as an amended declaration timely filed.

PAR. 3. Section 1.6073 is amended by revising subsections (a) and (b) of section 6073 and by adding a historical note. The amended provisions read as follows:

§ 1.6073 Statutory provisions; time for filing declarations of estimated income tax by individuals.

Sec. 6073. Time for filing declarations of estimated income tax by individuals.—(a) Individuals other than farmers or fishermen. Declarations of estimated tax required by section 6015 from individuals regarded as neither farmers nor fishermen for the purpose of that section shall be filed on or before April 15 of the taxable year, except that if the requirements of section 6015 are first met—

(1) After April 1 and before June 2 of the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed on or before June 15 of the taxable year, or

(2) After June 1 and before September 2 of the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed on or before September 15 of the taxable year, or

(3) After September 1 of the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year.

(b) Farmers or fishermen. Declarations of estimated tax required by section 6015 from individuals whose estimated gross income from farming or fishing (including oyster farming) for the taxable year is at least two-thirds of the total estimated gross income from all sources for the taxable year may, in lieu of the time prescribed in subsection (a), be filed at any time on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year.

[Sec. 6073 as amended by sec. 1 (a) (2), (b), (c), Act of Sept. 25, 1962 (Public Law 87-682, 76 Stat. 575)]

PAR. 4. Section 1.6073-1 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) to read as follows:

§ 1.6073-1 Time and place for filing declarations of estimated income tax by individuals.

(a) Individuals other than farmers or fishermen. Declarations of estimated tax for the calendar year shall be made on or before April 15th of such calendar year by every individual whose anticipated income for the year meets the requirements of section 6015(a). If, however, the requirements necessitating the filing of the declaration are first met, in the case of an individual on the calendar year basis, after April 1st, but before June 2d of the calendar year, the declaration must be filed on or before June 15th; if such requirements are first met

the declaration must be filed on or before September 15th; and if such requirements are first met after September 1st, the declaration must be filed on or before January 15th of the succeeding calendar year. In the case of an individual on the fiscal year basis, see § 1.6073-2.

(b) *Farmers or fishermen*—(1) *In general.* In the case of an individual on a calendar year basis, whose estimated gross income from farming (including oyster farming) or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing for the calendar year is at least two-thirds of his total estimated gross income from all sources for such year, his declaration may be filed on or before the 15th day of January of the succeeding calendar year in lieu of the time prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section. For the filing of a return in lieu of a declaration, see paragraph (a) of § 1.6015(f)-1.

(2) *Farmers.* The estimated gross income from farming is the estimated income resulting from oyster farming, the cultivation of the soil, the raising or harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities, and the raising of livestock, bees, or poultry. In other words, the requisite gross income must be derived from the operations of a stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, or truck farm, or plantation, ranch, nursery, range, orchard, or oyster bed. If an individual receives for the use of his land income in the form of a share of the crops produced thereon such income is from farming. As to determination of income of farmers, see sections 61 and 162 and the regulations thereunder.

(3) *Fishermen.* The estimated gross income from fishing is the estimated income resulting from the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish (for example, clams and mussels), crustacea (for example, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps), sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life. The estimated gross income from fishing includes the income expected to be received by an officer or member of the crew of a vessel while the vessel is engaged in any such activity, whether or not the officer or member of the crew is himself so engaged, and, in the case of an individual who is engaged in any such activity in the employ of any person, the income expected to be received by such individual from such employment. In addition, income expected to be received for services performed as an ordinary incident to any such activity is estimated gross income from fishing. Similarly, for example, the estimated gross income from fishing includes income expected to be received from the shore services of an officer or member of the crew of a vessel engaged in any such activity, if such services are an ordinary incident to any such activity. Services performed as an ordinary incident to such activities include, for example, services performed in such cleaning, icing, and packing of fish as are necessary for the immediate preservation of the catch.

(d) *Amendment of declaration.* An amended declaration of estimated tax may be filed during any interval between installment dates prescribed for the tax-

able year. However, no amended declaration may be filed until after the installment date on or before which the original declaration was filed and only one amended declaration may be filed during each interval between installment dates. An amended declaration shall be filed with the district director with whom the original declaration was filed.

