



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Civil Service Commission

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL OCEANOGRAPHERS:

Minimum educational requirements for Federal positions in the Oceanographer Series, GS-1360-0, have been established by the Civil Service Commission and published in the Federal Register of August 28, 1964. Stating the reasons for the requirements, the Civil Service Commission said, in part, "The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without formalized training either in oceanography or in a combination of the basic physical sciences which provide fundamental scientific knowledges applicable or adaptable to exploring, examining, and understanding ocean phenomena. . . ."

Complete details of the educational requirements for Federal oceanographer positions as published follow:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OCEANOGRAPHERS

Minimum Educational Requirements

In accordance with section 5 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, the Civil Service Commission has decided that minimum educational requirements are necessary for positions in the Oceanographer Series, GS-1360-0. These requirements, the duties of the positions, and the reasons for the Commission's decision that these requirements are necessary are set forth below.

OCEANOGRAPHER SERIES, GS-1360-0

(ALL GRADES)

Minimum educational requirements. For Oceanographer positions, all grades, applicants must have successfully completed requirements in A, B, or C below:

A. A full four-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's degree with major study in oceanography, physics, chemistry, mathematics, geophysics, meteorology, or earth science. The completed study must have included at least 24 semester hours in any combination of oceanography, physics, chemistry, and

mathematics if it has included courses in differential and integral calculus.

B. At least 24 semester hours of oceanography, physics, chemistry, and mathematics if it has included courses in differential and integral calculus, in an accredited college or university, combined with pertinent work experience in the field of oceanography totaling four years of education and experience. This combination of education and experience must have provided the applicant with the equivalent of four years of education comparable in type, scope and thoroughness to that required under paragraph A above. The work experience must have been of such a nature as to demonstrate that the applicant can perform the professional work of oceanography.

C. The successful completion of a full four-year curriculum of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's degree with major study in geology, engineering, or a biological science may be accepted in lieu of the above educational requirement, provided that (a) the candidate demonstrates a good knowledge of oceanography, (b) the candidate has at least one year of professional experience or training in oceanography or a closely allied field; and (c) the total education and experience clearly demonstrate possession of those knowledges and abilities required for performance of the work of the position to be filled. The completed study must have included at least 24 semester hours in any combination of oceanography, physics, chemistry, and mathematics if it has included courses in differential and integral calculus.

The foregoing requirements of "a good knowledge of oceanography" typically involve one of the following:

- (1) Undergraduate or graduate courses in oceanography; or
- (2) Graduate-level courses in mathematical, biological or physical sciences, supplemented by experience or independent study in oceanography; or
- (3) Research or survey experience, e.g., as a biologist, geologist, or engineer, which involved intensive investigation of problems in oceanography.

For positions engaged in basic and/or applied research, applicants must have successfully completed a full four-year course of study, in an accredited college or university, leading to a bachelor's or higher degree in an appropriate field of science as described in paragraph A or C.

Duties. Oceanographers plan and conduct scientific surveys, and examine selected ocean data at sea or on land; they collect, analyze, evaluate, coordinate and interpret information derived

both scientifically and empirically from the ocean and its surroundings. Some oceanographers plan, organize, conduct and administer basic and applied research in laboratories at sea and on land. In general, these scientists are concerned with research on and studies of tides, sea ice, currents, waves and other ocean events in terms of their temperatures, densities, circulation, motion, sound propagation, transparency, and similar characteristics. They are also concerned with the interaction and relationships between the ocean bottom, sea and atmosphere, including animal or plant life in the ocean, as these affect the particular ocean phenomena under study.

Reasons for the requirements. The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without formalized training either in oceanography or in a combination of the basic physical sciences which provide fundamental scientific knowledges applicable or adaptable to exploring, examining, and understanding ocean phenomena. Oceanographer at the minimum must have a thorough knowledge of basic scientific methods and procedures which may be adapted to oceanographic work. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research (both in oceanography and in the applicable basic sciences), or do oceanographic research. These knowledges can be acquired only through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well equipped laboratories, and thoroughly trained instructors who can evaluate the progress of the professional and scientific training competently.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY V. WENZEL,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioners.



