



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO TUNA FIRM IN PUERTO RICO:

Approval of a \$654,576 industrial loan to help Peter Pan Caribe, Inc., establish a tuna-processing, canning, and distribution facility in Ponce, Puerto Rico, was announced August 17, 1964, by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The ARA loan will run for 16 years at an annual interest rate of 4 percent.

The project will help create 250 direct new jobs in the hard-hit Ponce area which has an unemployment rate of 14.4 percent, almost triple the United States national jobless average.

The total cost of the project will be \$1,007,042. In addition to ARA's investment, a private bank will make a loan of \$201,410; the Municipality of Ponce will provide \$100,704; and the company will put up \$50,352. Funds will be used to improve leased land, construct a building, and to buy machinery and equipment.

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INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO HELP ESTABLISH NEW FISH MEAL AND OIL PLANT IN WISCONSIN:

Approval of a \$130,000 industrial loan to help Peninsula Processing Company, Inc., establish a plant to process trash fish into meal, solubles, and oil, was announced August 19, 1964, by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The project is expected to create 86 direct and related new jobs in the Sturgeon Bay, Wis., area. It will also give Sturgeon Bay fishermen a market for the previously unwanted trash fish which had increased to the point of interfering with fishing operations

for commercial species. The high protein and vitamin content of Lake Michigan trash fish will make it possible to process them into marketable poultry feed supplements.

The total project cost will be \$200,000 in addition to the ARA loan that will run for 16 years at 4 percent annual interest, a savings and loan association will invest \$40,000, a local county industrial development corporation will invest \$20,000, and the applicant will put up \$10,000 as equity.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT TO STUDY PROPOSED DEEP-WATER PORT FACILITY AT ROCKLAND HARBOR, MAINE:

Approval of a \$45,000 technical assistance project to determine the technical and economic feasibility of constructing a marine pier and terminal at Rockland, Maine, was announced August 20, 1964, by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the Department of Commerce. The project will provide a detailed appraisal of the feasibility of the proposed deep-water port facility at Rockland Harbor, Knox County, Maine.

Earlier studies have indicated an overall feasibility. If the detailed examination shows the project worthwhile, ARA will consider application for substantial improvement of the harbor facilities which would accommodate existing industries and pave the way for further expansion in the area. The economy of Rockland and its surrounding area has been geared historically to reliance on Rockland Harbor and related industries.

Local government leaders and spokesmen of fishing and business interests in Rockland attest that the harbor improvement is imperative to the needs of the community's future.

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CLAM RESEARCH PROJECT IN MARYLAND TO BE CONTINUED:

Approval of a technical assistance project to continue clam research under a two-year contract extension with the Natural Resources Institute, University of Maryland, was announced August 14, 1964, by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Research under the original one-year contract concentrated on basic ways to improve clam processing techniques and the development of new methods to extend storage life through freezing and other procedures. Work will continue in that field and new emphasis will be placed on the development of quality products and new uses for clams, particularly the popular "ready-to-serve" type of product.

The Maryland seafood industry in Calvert, Dorchester, and Somerset Counties will benefit primarily by application of research results on a spot at existing clam-processing plants. Still, results, however, will be applicable to the clam industry in many other areas of the United States.

The State of Maryland has already developed clam-producing beds and a more efficient dredging process which is expected to extend clam production. A favorable outcome to the clam research project could substantially increase the market for clams and lead to the creation of new jobs and considerable additional income for the industry and the area.

The total cost of the 2-year project will be about \$220,000. ARA technical assistance funds will provide about \$64,000. The remainder will come from various state and private sources including the University of Maryland and the clam industry.



Federal Trade Commission

REMEDY OF TRADE BY CRAB FISHERMEN'S ORGANIZATION IN WASHINGTON STATE BARRED:

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) announced August 7, 1964, by its order that the Crab Fishermen's Association, in Westport, Wash., and its members, are prohibited from continuing their coercive restraints in, and their attempt to monopolize, the crab industry.

The association was organized in 1958 under the Federal Collective Marketing Act. During the preceding 3-year period the price of crabs at the dock in Washington was about 20 cents a pound, although it had been as high as 20 cents

in the past. Subsequent to its organization, the association fixed the price through marketing orders and had raised it to 16 cents by 1959. That year its members caught 74 percent of the crabs landed in the entire State of Washington, and apparently almost 100 percent of the catch in Grays Harbor, the most important of the State's 4 major crab port areas. Also in 1959 the association acquired a cannery. In 1960 that cannery accounted for some 45 percent of the total volume handled by the 7 processors located in the Grays Harbor district.