PAR. 5. Section 1.6073-2 is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.6073-2 Fiscal years.

(a) *Individuals other than farmers or fishermen.* In the case of an individual on the fiscal year basis, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 4th month of the taxable year. If, however, the requirements of section 6015(a) are first met after the 1st day of the 4th month and before the 2d day of the 6th month, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 6th month of the taxable year. If such requirements are first met after the 1st day of the 6th month, and before the 2d day of the 9th month, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 9th month of the taxable year. If such requirements are first met after the 1st day of the 9th month, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 1st month of the succeeding fiscal year. Thus, if an individual taxpayer has a fiscal year ending on June 30, 1956, his declaration must be filed on or before October 15, 1955, if the requirements of section 6015(a) are met on or before October 1, 1955. If, however, such requirements are not met until after October 1, 1955, and before December 2, 1955, the declaration need not be filed until December 15, 1955.

(b) *Farmers or fisherman.* An individual on the fiscal year basis whose estimated gross income from farming or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing (as defined in paragraph (b) of § 1.6073-1) is at least two-thirds of his total estimated gross income from all sources for such taxable year may file his declaration on or before the 15th day of the month immediately following the close of his taxable year.

PAR. 6. Section 1.6073-3 is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.6073-3 Short taxable years.

(a) *Individuals other than farmers or fishermen.* In the case of short taxable years the declaration shall be filed on or before the 15th day of the 4th month of such taxable year if the requirements of section 6015(a) are met on or before the 1st day of the 4th month of such year. If such requirements are first met after the 1st day of the 4th month but before the 2d day of the 6th month, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 6th month. If such requirements are first met after the 1st day of the 6th month but before the 2d day of the 9th month, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15th day of the 9th month. If, however, the period for which the declaration is filed is one of 4 months, or one of 6 months and the requirements of section 6015(a) are not met until after the 1st day of the 4th month, or

one of 9 months and such requirements are not met until after the 1st day of the 6th month, the declaration may be filed on or before the 15th day of the succeeding taxable year.

(b) *Farmers or fishermen.* In the case of an individual whose estimated gross income from farming or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing (as defined in paragraph (b) of § 1.6073-1) for a short taxable year is at least two-thirds of his total estimated gross income from all sources for such taxable year, his declaration may be filed on or before the 15th day of the month immediately following the close of such taxable year.

PAR. 7. Section 1.6153 is amended by revising subsection (b) of section 6153 and by adding a historical note. The amended provision reads as follows:

§ 1.6153 Statutory provisions; installment payments of estimated income tax by individuals.

SEC. 6153. *Installment payments of estimated income tax by individuals.* * * *

(b) *Farmers or fishermen.* If an individual referred to in section 6073(b) (relating to income from farming or fishing) makes a declaration of estimated tax after September 15 of the taxable year and on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in full at the time of the filing of the declaration.

[Sec. 6153 as amended by sec. 1 (a) (3), (c), Act of Sept. 25, 1962 (Pub. Law 87-682, 76 Stat. 575).]

PAR. 8. Section 1.6153-1 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 1.6153-1 Payment of estimated tax by individuals.

(b) *Farmers or fishermen.* Special provisions are made with respect to the filing of the declaration and the payment of the tax by an individual whose estimated gross income from farming or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing is at least two-thirds of his total gross income from all sources for the taxable year. As to what constitutes income from farming or fishing within the meaning of this paragraph, see paragraph (b) of § 1.6073-1. The declaration of such an individual may be filed on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year in lieu of the time prescribed for individuals generally. Where such an individual makes a declaration of estimated tax after September 15 of the taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in full at the time of the filing of the declaration.

PAR. 9. Section 1.6654 is amended by revising subsection (b) (1) of section 6654 and so much of subparagraph (C) of subsection (d) (1) of section 6654 as precedes clause (1), and by adding a historical note. The amended provision reads as follows:

§ 1.6654 Statutory provisions; failure by individual to pay estimated income tax.