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT IN ALASKA TO AID EARTHQUAKE-DAMAGED AREAS:

Approval of a \$13,000 technical assistance study to help generate permanent jobs in earthquake-damaged communities in Alaska was announced September 1, 1964, by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Cities to be surveyed by the 10-week project include Anchorage, Kodiak, Seward, Corvova, and Valdez. The Alaska State Department of Economic Development requested the project on an urgent basis to help provide per-

manent jobs for reconstruction workers when their present rebuilding jobs are completed.

The primary objective of the study will be the identification of specific development opportunities for new and established industries. A survey team consisting of specialists from two firms in Washington, D. C., will evaluate problems and potentials in each of Alaska's resource fields and recommend primary industries with the best capabilities for development. A list of priorities will also be established for further and more intensive study.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

REVISED STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN FISH BLOCKS:

Revised standards for grades of frozen fish blocks became effective October 9, 1964, after publication in the Federal Register, September 9, 1964, by the U. S. Department of the Interior. The revised standards were issued as an amendment to Part 263 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, and supersede the standards that have been in effect since July 1958. The revised standards reflect a higher quality product through a general tightening of the critical quality factors as compared to the old standards.

The standards are used by industry in buying fish blocks from foreign sources for use in the manufacture of Grade A fish portions and fish sticks.

Following are the revised standards for grades of frozen fish blocks as published in the Federal Register, September 9, 1964:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

SUBCHAPTER G—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 263—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN FISH BLOCKS

On page 7568 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 12, 1964, there was published a

notice and text of a proposed amendment of Part 263—United States Standards for Grades of Frozen Fish Blocks—of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

Interested persons were given until July 13, 1964, to submit written comments, suggestions or objections with respect to the proposed revised part. No responses to the proposal were received. The proposed revised part is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below.

The revised part is issued pursuant to sections 203 and 205 of Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1087 (1946), 7 U.S.C. 1622 and 1624 (1958) as transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 1122 (1956), 16 U.S.C. 742e (1958).

This part shall become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1964.

PART 263—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN FISH BLOCKS¹

- Sec. 263.1 Product description.
- 263.2 Grades of frozen fish blocks.
- 263.11 Determination of the grade.
- 263.21 Definitions.
- 263.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 263 issued under sec. 6, 70 Stat. 1122; 16 U.S.C. 742e; and secs. 203 and 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

§ 263.1 Description of the product.

Frozen fish blocks are rectangular-shaped masses of cohering frozen fish flesh of a single species. They consist of adequately drained whole, wholesome fillets or pieces of whole, wholesome fillets cut into small portions but not ground or comminuted; and they are frozen and maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product. Frozen fish blocks are made in two styles.

(a) *Style I—skinless fish blocks.* Fish blocks that have been made from skinless fillets.

(b) *Style II—skin-on fish blocks.* Fish blocks that have been made from demonstrably acceptable skin-on fillets.

§ 263.2 Grades of frozen fish blocks.

(a) "U.S. Grade A" is the quality of frozen fish blocks that (1) possess a good flavor and odor and that (2) have a total score of 85 to 100 points for those factors that are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part.

(b) "U.S. Grade B" is the quality of frozen fish blocks that (1) possess at least a reasonably good flavor and odor and that (2) have a total score of 70 to 84 points for those factors that are rated in accordance with the scoring system in this part.

(c) "Substandard" is the quality of frozen fish blocks that meet product description but 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.

§ 263.11 Determination of the grade.

The grade is determined by examining the product in the frozen, thawed, and cooked states and is evaluated by considering the following factors:

(a) *Factors rated by score points.* Points are deducted for variation in the quality of each factor in accordance with the schedule in table 1. The total of 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 the product after it has been cooked in accordance with § 263.21(c).

(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 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.

§ 263.21 Definitions.

(a) *Examination of sample, frozen state.* (1) Color refers to reasonably uniform color characteristic of the species used. Deviations from normal color include noticeable yellowing and/or rusting of the fish surface.