"Processing nearly 20 percent of the total volume of crabs landed in Washington, it is now the second largest processor in the State," the Commission noted. "The business of the other processors has declined accordingly. For example, the total volume of two of the largest of those processors fell from more than 3 million pounds each in 1958 to less than 1 million in 1961, and a large part of the crabs they processed in 1961 was bought not in Washington, but in Alaska. Several of the smaller Washington processors have gone out of business entirely, complaining that they can't pay the prices demanded by the association fishermen and stay in business." The Commission further found that respondents attempted to monopolize the market and that the newly acquired processing plant played a significant role in the attempt. "Further, when the processors yielded and resumed buying from the association fishermen, they were in fact subsidizing their own competitor. As previously noted, the association fishermen financed the purchase and operation of their own canning company by stock subscriptions of \$1,000 each, payment for the stock to be made by turning over to the cannery, out of each sale of their crab catch, 1¢ for each pound sold, whether the sale was to the association cannery itself or to a third-party processor. (This 1¢ per pound figures to some 6-1/4 percent of the member's gross sales when the crabs are selling at 16¢.) The net effect of this arrangement, therefore, is that every time an independent Washington processor buys \$1 worth of fresh crabs from a member of the association, 6-1/4¢ of the dollar he pays goes directly into the coffers of the association cannery, a competitor of his.

"Even assuming this to be fair competition ordinarily, it certainly becomes unfair when coupled, as here, with a substantial degree of monopoly power over the supply of the source product. Here, these respondents, using first their unlawfully acquired control of the crab fishing fleet, and then a combination of that power with their control of a substantial share of the processed product, leveraged the price of fresh crabs up from 14¢ (at the time the cannery was acquired) to 16¢ a pound. Having thus acquired an additional 2¢ in profits, the association fishermen then applied half of that gain--1¢--to the financing and strengthening of their own cannery. Hence, the cannery itself was financed not out of the lawful profits of the association fishermen, but out of funds extracted from the pockets of the independent processors by the use of coercively acquired monopoly power. . . .

The Commission held that there is "no necessity for divestiture of respondents' processing plant. While divestiture would be an appropriate remedy if there was no other effective means of dissipating the effects of their attempted monopolization. . . such is not the case here. The monopolization attempt found here was accomplished by coercion and could only continue, we believe, by continued coercion. Deprived of that unlawful weapon, respondents will be restrained by competition from other crab fishermen, including the processors themselves. This, we think, will strike an even balance of power between the two segments of the industry, and protect the public interest in the survival and prosperity of both."

The FTC's order halting the coercive activities of the crab fishermen's association covers all aquatic products, not merely Dungeness crabs, and has no geographical limitation.



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NEW FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATION CONCERNING PACKAGING MATERIALS FOR FOODS PRESERVED BY IRRADIATION:

A regulation listing packaging materials which may be used, under prescribed conditions, in radiation preservation of prepackaged foods was issued by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, effective August 14, 1964, as an amendment to food additive regulations (Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 121).

The new regulation as it appeared in the Federal Register, August 14, 1964, follows:

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

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

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart F—Food Additives Resulting From Contact With Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

PACKAGING MATERIALS FOR USE IN RADIATION PRESERVATION OF PREPACKAGED FOODS

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated the data submitted in a petition (FAP 1297) filed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545, and other relevant material, has concluded that the food additive regulations should be amended to provide for the use of packaging materials that may be safely subjected to irradiation incidental to the radiation preservation of prepackaged foods. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)), and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (21 CFR 2.90; 29 F.R. 471), the food additive regulations are amended by adding to Subpart F the following new section:

§ 121.2543 Packaging materials for use in radiation preservation of prepackaged foods.

The packaging materials identified in this section may be safely subjected to irradiation incidental to the radiation preservation of prepackaged foods, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The radiation preservation of the food itself shall comply with regulations in Subpart G of this Part 121.