SEC. 6654. *Failure by individual to pay estimated income tax.* * * *

(b) *Amount of underpayment.* * * *
(1) The amount of the installment which would be required to be paid if the estimated

tax were equal to 70 percent (66 2/3 percent in the case of individuals referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or fishing) of the tax shown on the return for the taxable year or, if no return was filed, 70 percent (66 2/3 percent in the case of individuals referred to in section 6073(b) relating to income from farming or fishing) of the tax for such year, over

(d) *Exception.* * * *

(1) * * *
(C) An amount equal to 70 percent (66 2/3 percent in the case of individuals referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or fishing) of the tax for the taxable year computed by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income for the months in the taxable year ending before the month in which the installment is required to be paid. For purposes of this subparagraph, the taxable income shall be placed on an annualized basis by—

[Sec. 6654 as amended by sec. 1(a)(4), Act of Sept. 25, 1962 (Public Law 87-682, 76 Stat. 875)]

PAR. 10. Section 1.6654-1 is amended by revising subparagraph (1) (i) of paragraph (a) and Example (1) in paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 1.6654-1 Addition to the tax in the case of an individual.

(a) *In general.* (1) * * *

(i) 70 percent (66 2/3 percent in the case of individuals referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or, with respect to taxable years be-

ginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing) of the tax shown on the return for the taxable year, or if no return was filed, 70 percent (66 2/3 percent in the case of individuals referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing) of the tax for such year, divided by the number of installment dates prescribed for such taxable year, over

(c) *Examples.* * * *

Example (1). An individual taxpayer files his return for the calendar year 1955 on April 15, 1956, showing a tax of \$40,000. He has paid a total of \$20,000 of estimated tax in four equal installments of \$5,000 on each of the four installment dates prescribed for such year. No other payments were made prior to the date the return was filed. Since the amount of each installment paid by the last date prescribed for payment thereof is less than one-quarter of 70 percent of the tax shown on the return, the addition to the tax is applicable in respect of the underpayment existing as of each installment date and is computed as follows:

(1) Amount of tax shown on return-----	\$40,000
(2) 70 percent of item (1)-----	28,000
(3) One-fourth of item (2)-----	7,000
(4) Deduct amount paid on each installment date-----	5,000
(5) Amount of underpayment for each installment date (item (3) minus item (4))-----	2,000

(6) Addition to the tax:	
1st installment—period 4-15-56 to 4-15-56-----	\$120
2d installment—period 6-15-56 to 4-15-56-----	100
3d installment—period 9-15-56 to 4-15-56-----	70
4th installment—period 1-15-56 to 4-15-56-----	30
Total-----	320

PAR. 11. Section 1.6654-2 is amended by revising so much of subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) as precedes subdivision (i). This amended provision reads as follows:

§ 1.6654-2 Exceptions to imposition of the addition to the tax in the case of individuals.

(a) *In general.* * * *

(3) The amount which would have been required to be paid on or before the date prescribed for payment if the estimated tax were an amount equal to 70 percent (66 2/3 percent in the case of individuals referred to in section 6073(b), relating to income from farming or, with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, from fishing) of the tax computed by placing on an annual basis the taxable income for the calendar months in the taxable year preceding such date. The taxable income shall be placed on an annual basis by—

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1963 p. 91.



United States District Court

BREADED SEAFOOD PROCESSOR GRANTED OVERTIME EXEMPTION UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT:

On July 26, 1963, the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia decided a case involving the U. S. Labor Department's interpretative rulings (29 CFR, Part 784, Sections 784.110 through 784.112) that processors of fishery products consisting of more than 20 percent nonaquatic matter are not entitled to an employee overtime exemption under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

An injunction sought by the Labor Department against a breaded seafood processor in Newport News, Va., had raised the issue of whether the Labor Department's criterion should apply to breaded oysters, breaded scallops, breaded shrimp, breaded fish sticks and portions, crab cakes, and deviled crabs. (Practically all breaded frozen seafoods must, in order to be marketable, contain more than 20 percent of breaded materials.) As applied to those breaded products, the Labor Department's interpretation was held to be invalid, and the injunction was denied.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1962 p. 62.



White House

REVISED TARIFF SCHEDULES EFFECTIVE AUGUST 31, 1963:

The revised Tariff Schedules of the United States were to become effective on August 31, 1963, according to the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations. The Tariff Schedules were to take effect 10 days after the Presidential Proclamation of the new nomenclature and rates contained in them. The proclamation was issued in accordance with the authority of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

The Tariff Classification Act of 1962 authorizes the President, upon the completion of certain procedures, to proclaim new United States Tariff Schedules based upon studies and recommendations of the U. S. Tariff Commission. The Commission's work was initiated under the authority of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954.