(2) Dehydration refers to loss of moisture from the fish surfaces during frozen storage. Moderate dehydration is color-masking and can easily be scraped off with a fingernail. Excessive dehydration is deep color-masking and requires a knife or other hard instrument to scrape it off.

(3) Uniformity of size refers to the degree of conformity to the declared size. A deviation is considered to be any deviation from stated length, width or thickness, or from the average dimensions if no dimensions are stated. Only one deviation from each dimension may be assessed. Two readings for length, three readings for width, and four readings for thickness will be measured.

(4) Uniformity of weight refers to the degree of conformity to the weight. Only underweight deviations are assessed.

(5) An acceptable edge angle is an angle formed by two adjoining surfaces whose apex is within 3/8 inch of a carpenter's square placed along the surface. For each edge angle, three readings will be made and at least two readings will be acceptable for the whole edge angle to be acceptable. An acceptable corner angle is an angle formed by 3 adjoining surfaces whose apex is within 3/8 inch of the apex of a carpenter's square placed on the edge surfaces. Unacceptable angles fail to meet these criteria.

(6) Improper fill refers to surface or internal air or ice voids, ragged edges or damage. It is measured as the number of 1-ounce units that would be adversely affected when the block is cut. For this purpose, the 1-ounce unit is considered to be 4 x 1 x 3/8 inch.

(b) *Examination of the product, thawed state.* (1) Blemishes refer to piece of skin, scale, a blood spot, a bruise, a black belly lining, a piece of nape membrane or a harmless piece of extraneous material. One "piece of skin" consists of one piece 1/2 square inch in area; except that for skin patches larger than 1 square inch, an additional instance shall be assessed for each additional 1/2 square inch in area. "Blood spot" is one of such size and degree as to be considered objectionable. A "piece of black belly lining" is any piece longer than 1/2 inch. "Fin" is one fin or identifiable part of a fin. A piece of nape membrane consists of one piece 1/2 square inch in area or larger. "Scales" are aggregates of one or more scales of such degree as to be considered objectionable. Skin is not to be considered a blemish on Style II block. Blemishes are measured on a 5-pound portion cut from the edge of the fish block and thawed.

(2) "Bones" refers to any potential harmful bones in the fish block. A potentially harmful bone is one that after being cooked is capable of piercing or hurting the palate. One instance of bones means one bone or group of bones occupying or contacting a circular area of 1 square inch. Bones are measured on the same 5-pound thawed portion cut from the fish block.

TABLE 1—SCHEDULE OF POINT DEDUCTIONS PER SAMPLE UNIT

State	No.	Factors scored	Aspects determining score	Deduct
Frozen	1	Color.....	Small degree: Moderate yellowing..... Large degree: Excessive yellowing and/or rusting.....	4 10
	2	Dehydration.....	Minor: Moderate dehydration for each 10 percent of surface area affected. Major: Excessive dehydration for each 10 percent of surface area affected.	3 6
	3	Uniformity of size.....	Minor: Each deviation from declared size in length, width, or thickness ± 1/4 to 3/4 inch. Major: Each deviation from declared size in length, width, or thickness over ± 3/4 inch.	3 6
	4	Uniformity of weight.....	Minor: Any minus deviation from declared weight of more than 1 ounce but not more than 4 ounces. Major: Any minus deviation from declared weight more than 4 ounces.	3 8
	5	Angles.....	Edge angle—2 out of 3 readings deviating 3/4 inch..... Corner angle—each angle deviating 3/4 inch.	3
	6	Improper fill.....	For each 1 ounce unit cut from the block that would be adversely affected due to air spaces, ice spaces, depressions, ragged edges, damage, or imbedded packaging material.	1
Thawed	7	Blemishes.....	Each blemish in 5 pounds of fish block.....	3
	8	Bones.....	Each instance of bones in 5 pounds of fish block.....	5
Cooked	9	Texture.....	Small Degree: Moderately tough, dry, rubbery, or mushy... Large Degree: Excessively tough, dry, rubbery, or mushy...	5 15