(b) The following packaging materials may be subjected to a dose of irradiation,

not to exceed 1 megarad, incidental to the use of gamma radiation in the radiation preservation of prepackaged foods:

(1) Nitrocellulose-coated cellophane complying with § 121.2507.

(2) Glassine paper complying with § 121.2526.

(3) Wax-coated paperboard complying with § 121.2526.

(4) Polypropylene film prepared from polypropylene basic polymer complying with § 121.2501. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§ 121.2001 and 121.2511.

(5) Ethylene-alkene-1 copolymer film complying with § 121.2508.

(6) Polyethylene film complying with § 121.2510.

(7) Polystyrene film prepared from styrene basic polymer. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§ 121.2001 and 121.2511.

(8) Rubber hydrochloride film prepared from rubber hydrochloride basic polymer having a chlorine content of 30-32 weight percent and having a maximum extractable fraction of 2 weight percent when extracted with *n*-hexane at reflux temperature for 2 hours. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§ 121.2001 and 121.2511.

(9) Vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride copolymer film prepared from vinylidene chloride-vinyl chloride basic copolymers containing not less than 70 weight percent of vinylidene chloride and having a viscosity of 0.50-1.50 centipoises as determined by ASTM method D 729-57. The finished film may contain adjuvant substances used in compliance with §§ 121.2001 and 121.2511.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

Effective date. This order shall be effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1))

Dated: August 10, 1964.

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



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER FUNDS ANNOUNCED:

Regulations to cover the use of resource disaster funds under a section of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 were announced on August 27, 1964, by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said that now is being taken to assist the Great Lakes fishing industry recover from economic losses suffered in 1963. Fishermen, processors and distributors of smoked chubs in the Great Lakes area are in serious difficulty as the result of a loss of market following an outbreak of botulism.

Funds are available under the Act during the 1965 fiscal year, which began July 1, 1964, to provide payments to the industry to help offset losses caused by removal of the chubs from normal channels of trade. The fish, now in storage, will be used for reduction into fish meal and will be destroyed.

The Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries will administer the payments after approved application on the following basis: No. 1 chubs, 23 cents per pound; No. 2 chubs, 7 cents per pound. An additional payment of 5 cents per pound may be made if processing costs total at least 5 cents have been incurred.

The Bureau said removal of the chubs from usual trade channels will open up markets for the depressed Great Lakes fishing industry and allow resumption of fishing operations which have been at a virtual standstill since last fall.

The regulations, published in the Federal Register, apply to Section 4 (b) of the Act. Regulations applying to other sections of the Act will be announced later.

Section 4 (b) authorizes the allocation of \$400,000 annually for two years and \$650,000 for each of the following three years to states where there is a commercial fishery failure or a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes.

The regulations as they appeared in the August 27, 1964, Federal Register follow:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter II—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER F—AID TO FISHERIES

PART 253—COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

On Pages 9454 through 9456 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 10, 1964, there was published a notice and text of a proposed new Part 253 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. Authority to issue such regulations has been vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 8 of the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-309).

The purpose of the new part is to establish procedures to be used by the Secretary in providing financial assistance to State Agencies for research and development of the commercial fisheries resources of the Nation and, in cooperation with State Agencies, directly to the commercial fisheries in cases where the Secretary has determined that there is a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes.

The notice further provided for submission to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, of written comments, suggestions or objections concerning the proposed regulations, within 30 days of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except that comments with respect to § 253.4 Use of Resource Disaster Funds, had to be submitted within 10 days.

Comments have been received and evaluated for § 253.4. Minor changes for clarification purposes have been made.

Since early adoption of the proposed new § 253.4. Use of Resource Disaster Funds, is in the public interest in order to help relieve an emergency due to a commercial fishery failure in the Great Lakes area, this amendment is adopted as set forth below.

§ 253.4 Use of resource disaster funds.

(a) Determination. The Secretary shall cause to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of finding that a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes exists at the time such a finding is made. After such publication, resource disaster funds may be used for the following purposes with the cooperation of the respective State Agencies:

- (1) Payments causing the removal from the usual markets of stocks of fish or shellfish of the species listed in the said finding which are preventing normal trade operations. No payments will be made under this paragraph unless the Secretary deems such action necessary to aid in restoring normal trade operations; the person receiving such payment, if not the primary producer, provides evidence that he has reimbursed the primary producer, or such other person from whom the raw fish was purchased; the person receiving such payments has furnished the Secretary with such information regarding purchases, costs, sales, etc., as the Secretary may require; and satisfactory evidence of re-

removal of the products from channels of distribution, including storage, shall be provided to the Secretary. No payments may be made for any product which was removed from storage or other channels of distribution prior to the approval of this Act.