The new Tariff Schedules simplify the determination and application of United States import duties. They thus benefit domestic producers, who will have more dependable knowledge of the duty rates applying to the types of products they sell and the materials

they buy. They also benefit importers and consumers.

Entry into force of the new schedules has been approved by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and by the countries with which the United States still maintains bilateral trade agreements. (Press release dated July 25, 1963, Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations.)

CHANGES IN TARIFF SCHEDULES GIVEN EFFECT BY PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION:

Changes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States on rates and provisions of Schedules 1 to 8, inclusive (except the rates for items listed in Annex A which is made a part of the proclamation), and other provisions of the Tariff Schedules, were made effective by Presidential proclamation. The proclamation was signed on August 21, 1963, and schedules became effective on August 31, 1963.

The proclamation as it appeared in the August 23, 1963, *Federal Register*, follows:

Presidential Documents

Title 3—THE PRESIDENT

Proclamation 3548

PROCLAMATION TO MAKE EFFECTIVE THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS I have caused the Tariff Schedules of the United States to be published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*¹ in conformity with Section 101(d) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, 76 Stat. 72);

WHEREAS I have taken such action as I deem necessary to bring the United States schedules annexed to foreign trade agreements into conformity with the Tariff Schedules of the United States as provided for in Section 102 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, as amended (P.L. 87-456, 76 Stat. 72, as amended by Section 257(g) of P.L. 87-794, 76 Stat. 882); and

WHEREAS I have determined that the rates and provisions proclaimed in paragraph 1 of this proclamation are required or appropriate to carry out foreign trade agreements to which the United States is a party:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority of the Constitution and statutes, including Section 102 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, as amended, do proclaim:

- 1. The rates of duty in column numbered 1 of Schedules 1 to 8, inclusive (except the rates for the items listed in Annex A which is attached and made a part of this proclamation), and the other provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States which relate thereto;
- 2. The temporary modifications set forth in Part 2 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States;
- 3. The additional import restrictions set forth in Part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States; and
- 4. The nations or areas and countries set forth in general headnote 3(d) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (relating to the treatment of products of certain Communist-dominated nations or areas).

The Tariff Schedules of the United States shall become effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 31, 1963.

As to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 31, 1963, the provisions of all prior proclamations which provide for customs treatment inconsistent with the Tariff Schedules of the United States are hereby superseded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-eighth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

GEORGE W. BALL, Acting Secretary of State.

¹ Part 11, F.R. of Aug. 17, 1963, 28 F.R. 8599, as corrected by F.R. of Aug. 20, 1963, 28 F.R. 9131.