(c) *Examination of the cooked product.* (1) Heating in a suitable manner means heating the product in one of two ways, as follows:

(i) Cut three or more portions about 4 by 3 by 1/2 inches from a frozen block. Wrap them individually or in a single layer in aluminum foil. Place the package portions on a wire rack suspended over boiling water in a covered container. Steam the packaged portions until the product is thoroughly heated, or

(ii) Cut and package the portions as previously described. Place the packaged portions on a flat cookie sheet or shallow flat-bottom pan of sufficient size so that the packages can be evenly spread on the sheet or pan. Place the pan and frozen contents in a properly ventilated oven heated to 400° F. and remove when the product is thoroughly heated.

(2) Texture refers to the condition of the cooked fish flesh. The texture should be firm, slightly resilient, but not tough or rubbery; and should be moist, but not mushy. Deductions for texture will follow the deductions assessed in table 1.

(3) Flavor and odor is evaluated organoleptically as described in § 263.11(b).

(d) *General definitions.* (1) "Demonstrably acceptable" shall mean that the product has been produced commercially and met customer acceptance.

(2) "Adversely affected" shall mean that the unit cut would deviate more than 15 percent plus or minus from 1 ounce.

(3) "Small" (overall assessment) refers to a condition that is noticeable, but is not seriously objectionable.

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

(5) "Minor" (measured quantity or area) refers to a defect that affects the appearance or utility of the product or both.

(6) "Major" (measured quantity or area) refers to a defect that seriously affects the appearance or utility of the product or both.

§ 263.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

The sample rates and grades of specific lots shall be certified on the basis of the regulations governing inspection and certification of processed fishery products, processed products thereof, and certain other processed food products.

Second issue. These standards supersede the standards that have been in effect since July 1958.

the overtime requirements of the Federal Wage and Hour Law is applicable to employees hired in the processing and freezing of breaded fish products, crab cakes, and deviled crabs.

On August 19, 1964, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld a breaded seafood processor's overtime exemption under Section 13(b) (4) of the Fair Labor Standards Act (*Wirtz v. Chesapeake Bay Frosted Foods Corp.*, 16 WH Cases 623, August 19, 1964.) The decision was given in an appeal from a July 26, 1963, ruling by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (*Wirtz v. Chesapeake Bay Frosted Foods Corp.*, 220 F. Supp. 586--E.D. Va. 1963).

The cases involved the U.S. Labor Department's interpretative rulings (29 CFR, Part 784, Sections 784.110 through 784.112) that processors are not entitled to an overtime exemption for employees engaged in processing fishery products consisting of more than 20 percent nonaquatic matter. An injunction sought by the Labor Department against a breaded seafood processor in Newport News, Va., had raised the issue of whether 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 bread-making materials.)

The Federal District Court in its 1963 opinion held that the Labor Department's interpretation as applied in this case was invalid. The District Court denied the injunction and said that the section 13(b) (4) exemption in the Fair Labor Standards Act "plainly encompasses the processing of living organisms which are taken from the sea. And so long as the processes involved are directed primarily at those sea organisms (though nonaquatic matter may be incidentally added), the processes should be within the statutory exemption." The court said that the percentage of nonaquatic ingredients should be only one relevant factor to be considered.

The District Court's opinion went on to say that it is relevant whether the products retain a consistent identity from the time they arrive at the plant until they are packaged for market. In this case, the court said, "the oysters arrive as oysters and leave as oysters regardless of the addition of nonaquatic

See *Commercial Fisheries Review*, August 1964 p. 90.



United States Circuit Court of Appeals

UPHOLDS BREADED SEAFOOD PROCESSOR'S OVERTIME EXEMPTION UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT:

Recent Federal Court of Appeals decision in essence shows that the exemption from

material." The same principle was held to be applicable to the other products processed by the packer, although the court noted that it was a closer question with respect to the crab cakes and deviled crabs which undergo more extensive preparation and change of form.