(2) Payments to primary producers of the species of fish listed in the said finding to assist them in obtaining gear or equipment necessary to operate in the same or a different fishery than that affected by the said resource disaster. No payments will be made under this paragraph unless the Secretary deems such action necessary to aid in restoring primary producers adversely affected by the said commercial fishery failure to a condition where they can operate profitably; the person receiving such payments furnishes the Secretary with such information regarding catches, sales and costs as the Secretary may require; and the person receiving such payments agrees to operate the gear purchased with the assistance of such payment in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary.

(3) Short-term loans for operating expenses of primary producers. When

loans are made under this paragraph, the interest rate shall be 3 percent and repayment will be required only from net profits of the fishing operation, which net profit shall be reduced by such reasonable amount as determined by the Secretary for the salary of the fisherman. No such loans will be made unless the Secretary deems such action necessary to aid in restoring primary producers adversely affected by the said commercial fishery failure to a condition that will permit them to resume operations; the funds are not otherwise available on reasonable terms; and the past earning and credit record of the applicant is such that it provides reasonable assurance of repayment.

(4) Payments to State Agencies for projects directly related to the restoration of the fishery affected by the said resource disaster or to prevent a similar failure of the fishery in the future. Such preliminary project proposals and their processing will be subject to all regulations relating thereto in this Part, except that these projects will be given preference over other proposed projects with reference to the use of funds ob-

tained under subsection 4(b) of the Act and Federal funds may be used for 10 percent of the cost of the project if 90 percent of the funds are obtained from appropriations authorized under subsection 4(b) of the Act.

(b) *Non-determination.* At any time when there is no finding of a commercial fishery failure as described in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may, if he deems such action to be in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, approve preliminary project proposals for funding under subsection 4(b) of the Act from funds carried over from previous fiscal years; provided however, that the preliminary project proposal from the State will be funded under this subsection until that State has had all of its available apportioned funds, if any, exhausted from appropriations authorized under subsection 4(a) of the Act and is obligated.

This amendment shall become effective on the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

JOHN W. KELLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Interior

Note: See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, this issue p. 25; September 1964 p. 100.



Small Business Administration

LOANS TO NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FIRMS IN JULY 1964:

Approval of 3 commercial fisheries loans in July 1964 was announced August 3, 1964, by the Boston Regional Office of the Small Business Administration (SBA), a \$3,000 direct commercial fishing loan to run 6 years at 4 percent annual interest was made by SBA to Carl Sherman Purington of Addison, Maine. The loan funds were used to liquidate a 90-day note on Purington's vessel.

The Brown Fish Meal Company of Eastport, Maine, received a \$7,500 direct loan from SBA. The firm will use the funds for debt retirement and as working capital. The loan was for 6 years at 4 percent annual interest. Both loans were made in depressed areas and were thus eligible for the low 4 percent interest rate.

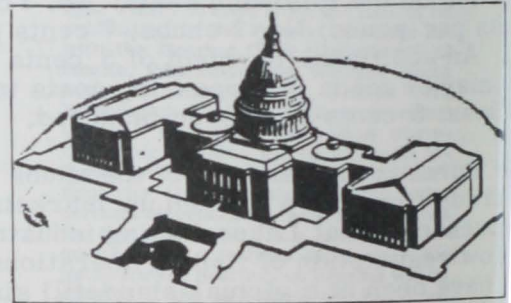
Seafair Inc., Phippsburg, Maine, received a \$15,000 direct loan from SBA for 6 years at 5½ percent annual interest. The loan helps provide building, equipment, and working capital for the firm which is operating a clam-cleansing plant.



Eighty-Eighth Congress

(Second Session)

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



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.

ALASKAN FUR SEALS: On September 1, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke in the Senate on Alaskan seals and inserted in that day's *Congressional Record* (p. 20564) an article from the August 27, 1964, issue of the "New York Times" on the sealskin harvest in the Pribilof Islands.

ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 1710, *Amending the Alaska Omnibus Act* (August 1964, report from the Committee of Conference of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), printed. The Committee recommended that the

from its disagreement to the amendment of the bill to S. 2881, to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act to provide assistance to the State of Alaska for the reconstruction of areas damaged by the earthquake of March 1964 and subsequent seismic waves, and for other purposes, also that the Act be cited as the "1964 amendment to the Alaska Omnibus Act." Total amount authorized to be appropriated is not to exceed \$55,650,000. Contains the amendments and statement of the manager in the part of the House.

Senator Gruening of Alaska spoke in the Senate on September 3, 1964, inserting in the Congressional Record (20834), the message of the Governor of Alaska to the special legislative session called on August 31 in Anchorage. Governor Egan outlined the steps necessary to implement the Federal assistance program.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: On August 12, 1964, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported (H. Rept. 1768), with amendment, H. R. 2392, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several states.

Sept. 1768, Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to Initiate a Program for the Conservation, Development, and Enhancement of the Nation's Anadromous Fish (August 12, 1964, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 15 pp., printed. The Committee favorably reported (with amendments) and recommended passage of H. R. 2392. Contains the purpose, need, background, and section-by-section summaries of the legislation, and departmental reports.

September 1, 1964, House suspended the rules and passed, amended, H. R. 2392. As passed by the House the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the states in a program on behalf of anadromous fish. Up to \$25 million could be appropriated from Federal funds for 50-percent cost-sharing in the program. Not more than 20 percent of the total cost to be spent in any one state. Involved are such species of fish as salmon, steelhead, shad, and striped bass.

CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION: On September 1, 1964, the House suspended the rules and passed, amended, H. R. 4487, to amend the act of August 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides. Passed by a record vote of 36 yeas to 110 nays. As passed by the House, H. R. 4487 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) to study the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife and then transmit the information to the Secretary of Agriculture. Information on how to use fish and wildlife can be prevented or minimized would then be printed on the labels of pesticide containers. Section 2 of the bill would raise the ceiling on pesticide research by the Service to \$3.2 million for the (1965) fiscal year and \$5 million annually thereafter. The ceiling under existing law is \$2,565,000.

Section was raised to the consideration of S. 1251, to amend the act of August 1, 1958, as amended, to increase the authorization for pesticide research by the Secretary of the Interior. The Senate thus must consider the House bill. Senate bill authorizes the same amount for research as the House bill, but eliminates the restriction on labeling.

On September 3, 1964, the Senate passed H. R. 4487, after adopting an amendment to substitute for its text the language of S. 1251, companion bill, as it passed the Senate on June 22, 1964.

CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS: H. R. 11961 (Aspinall), was introduced in the House July 21, 1964, at the request of the Department of Defense, to permit the Department of Defense and the Department of the Interior to furnish notice to Congress relating to the restriction of outer continental shelf lands for defense purposes; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: Extension of P. L. 480, 83rd Congress (Hearing before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 110 pp., printed. Contains hearing held August 12, 1964, on S. 1498, S. 2687, and S. 2925 to extend the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. 480, 83rd Congress) and for other purposes. Contains statements from Senators, Federal officials, and representatives of associations.

On August 12, 1964, the Senate agreed to the amendment offered by Senator McGovern to H. R. 11380, a bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million under the authority of the foreign aid bill now before the Senate for the purchase of domestically-produced beef, poultry, other meats and meat products, dairy products, rice, and other high-protein foods which are in adequate supply in the United States for donation to school lunch and similar programs in foreign countries which are eligible for assistance under the bill. Senator McGovern stated that other high-protein foods would include fish and fish products. Senator Bartlett also submitted an amendment to implement the provision of P. L. 480 which added fish to the food-for-peace program, but he later withdrew the amendment after it was considered and discussed.

On September 2, 1964, the House adopted by a voice vote H. Res. 865, the rule providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on H. R. 12298, to extend the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. 480-83rd Congress). The House concluded all debate and commenced reading the bill for amendment but did not conclude consideration of the bill.

On September 3, 1964, by a record vote of 349 yeas to 6 nays the House passed H. R. 12298. The passage was subsequently vacated and S. 2687, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the House-passed language. A substitute amendment that provided new text for section 1 of the bill was adopted that eliminated an amendment tentatively adopted earlier regarding congressional supervision and appropriations for the making of grants on loans of foreign currencies. The House insisted on its amendment to S. 2687, requested a conference with the Senate, and appointed conferees.