ANNEX A

ITEMS IN TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Schedules 1-7

100.03	145.58	175.54	306.60	422.12	601.30
100.05	146.20	176.01	306.61	422.14	601.45
100.35	146.24	176.18	306.62	422.50	601.54
100.45	146.40	176.20	306.63	422.52	601.57
100.65	146.64	176.22	307.40	425.78	602.25
100.77	146.91	176.26	309.41	425.88	603.10
100.79	146.93	176.38	315.45	426.14	603.15
105.90	147.31	176.40	315.60	426.78	632.02
105.70	147.40	176.49	315.80	426.82	632.32
105.84	147.42	176.52	315.85	426.94	632.34
107.10	147.44	176.58	315.90	426.98	632.60
107.35	147.46	176.60	315.95	427.02	644.15
111.56	147.48	176.90	346.10	427.14	644.52
111.60	147.72	177.50	357.80	429.24	644.56
112.34	147.75	178.25	357.90	435.50	644.64
112.66	148.40	180.00	363.50	435.60	644.68
112.74	148.44	180.10	366.06	435.75	644.80
113.20	148.48	180.20	366.45	437.04	644.84
113.25	148.50	182.91	366.63	437.06	646.06
118.10	148.52	184.52	370.16	437.10	652.45
118.15	148.56	186.15	386.20	437.14	653.22
118.25	148.74	188.18		437.50	670.62
119.65	148.83	188.22	405.55	437.74	670.68
119.70	148.90	188.30	406.02	452.04	683.70
126.59	149.10	188.32	406.04	452.12	
126.91	149.22	188.34	408.05	452.50	700.05
130.35	149.26	188.36	408.10	452.54	702.45
130.50	149.28	188.50	408.15	452.56	704.05
130.55	152.05	190.30	408.25	452.60	704.20
131.20	152.22	190.50	408.35	452.62	704.40
131.30	152.38	191.10	408.40	452.66	704.55
131.37	152.50	192.65	408.60	460.20	704.56
131.45	154.35	192.70	408.70	460.60	708.41
131.60	154.60		408.75	472.30	708.57
131.85	155.10	200.30	409.00	474.02	708.75
135.16	155.12	200.40	415.05	485.40	708.89
135.70	155.75	200.50	415.27	485.50	708.93
135.80	160.20	202.36	415.30	493.22	709.01
135.81	160.40	220.05	416.05	493.25	710.06
136.61	161.01	220.10	416.20	493.35	710.88
137.10	161.11	220.30	417.62	493.45	720.84
140.16	161.27	220.31	418.12	494.08	722.12
140.20	161.33	222.28	418.16	494.10	722.55
140.26	161.39	240.10	418.70	494.16	724.05
140.30	161.43	240.12	419.24		724.15
140.40	161.67	240.30	419.36	512.31	724.20
140.50	161.71	240.32	419.82	512.35	724.30
140.60	161.75	274.27	420.06	513.91	730.10
140.65	161.81		420.08	515.11	730.15
140.70	161.94	300.10	420.20	516.74	732.26
141.20	167.90	300.30	420.26	519.71	737.05
141.40	168.90	300.40	420.72	520.75	745.20
145.09	170.01	300.45	420.74	522.24	745.22
145.12	170.05	304.34	420.76	522.37	750.30
145.20	170.35	305.20	420.78	523.41	755.45
145.22	170.55	305.28	420.82	523.81	760.30
145.28	175.03	305.30	420.86	531.21	765.30
145.30	175.15	306.40	421.46	532.14	773.15
145.40	175.33	306.41	421.52		774.20
145.41	175.42	306.42	421.58	601.03	790.20
145.48	175.49	306.43	422.10	601.12	792.30

2. Schedule 8

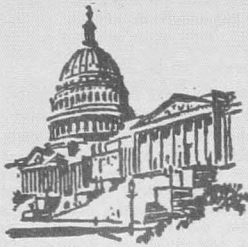
All items except the following:

805.00	813.20	840.00	850.40	851.20	862.20
808.00	828.10	850.10	850.70	851.30	
810.10	830.00	850.30	851.10	862.10	

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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. 7965 (Whalley) Aug. 6, 1963; H. R. 7984 (Morgan) Aug. 7, 1963; H. R. 8024 (Johnson) Aug. 12, 1963, and H. R. 8062 (Rooney) Aug. 14, 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.

CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION: Pesticide Controls (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 159 pp., printed. Contains hearings held June 18 and 19, 1963, on H. R. 2857 and H. R. 5589, to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; and H. R. 4487 and H. R. 5588, to amend the act of Aug. 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides; reports of various Federal agencies; statements presented by personnel of various Federal agencies, members of Congress, and state officials; additional material and communications submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

COLLISIONS AT SEA, REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTION: Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea and Promotion, etc., of Coast Guard Officers (Hearing before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 62 pp., printed. Contains hearing held June 27, 1963, on S. 1459, to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea; text of S. 1459; reports of various Federal agencies; and statements of witnesses.

The Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the Senate Committee on Commerce, on Aug. 14, 1963, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration H. R. 6012, amended, authorizing the President to proclaim certain regulations for preventing collisions at sea.

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), 844 pp., printed. Contains hearings held April 24, 25, and 26, 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 given by members of Congress, state and local governments, and industry people; exhibits and appendix; and biographical material.