A second reason cited by the District Court for invalidating the Labor Department's regulation as applied to those products was that the regulation did not carry out the Congressional intent which "was to make allowances for an industry which is seasonal in nature and which deals with highly perishable commodities, thus demanding long hours as unpredictable as the run of the fish and offering no work for long slack periods; and therefore manifestly not suited to the conventional 8-hour day and 40 hour-week."

The opinion of the District Court was appealed, and on August 19, 1964, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond upheld the ruling of the District Court.

Before the Court of Appeals, the Labor Department took the position that even if the preparation of breaded products from perishable and fresh aquatic products was covered by the overtime exemption, the exemption should not be applicable when the breeding and processing operation is carried out on frozen small shrimp and fish. Such processing did not, the Labor Department contended, fall within the Congressional intent to provide an exemption for processing of perishable commodities.

The Court of Appeals held that the statutory exemption of section 13(b) (4) was not phrased in such narrow terms as to apply solely to the processing of a raw fresh product. The court noted that the exemption applied not only to processing but also to storing, packing for shipment, and distributing frozen seafood. The court thus found no basis in the statute for a distinction between those employees who process and handle previously frozen fish and small shrimp and those other employees of the same employer who handle exclusively a much larger volume of previously unfrozen products of the sea.

It is not known whether the Department of Labor will seek to obtain Supreme Court review of the Court of Appeals decision upholding the District Court invalidation of the "20-percent nonaquatic matter rule."

Although the case involved only frozen products, the Labor Department's interpretative bulletin in issue is applicable alike to frozen and canned aquatic products.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1963 p. 111; March 1962 p. 62.



Eighty-Eighth Congress (Second 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.



ADJOURNMENT OF 88th CONGRESS: The House on Oct. 2, 1964, and the Senate on Oct. 3, 1964, adopted H. Con. Res. 371, providing for sine die adjournment of the 2nd session of the 88th Congress on Oct. 3.

ASSEMBLING OF 89th CONGRESS: The House on Oct. 2, 1964, and the Senate on Oct. 3, 1964, adopted H.J. Res. 1192, providing for the convening of the 89th Congress on January 4, 1965.

ALASKA DISASTER RELIEF: On September 30, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke in the Senate, reviewing the accomplishments thus far attained in Alaska since the earthquake disaster of last March. In his remarks he inserted portions of the reports from the Federal Reconstruction and Development Commission of Alaska and the Office of Emergency Planning (Congressional Record, pp. 22487-22495).

ALASKA EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE: On September 16, 1964, Congressman Rivers spoke in the House and inserted in the Appendix of that day's Congressional Record (pp. A4709-A4711), the text of a speech by Alaska's Governor to the convention of the Alaska Association of Realtors at Anchorage on September 10, 1964. The speech outlined accomplishments thus far attained in Alaska to overcome the earthquake disaster of March 1964.

ALASKA SALMON: Senator Bartlett on September 29, 1964, spoke in the Senate and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 22304-22305) an article by the Director of the Fisheries Research Institute of the University of Washington College of Fisheries which

appeared in the September 1964 issue of the Pacific Fisherman. The article titled "Prospects for Alaska Salmon: Let Me Be an Optimist" discusses salmon resources, most of the salmon problems, and what can be done in view of the future.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESOURCES SURVEY: S. Rept. 1469, Survey of Marine and Fresh-Water Commercial Fisheries (August 18, 1964, report from the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S.J. Res. 174), 17 pp., printed. The Committee recommended passage (with amendments) of S.J. Res. 174, to authorize and direct the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to conduct a survey of the marine and fresh-water commercial fishery resources of the United States, its territories, and possessions. The bill would obtain, through a comprehensive survey by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, information and data on marine and fresh-water resources, existing and potential, which will enable the commercial fishery industries of the United States to meet the need for their distinctive protein-rich food products, for byproducts required by expanding industrial uses, and, in the event of national emergency, for such vessels and manpower as may be necessary or useful to our maritime defense. Such a survey also is needed so the Congress may legislate properly and wisely on matters pertaining to the development, utilization, and conservation of these valuable resources, many of which presently are threatened with serious depletion. Contains the purpose, historical background, and an analysis of the resolution; also agency comments.