On September 10, 1964, the Senate disagreed to House amendments to S. 2687, to extend for 2 years the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, agreed to conference and appointed conferees.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1964: (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), Part 1, 1,074 pp., Part 2, 1,018 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on H. R.

10809, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Includes statements and budget summaries from the agencies covered, as well as statements from outside witnesses. Included are funds under the Food and Drug Administration for botulism research, under the Public Health Service for water pollution control, shellfish sanitation, shellfish certification. Testimony was presented on the Public Health Service's two new laboratories for shellfish sanitation measures--one in Alabama to service the southern states and one in Rhode Island to serve the northeast. Also, on dams and oysters, and the depuration process for certain mollusks.

Bill reported in Senate August 17, 1964, by the Committee on Appropriations (S. Rept. 1460). Passed Senate, amended, August 19, 1964. Senate asked for a conference August 19, 1964, and House agreed to conference Sept. 1, 1964.

S. Rept. 1460, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1965 (Aug. 17, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 82 pp., printed. The Committee on Appropriations recommended passage, with amendments of H. R. 10809, appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Committee recommendations are presented and explained. Contains budget estimates for each agency. Under Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations are funds for water supply and water pollution control; shellfish sanitation, shellfish certification; special investigation of water pollution in the lower Mississippi where large fish kills have occurred. Under Food and Drug Administration funds are included for botulism research.

A Senate-House conference committee on September 2, 1964, ordered a favorable report (H. Rept. 1880) on H. R. 10809. Conferees granted \$35,009,000 for Water Supply and Pollution Control. The amount agreed upon includes \$500,000 for a special investigation of water pollution in the lower Mississippi. No funds are included for the forward staffing of regional water pollution control laboratories, as proposed by the Senate.

H. Rept. 1880, Departments of Labor, and Health, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1965 (Sept. 2, 1964, report from the Committee on Conference, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 10 pp., printed. The Committee on Conference disagreed to Senate amendments on H. R. 10809, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. The Committee appropriated \$35,009,000 for Water Supply and Water Pollution Control instead of \$34,239,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,354,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon includes \$500,000 for special investigation of water pollution in the lower Mississippi where large fish kills have occurred. No funds are included for the forward staffing of regional water pollution control laboratories as proposed by the Senate. Contains the recommendations of the Committee of Conference, and a statement of the managers on the part of the House.

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DEVELOPMENTS: On August 12, 1964, the House concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 3198, to promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and cleared the bill for the President. As amended by the Senate, the act provides that the Trust Territory would retain its current status as a "foreign area" for the purposes of the Tariff Act. On August 22, 1964, the President signed H. R. 3198 (P. L. 88-487).

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1965: (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), Part 1, 1,248 pp.; Part 2, 1,166 pp.; printed. Contains hearings held on H. R. 11579, making appropriations for civil functions to allow for continuing progress in the nation's water resources development and for a limited number of new starts on surveys and planning and construction projects, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Functions are administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain study commissions. Includes statements and budgets from the agencies concerned. Funds for Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act studies by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service are included.

H. R. 11579 reported by Committee on Appropriations June 11, 1964 (H. Rept. 1479). Passed by House June 16, 1964. Reported in Senate August 5, 1964, by Committee on Appropriations (S. Rept. 1326). Passed by Senate, amended, August 7, 1964. Senate asked for a conference same day; House agreed to conference August 12, 1964. Conference report filed August 13, 1964 (H. Rept. 1794). House and Senate agreed to conference August 14, 1964.

H. Rept. 1794, Public Works Appropriation Bill, 1965 (Aug. 13, 1964, report from the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 44 pp., printed. Committee of Conference disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 11579, making appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Delaware River Basin Commission for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. The Committee appropriated \$210,000 for Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act studies by the Fish and Wildlife Service which is the same amount as the appropriate budget estimate for fiscal year 1965. Includes budget summaries from agencies covered, and appropriations recommended by House Committee of Conference.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1965: (Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), Part 1, 987 pp.; Part 2, 911 pp.; printed. Contains hearings held April 14-July 8, 1964, on H. R. 11579, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, The Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Contains testimony and statements from various Federal agencies and Senators. Included in State Department appropriations are funds for the International Fisheries Commissions.