CONSERVATION OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES: S. 1988 (Bartlett) introduced in Senate on Aug. 6, 1963, to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas by persons other than nationals or inhabitants of the United States; referred to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Bartlett stated that the bill declares it unlawful for foreign vessels to fish within the territorial sea or to engage in the taking of continental shelf resources claimed by the United States, except as provided by an international agreement to which the United States is a party. Appropriate penalties for violation—not more than a \$10,000 fine or 1 year imprisonment, or both—are delineated. Enforcement procedures permit the authorities to seize vessels illegally operating and allow the court to order forfeiture of the vessel. Administrative rules are to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The responsibility for enforcement is to be shared by the Coast Guard, the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Customs, and such State and territorial officers as the Secretary of the Interior may designate. Federal district courts are empowered to issue such warrants as may be required for the enforcement of the act. Persons authorized to carry out enforcement activities are given the power to execute these warrants, to arrest violators of the act, and to search suspect vessels. Provides for the seizure and disposal of fish taken in violation of the act, and establishes procedure for setting of a bond by alleged violators. Also introduced in the House on Aug. 6, 1963, H. R. 7954 (Rivers), referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; similar to S. 1988.

Senator Gruening (Alaska) on Aug. 6, 1963, inserted in the Congressional Record (pages 13403-13408) correspondence received from several sources from Alaska with reference to Soviet and Japanese vessels fishing off Alaskan coastal waters. He also called attention to the bill he introduced, S. 1816, which would make it possible for any State so desiring to extend the limits for its fishing from 3 to 12 miles. He reinserted a copy of the statement he made on the floor of the Senate on June 28, 1963, which includes the text of the bill itself.

Senator Bartlett (Alaska) on Aug. 14, 1963, presented a statement to the Senate (Congressional Record, pages 14120-14121) on the remarks made by certain Japanese officials on his bill S. 1988. Also included was correspondence sent by Senator Bartlett to the Ambassador of Japan and part of an article by Hanson Baldwin which appeared in the New York Times of Aug. 11, 1963, on the increase of foreign trawler activity in United States territorial waters.

FISHING VESSEL PROTECTION: H. R. 7815 (Pelly) introduced in House July 29, 1963, to aid in the protection of the rights of vessels of the United States engaged in the fisheries and related activities in international waters, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Would impose a prohibition on the importation of fish or fish products from any foreign country which seizes or interferes with American fishing vessel in international waters. This proposed legislation is designed to aid in the protection of the

rights of fishing vessels of the United States engaged in the fisheries and related activities.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1964: Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations for 1964 (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session, Part I), 1,105 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1964; statements of various Federal agencies, members of Congress, members of industry, and additional material and communications submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

S. Rept. 383, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1964 (Aug. 1, 1963, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 5888), 89 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill with various amendments and recommended passage. Included under the appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are funds for Food and Drug Administration; Milk, Food, Interstate and Community Sanitation; and Water Pollution Control.

The Senate on Aug. 7, 1963, passed with amendments, H. R. 5888, 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. 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; also provides 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. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House, and appointed Conferees.

IRRADIATION FOOD PROGRAM: Review of the Army Food Irradiation Program (Hearing before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 545 pp., printed. Contains the hearing held May 13, 1963, on the review of the Army food irradiation program; statements of witnesses and additional material supplied for the record. Included in the additional material is a summary of the Army radiation preservation of food research program. Summary mentions that the Army, AEC, and the National Academy of Sciences plan to sponsor an international conference, on food irradiation in Boston in the late summer of 1964. This conference will be in conjunction with the dedication of the AEC Marine Products Irradiation Facility, Gloucester, Mass. The summary mentions that "Research on the development of radiation sterilized seafoods has continued. Results indicate that the fat content of the raw material may materially affect the storage stability of the finished product. Preliminary data show that fish, low in fat, will have better accept-

ability characteristics after storage (color, flavor, odor, etc.) than those high in fat." Included in the additional material is the report, "Food Preservation by Irradiation in the U.S.S.R."

LATIN AMERICAN COMMON MARKET: Senator Humphrey (Minn.) on Aug. 2, 1963, inserted in the Congressional Record (pp. 13207-13208) a statement on the status of the Central American program of economic integration--the establishment of a Central American Common Market. The five countries participating are: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Included in the statement is an article excerpted from *Latin American Business Highlights*, a quarterly publication of the Chase Manhattan Bank which describes "The Central American Common Market and Country Highlights--Central America."