FISHING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS: On September 24, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke in the Senate and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 22092-22093) an address by the director of the fishery products program, National Cannery Association, delivered at the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. The address discussed the problems facing the American fishing industry.

FISHERY LEGISLATION: On October 2, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke in the Senate inserting in that day's Congressional Record (p. 22748) a speech delivered at the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission on September 22 by H. E. Crowther, Deputy Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The speech was titled "Significant Fishery Legislation of the 88th Congress."

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: On September 14, 1964, Senate resumed consideration of H.R. 11380, to extend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes. Senate on September 14, 1964, debated H.R. 11380. On September 24, 1964, Senate passed, with amendments, H.R. 11380. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for a conference with House, and appointed conferees. Authorizes appropriations of \$50 million for purchase of domestically-produced beef, poultry, and other meats, and meat products, dairy products, rice, and other high-protein foods which are in adequate supply in the United States for distribution to school lunch and similar programs in foreign countries eligible for assistance under the bill. Senator McGovern stated that "other high protein foods" would include fish and fish products.

On September 28, 1964, the Senate received the President's communication transmitting supplemental material to be included with the 20th semiannual report on activities carried on under P.L. 480, 83rd Congress, outlining operations under the Act for the period of Jan-

uary 1-June 30, 1964. Referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

On September 30, 1964, objection was made in the House to a unanimous-consent request to send to conference H.R. 11380, fiscal year 1965 authorizations for the foreign aid program. The Committee on Rules reported (Rept. 1922) H.Res. 895, providing for sending to conference H.R. 11380.

On October 1, 1964, the House by a voice vote adopted H.Res. 895, providing for sending to conference H.R. 11380, fiscal year 1965 authorizations for the foreign aid program. On same day the conference report (Rept. 1925) was filed. H.R. 11380 was signed by the President October 7, 1964 (P.L. 88-633). As approved, the bill does not include the Senate amendment authorizing an additional appropriation of \$50,000,000 to be used to donate domestically-produced meat and other protein foods to school lunch programs abroad.

On September 16-17, 1964, the Senate and House met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 2687, extending for 2 years the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480) but did not reach a final agreement.

On September 22, 1964, conferees filed a conference report (H. Rept. 1897) on S. 2687.

H. Rept. 1897, Public Law 480 Extension (September 22, 1964, report from the Committee on Conference, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 2687), 8 pp., printed. Contains Committee recommendations on an amendment to S. 2687, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; also a statement of managers on the part of the House. The Conference Report extended the Authorization for Titles I and II of the Act (P.L. 480) for a 2-year period, and approved an authorization of \$2.7 billion plus carry-over of unused funds from past years, for Title I activities for the 2-year period. The House-passed version of the bill had authorized a 3-year extension for Titles I and II, with an authorization of \$4 billion plus carry-over for Title I programs for the 3-year period. Fishery products are included under Title I.

On Sept. 23, 1964, the House adopted the conference report on S. 2687, and sent the legislation to the Senate. The Senate debated the conference report and agreed to vote on September 24, 1964, on a motion to refer the conference report to the Committee on Foreign Relations for hearings and study. Senate on September 24, 1964, adopted conference report on S. 2687, clearing bill for the President's signature. On October 8, 1964, S. 2687 was signed by the President (P.L. 88-638).

On October 3, 1964, Senator McGovern spoke in the Senate stating that Peace Director Richard W. Reuter told the American Soybean Association recently that "food for peace is coming closer to a moment of truth" when we must decide if we are going to produce foodstuffs for foreign assistance programs or terminate the programs because our surpluses have been liquidated. The address ("Public Law 480: Surplus Disposal Is Not Enough") was ordered printed in the Congressional Record of October 15, 1964 (pp. A5330-5331).