Rept. 1380, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1965 (Aug. 12, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), to accompany H. R. 11134, printed. The Committee recommended passage (with amendments) of H. R. 11134, appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending July 1, 1965, and for other purposes. Committee recommendations are presented and explained. Contains a general statement, budget estimates for each agency, and provisions of the bill. Included under Department of State are funds for International Fisheries Commission. The Senate Committee recommended \$2.1 million for this item--\$100,000 over the House allowance and \$39,000 under the budget estimate.

Rept. 1817, Departments of State, Justice, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 1965 (Aug. 15, 1964, report from the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 7 pp., printed. The Committee of Conference disagreed to several amendments to H. R. 11134, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Contains the recommendations of the Committee of Conference and a statement of the managers on the part of the House. Under the Department of State, the Committee recommended for International Fisheries Commission \$2,025,000 instead of \$2.0 million as proposed by the House and \$2.1 million as proposed by the Senate.

On August 17, 1964, the House and Senate adopted the conference report (H. Rept. 1817) on H. R. 11134, appropriations for the Department of State for FY 1965, clearing the legislation for the President. Included in the compromise bill is \$2,025,000 for International Fisheries Commissions, an increase of \$25,000 over the House-passed bill, but \$75,000 less than the amount recommended by the Senate. The 1965 appropriation is \$25,000 more than the amount appropriated for 1964, but \$114,000 less than the amount requested in the Department's FY 1965 budget estimate.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENTS: On August 18, 1964, the Senate agreed to House Amendment S. 1006, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels and cleared the bill for the President. On August 30, 1964, the President signed P.L. 88-498.

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1964: H. Doc Merchant Vessels of the United States, 1964 (Including Yachts), 1,272 pp., printed. House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, 1964. Lists American merchant vessel (including fishing vessel) and yacht which had an uncanceled document on January 1, 1964. Also specifies official number, signal name, rig, tonnage, home port, and place and date of construction of every such vessel. Annual publication of Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, in conformity with act of Congress. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402, at \$7.25 a copy.)

WATER POLLUTION: On September 10, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke in the Senate and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 21305-21306) an article in the September issue of American Forest en-

titled "Pollution: Everybody's Fight." The article gives particular attention to the discharge into rivers and streams of industrial waste and sewage from numerous towns, cities, and industries. Also to the problem that salmon and steelhead runs in Oregon cannot be maintained if water quality is not improved. There is concern for 70 million chinook salmon planted in the Willamette during the spring of 1964 by that State's Fish Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Congressman Green inserted the same article in the Appendix of the same Congressional Record (pp. A4667-A4669).

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Water Pollution Control and Abatement (Part IA & IB--National Survey)--(Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, 88th Congress, 1st Session), Part IA, 940 pp.; Part IB, 972 pp., printed. Contains hearings held May 21-24, 27-29; June 3-6, 10-14, 18, 20, & 25, 1963. The Committee held hearings on Nation's problems of water pollution and what should be done to control and abate them. Contains statements given by Congressmen, Senators, various Federal and state officials, conservation groups, industry representatives, and others.

On September 2, 1964, the House Committee on Public Works met in executive session on S. 649, and related bills, regarding water pollution. No final action was taken and the Committee continued in executive session on September 3, 1964.

On September 3, 1964, the House Committee on Public Works ordered favorably reported to the House S. 649, and related bills regarding water pollution, to amend the Federal Water Pollution 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. On September 4, 1964, the House Committee on Public Works reported to the House S. 649.

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL: On August 21, 1964, Congressman Donohue under an extension of remarks in that day's Congressional Record (pp. A4505-4506) urged that appropriate steps be taken to bring before the House for passage before the Congress ends S. 1111, to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and river basin commission, and providing financial assistance to the states in order to increase state participation in such planning.

On September 2, 1964, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported, amended, S. 1111 (H. Rept. 1877). Referred to the House Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

WHALE CONSERVATION: On September 8, 1964, Senator Bartlett of Alaska spoke in the Senate on the depletion of the whale population, and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 21033-21034) an article from the August 1964 issue of the Seattle "Fishermen's News" concerning Japan's obligations under the International Whaling Convention.