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM: The House and the Senate on July 29, 1963, received a letter from the Director, Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Oceanography: The 10 Years Ahead"--embodying for the first time the coordinated plans for the decade 1963-72 of the 20 Federal agencies which conduct and sponsor oceanographic research; referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Senate Committee on Commerce.

H. Rept. 621, Providing for a Comprehensive, Long-Range, and Coordinated National Program in Oceanography, and for Other Purposes (July 31, 1963, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 13 pp., printed. The Committee favorably reported, with amendment, H. R. 6997, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography, and for other purposes, and recommended passage of the bill. Contains the purpose of the bill, background of the legislation, section-by-section analysis, cost of the legislation, the amendment, departmental reports, and changes in existing law.

The House on Aug. 5, 1963, passed with amendment, H. R. 6997. Directs the President to issue a statement of national goals with respect to oceanography and develop a comprehensive program of oceanographic activities and report annually to the Congress on the status of the program and future plans and policies of the United States with respect hereto; survey of all present significant activities, policies, programs, and accomplishments of Federal agencies now engaged in oceanographic work; designation and fixing of responsibility for direction of all oceanographic activities within the Federal Government; and resolving differences arising among Federal agencies in this scientific field. The Senate on Aug. 6, 1963, received the House-passed bill H. R. 6997; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 7922 (Fascell) introduced in House Aug. 5, 1963, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program on oceanography, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Representative Wilson (Calif.) on Aug. 6, 1963, inserted in the Appendix of the Congressional Record (pages A5002-A5003) a statement in support of the House-passed bill H. R. 6997.

The Appendix (pages A5013) of the Congressional Record, Aug. 6, 1963, included a statement presented to the House by Representative Tollefson (Wash.) on Aug. 5, 1963, giving his support for H. R. 6997.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL: The Senate on July 29, 1963, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on the research cruise of the research vessel Chain to the equatorial Atlantic and Caribbean, during the period January 1, to June 30, 1963; referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT: The House on July 30, 1963, received from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs the report (H. Rept. 605) on H. R. 3198, to promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for other purposes; with amendment; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. The section of the bill of particular interest to the Bureau remains unchanged. This language concerns an amendment to existing law which would place the Trust Territory in the same category as insular possessions of the United States so far as importation free of duty into the United States is concerned. There is, however, an exception which would prevent the importation into the United States of fishery products free of duty unless the fish from which the fishery products are made are landed in the Trust Territory from American flag vessels or Trust Territory vessels manned by crews two-thirds of which are citizens of the United States or of the Trust Territory. The House on Aug. 5, 1963, passed, with amendments, H. R. 3198.

PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION: Quality Stabilization--1963 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 465 pp., printed. Contains hearings held April 23, 24, 26; May 14, and 15, 1963, 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 and identical bills; reports of various agencies; statements of members of Congress, Federal agencies, and industry people; and communications received by the Committee.

H. Rept. 566, Quality Stabilization Act (July 22, 1963, report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 99 pp., printed. The Committee reported favorably and recommended passage, with amendments, of H. R. 3669. Contains the principal purpose of the bill, Committee amendments, background information, need for legislation, paragraph-by-paragraph explanation, appendixes, and minority views.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS: H. Res. 461 (Karth) July 29, 1963; H. Res. 476 (Fraser) Aug. 6, 1963; H. Res. 478 (Tupper) and H. Res. 480 (Fogarty) Aug. 7, 1963; H. Res. 485 (Gross) and H. Res. 489 (Martin) Aug. 12, 1963; and H. Res. 494 (Morse) introduced in House, to create a select committee to investigate expenditures for research programs conducted by or sponsored by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government; re-

ferred to Committee on Rules. Similar or identical to other bills previously introduced in House.