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1965: On September 3, 1964, House agreed to conference report, and on same day Senate

adopted conference report (H. Rept. 1880), and concurred in House amendments to Senate amendments on H.R. 10809, fiscal year 1965 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. Bill was cleared for the President's signature. H.R. 10809 signed by President on September 19, 1964 (P.L. 88-605). Under Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provides funds for water supply and pollution control; for special investigation of water pollution in lower Mississippi where large fish kills have occurred; the Public Health Service's two new laboratories for shellfish sanitation measures; shellfish sanitation and certification; the Food and Drug Administration's botulism research.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT: On October 2, 1964, Senator Morse spoke in the Senate proposing that all Federal programs primarily intended for the management of the Nation's natural resources be brought together in a single Department of Natural Resources.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION: It was announced on September 14, 1964, that the President pro tempore appointed Senators Bartlett and Fong to attend the third round in a series of talks between Canada, Japan, and the United States on the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, which opened in Ottawa, September 9, 1964.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT: Passamaquoddy-St. John (Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, on S. 2573), 136 pp., printed. Contains hearing held August 12, 1964, on S. 2573, to authorize the International Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, including Hydroelectric Power Development of the Upper St. John River, and for other purposes. The project envisions the use of the power potential of the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay and the flows of the Saint John River in the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick for promoting economic development and providing flood control. Hearing was limited to consideration of the technical studies completed by the Department of the Interior and the U. S. Corps of Engineers. The presiding Senator pointed out that in the next Congress, it is planned to expand the hearings for comments by other Government departments and to hear public witnesses. Contains statements from the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of the Army; the text of the bill; the supplemental report of the Passamaquoddy-Saint John River Study Committee to the Secretary of the Interior, dated August 3, 1964, together with introductory remarks of the Department of the Interior.

PESTICIDES: On September 14, 1964, Congressman Cunningham spoke in the House and inserted in the Appendix of that day's Congressional Record (pp. A4687-A4688) an article from the July issue of the publication Farm Chemicals entitled "Pesticides and Scare Campaigns." The article traces the various campaigns against pesticides dating back to 1900.

RADIATION PRESERVATION OF FISH: On September 22, 1964, Senator Mundt spoke in the Senate and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 21787-21791) an address by the director of the Donner Laboratory and Donner Pavilion at the University of California, entitled "Atomic Energy, Science, and Education." In the address it was mentioned that one of the current Atomic Energy Commission studies is concerned with the radiation preservation of fish.

Senator Saltonstall on September 28, 1964, spoke in the Senate and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (p. 2257) an article entitled "Eerie Blue Lights--A Revolution in Seafoods" from the Boston Globe, which commented on the dedication of the Atomic Energy Commission's new experimental laboratory for the radiation of marine products in Gloucester, Mass. The laboratory is to experiment with the preservation of fish and shellfish products.

SALMON CANNING: On September 28, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke in the Senate concerning salmon canning and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 22250-22252) an article from the September 1964 Pacific Fisherman titled "One Hundred Years of Growth in Salmon Canning."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1965: Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965 (Hearings before Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, Part 1, 506 pp., printed; Part 2, 181 pp., printed. Contains hearings held August 10-17, 1964, on supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes for various agencies. Includes testimony, statements, communications, and reports from various Federal agencies and their officials and Congressmen. Under the Interior Department are included supplemental funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service's two Bureaus--Commercial Fisheries, and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries an increase of \$25,000 in order to meet the increased administrative expenses for loan program activity due to the Alaska earthquake and tidal wave in March 1964. Enactment of Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-309) authorizes the Secretary to make loans from available funds to commercial fishermen for chartering vessels until June 30, 1966. This will provide immediate relief pending reconstruction of the Alaskan commercial fishing fleet. Presently available for administrative expenses of the Fisheries Loan Fund in 1965 is \$302,000, an increase of \$25,000. Contains statements, budget summaries, and estimates. Also, for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife an increase of \$1,050,000 (presently available for 1965 is \$33,810,000), \$900,000 of which is for the administration of wildlife resources activity, and \$150,000 is for pesticide research activity (to review referrals from the Department of Agriculture of applications for label registration of chemicals under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; review will determine the actual or potential hazards to fish and wildlife from the proposed use of a chemical; and to assist and advise the Food and Drug Administration in establishing tolerances).

The Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1965 (Hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session on H.R. 12633) 822 pp., printed. Contains hearings held August 14, 1964-September 24, 1964, on H.R. 12633, an act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Includes text of the bill, testimony, statements, communications, and reports from various Federal agencies and their officials, as well as Representatives and Senators, and State and other officials. Under the Department of the Interior there are additional funds for the two Bureaus of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries there is an increase of \$25,000 in the limitation of \$277,000 for fiscal year 1965 on administrative expenses for the fisheries vessel loan fund. The additional amount is needed because of the additional

loan workload raised by the March 1964 earthquake and tidal wave. In addition, included was a request for \$3 million for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy program. For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife there is a supplemental appropriation of \$1,050,000 of which \$900,000 is to replace a permanent appropriation. Also \$700,000 in construction funds for rehabilitation of facilities which have been damaged by floods.

On September 17, 1964, H.R. 12633 was reported to the House (H. Rept. 1891).

H. Rept. 1891, Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965 (September 17, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 12633), 33 pp., printed. To make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1965 for various departments and agencies.

On September 22, 1964, House passed H.R. 12633 by a record vote of 208 yeas to 103 nays.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations on September 22, 1964, held hearings on H.R. 12633. It received testimony from the Deputy Director of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries on funds for the fishing vessel construction subsidy program under P.L. 88-498. On September 24, 1964, Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded its hearings on H.R. 12633.

On September 29, 1964, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported (S. Rept. 1604), with amendments, H.R. 12633.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1965: S. Rept. 1604, Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965 (September 29, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 12633), 47 pp., printed. The committee recommended supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes. Bill was reported to the Senate with amendments. Contains the Committee's recommendations for supplemental fund for various Federal agencies. Under the Department of the Interior there are additional funds for the two Bureaus of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service: Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

On October 1, 1964, the Senate passed H.R. 12633, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1965. The Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for a conference with the House, and appointed conferees. The House agreed to the conference and appointed conferees. On October 2, 1964, the Conference Report (H. Rept. 1928) on H.R. 12633 was filed and it was adopted by the House and Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1965: H. Rept. 1928, Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1965 (October 2, 1964, report from the Committee of Conference of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H.R. 12633), 10 pp., printed. The Committee recommended that the Senate recede from certain of its amendments and that the House recede from

its disagreements to certain amendments of the Senate, and agreed to the same.

The Senate cleared the bill for the President on October 3, 1964, by concurring in House amendment (as modified by House action on same day when it receded and concurred with an amendment) to a Senate amendment.

H.R. 12633 was signed by the President October 7, 1964 (P.L. 88-635). Included are supplemental funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service's two Bureaus--Commercial Fisheries and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. For the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries there is \$25,000 for increased administrative expenses for vessel loan program activity due to the Alaska earthquake and tidal wave in March 1964; and \$2,500,000 for the fishing vessel construction subsidy program under P.L. 88-498.

TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM: The Senate and House on September 23, 1964, received a message (H. Doc. 366) from the President transmitting the eighth annual report on the operation of the Trade Agreement Program. Referred to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means.

TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES: On October 1, 1964, Congressman Pelly spoke in the House concerning the need for the United States to extend its fishing limits to 12 miles.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: H. Rept. 1885, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (September 4, 1964, report from the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 649), 29 pp., printed. The Committee recommended passage (with amendments) of S. 649, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, to increase grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the issuance of regulations to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes. Contains the purpose, general statement, and major provisions of the bill; views of the Committee; changes in existing law; text of the bill; minority views; and supplemental views of Representatives Clausen and James.

WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL: H. Rept. 1877, Water Resources Planning Act (September 2, 1964, report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 1111), 34 pp., printed. The Committee recommended passage 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 by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning. Contains the text, purpose, need, section-by-section analysis, and cost of the bill. Also, includes communications from various departments regarding the bill.