The House Committee on Rules on Aug. 15, 1963, completed hearings on H. Res. 455 and similar resolutions; to create a select committee to investigate expenditures for research programs conducted by or sponsored by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OFFICE FOR CONGRESS: S. 2038 (Bartlett) introduced in Senate Aug. 13, 1963, to establish in the legislative branch of the Government a Congressional Office of Science and Technology to advise and assist Members and Committees of the Congress on matters relating to science and technology; referred to Committee on Rules and Administration. The Congressional Office of Science and Technology (COST) will provide a nonpartisan professional source of expert knowledge of science and technology. An office of Science and Technology of the Senate will serve the Senate; an office of Science and Technology of the House of Representatives will serve the House. There will be a director of each office, men of eminent qualification chosen either by the Speaker or the President pro tempore. There will be sufficient assistant directors for the performance of the tasks of the office. It is contemplated that the permanent COST staff will not exceed three or four professional members in either House. The staff will advise and assist, upon request, committees on questions of science and technology; make studies as requested by a committee or House; maintain a register of specialists with talent and wisdom, knowledgeable over the full spectrum of science; prepare reports on events in the scientific field that will be of interest and brought to the attention of several committees. COST will act as a clearinghouse; it would help committees and members find men with experience when needed in the scientific field. If the committee or member wishes to employ the services of the expert, compensation will be paid by the member or committee, not by COST.

H. R. 8066 (Widnall) introduced in House Aug. 14, 1963, to establish in the legislative branch of the Government the Congressional Office of Science and Technology, which shall include an Office of Science and Technology of the Senate, and an Office of Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, which will provide professional services to Members of Congress in the same way that the Office of Legislative Counsel and the liaison offices of the Department of Defense do; referred to Committee on House Administration.

Senator Bartlett (Alaska) presented a statement (Congressional Record, pages 14891-14892) to the Senate Aug. 23, 1963, concerning his bill S. 2038, establishing an Office of Science and Technology for Congress. He presented the names of twelve more sponsors for his bill. He also included several articles on the need for an office of science and technology in Congress.

TUNA VESSEL SEIZURE: Senator Kuchel (Calif.) on Aug. 23, 1963, presented a statement (Congressional Record, pages 14937) on the seizure by Peru on Aug. 19, 1963, of the United States-flag tuna vessels which were fishing approximately 38 miles off the northern coast of Peru.

VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENT: The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conserva-

tion of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on Aug. 6 and 7, 1963, on H. R. 2172 and H. R. 2643, to amend the Act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, and for other purposes. Testimony was given by Bureau of Commercial Fisheries personnel and various public witnesses.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963: H. R. 4955 (Perkins) introduced in House Mar. 18, 1963, strengthening and improving the quality of vocational education and expanding the vocational educational opportunities in the Nation; referred to Committee on Education and Labor. The bill passed the House on Aug. 6, 1963, and is now pending before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The bill would extend the coverage of the Vocational and Education Act of 1946, as amended, which now permits, among other things, vocational education in the fishery trades. Makes additional Federal funds available for vocational education purposes.

WATER POLLUTION: Water Pollution Control (Hearings before a Special Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Committee on Public Works, U. S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 722 pp.,

printed. Contains hearings held June 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, and 26, 1963, on S. 649, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to provide financial assistance to municipalities and others for the separation of combined sewers, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate, or navigable waters, and for other purposes; S. 737, 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; the statements of various Federal agencies, members of Congress, state and local governments, and interested persons and organizations; agency reports; and communications received by the Committee.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION:
See Water Pollution for hearings held on S. 649.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AID TO INDUSTRY:
See Water Pollution for hearings held on S. 737.



PLAN TO USE SATELLITES FOR COLLECTION OF OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has awarded a \$97,000 study contract to Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., for preparation of a plan to use satellites to collect weather and oceanographic data from unmanned weather stations, buoys, and balloons.

Examples of data that might be collected in this way are air temperature, wave height, and ocean current velocity at various depths, the tracking of icebergs, various forms of wildlife, search and rescue, and location of returned spacecraft.

The satellite might interrogate individual stations by means of a code and the information could be stored on magnetic tape in the satellite. Upon command from the ground information would be received at a data retrieval station and distributed to various users.

Hourly collection of data from a world-wide arrangement of stations would permit prompt analysis of contemporary data collected, supplying basic data needed for a better knowledge of many marine conditions and the associated weather. Possible benefits include: better forecasts, improved weather routing of ships, and location of water having temperatures and other characteristics favorable to marine life.

Sylvania Electronic Systems Applied Research Laboratory, Waltham, Mass., will carry out the technical study under the direction of Future Applications Satellites Division, Office of Applications, NASA Headquarters. (Air Weather Service Observer, June 1963.)