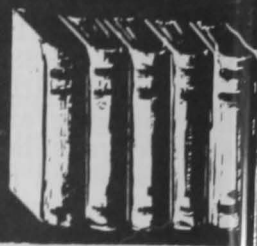




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

CANNED TUNA STANDARD OF IDENTITY AMENDED:

The Commissioner of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration signed an order April 10, 1964, adopting a proposed amendment to the standard of identity for canned tuna. The amendment will permit the use of sodium acid pyrophosphate as an optional ingredient to prevent the formation of struvite.

The order as published in the Federal Register, April 16, 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 37—FISH; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; STANDARDS OF FILL OF CONTAINER

Canned Tuna; Order Listing Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate as Optional Ingredient

In the matter of amending the standard of identity for canned tuna (21 CFR 37.1) by listing sodium acid pyrophosphate in an amount not to exceed 0.15 gram per ounce, net weight, as an optional ingredient of canned tuna for inhibiting the development of struvite crystals in the food:

The notice of proposed rule making in the above-identified matter published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 6, 1964 (29 F.R. 1807) elicited only one comment, which favored the proposal. Therefore, in consideration of the information furnished in the petition, the comment received, and other relevant information available, it is concluded that it would promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to amend the definition and standard of identity for canned tuna as hereinafter set forth. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701,

52 Stat. 1046, 1055 as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (21 CFR 2.90; 29 F.R. 471): *It is ordered*, That § 37.1 be amended as set forth below:

Paragraph (a) is amended; and paragraph (h) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (7) as (8) and by inserting a new subparagraph (7). As amended, the affected portions of the section read as follows:

§ 37.1 Canned tuna; definition and standard of identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

(a) Canned tuna is the food consisting of processed flesh of fish of the species enumerated in paragraph (b) of this section, prepared in one of the optional forms of pack specified in paragraph (c) of this section, conforming to one of the color designations specified in paragraph (d) of this section, in one of the optional packing media specified in paragraph (e) of this section, and may contain one or more of the seasonings and flavorings specified in paragraph (f) of this section. For the purpose of inhibiting the development of struvite crystals, sodium acid pyrophosphate may be added in a quantity not in excess of 0.5 percent by weight of the finished food. It is packed in hermetically sealed containers and so processed by heat as to prevent spoilage. It is labeled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section.

(h)

(7) Where the canned tuna contains the optional ingredient sodium acid pyrophosphate as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, the label shall bear the statement "pyrophosphate added" or "with added pyrophosphate."

(8) Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the names of the optional ingredient used, as specified in subparagraphs (3), (6), and (7) of this paragraph, shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening, written, printed, or graphic matter, except that the common name of the species of tuna fish used may so intervene; but the species name "albacore" may be employed only for canned tuna of that species which meets the color designation "white" as prescribed by paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

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, D.C., 20201, written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. 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, and such objections must be supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

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

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

Dated: April 10, 1964.

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



Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

PROPOSALS FOR PROCESSING,
PROMOTING, AND SELLING
ALASKA SEALSKINS:

Four firms submitted proposals for processing, promoting, and selling Alaska sealskins for the account of the United States Government, the Department of the Interior announced on April 15, 1964. Two other firms submitted proposals only for selling finished sealskins.

Firms submitting proposals for processing sealskins were required to submit samples of their workmanship in converting raw sealskins into finished luxury furs, using raw sealskins provided by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

A comprehensive evaluation was undertaken to determine the relative quality of the sealskins submitted by firms seeking processing contract. This was expected to be completed by mid-June and the start of contract negotiations was expected to be about July 1, 1964. A new contract, or contracts, for processing and selling Alaska sealskins from the Federal Government should be arranged by midsummer 1964.

The quality evaluation of the sample furs was based primarily on a 3-phase program: Evaluation by a panel of experts from 5 Department of the Federal Government; physical and chemical tests to be conducted by the National Bureau of Standards; and marketability study based on garments manufactured from the sample sealskins.

The fur seal herds of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, are managed under the terms of a treaty to which Japan, Canada, the U.S.S.R., and the United States are parties. An amendment to the treaty was ratified April 10, 1964, extending its duration to 1969. Under treaty protection, the Pribilof seal herd has increased to its present estimated size of 1,500,000 animals, from which a substantial annual harvest can be anticipated on a continuing basis.

* * * * *

EMERGENCY FISHERY LOAN
OFFICE OPENED IN ALASKA:

An emergency office was opened in Kodiak, Alaska, in April 1964, to arrange for loans to fishing vessel owners in the Kodiak area whose vessels or fishing gear were lost or damaged during the March earthquake. The April 8 announcement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, of the opening of an emergency office there, followed a recommendation made by Under Secretary of the Interior James K. Carr who had been on an inspection trip of the disaster area.

The emergency office was open for business on April 11 and was headed by the Chief of the Branch of Loans and Grants, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, in Washington, D. C. Arrangements were made for immediate processing of loan applications so that vessels could be made ready for the approaching fishing season in that area. The Bureau's Alaska Loan Office in Juneau was also prepared to receive applications for priority action. Similar offices were to be set up in other localities if conditions warranted the establishment of such emergency offices.

This emergency action was taken under the Secretary's authority to operate a fisheries loan program which permits loans for financing and refinancing operations, maintenance, repair, replacement, and equipment of fishing vessels and gear.

* * * * *

WHALING LICENSES ON PACIFIC COAST:

Notice of a delegation of authority within the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries concerning the issuance of licenses relating to whaling on the Pacific Coast was published in the Federal Register, April 9, 1964. The notice stated, "(a) The authority to execute, on behalf of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, annual licenses required for whale catchers and whale land stations conducting whaling operations along the Pacific Coast, is hereby delegated to the Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region (Region 1), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Seattle, Washington. (b) The authority delegated in section (a) may not be redelegated by the Regional Director."



U. S. Tariff Commission

GROUND FISH FILLETS RESERVED FROM TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS:

Groundfish fillets (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch, under Tariff Schedules of the United States Item Nos. 110.50 and 110.55) will be reserved from the President's list of articles up for tariff modification in the forthcoming trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The determination was contained in a U.S. Tariff Commission report to the President on April 22, 1964, stating that economic conditions have not substantially improved in the industry since the Commission found on May 7, 1954, and October 12, 1956, that groundfish fillets were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

The Tariff Commission's report on April 22, 1964, contained the results of its investigations numbered TEA-225(b)-1 to 15 under section 225(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Under conditions set forth in section 225(b), certain articles included in the President's list furnished to the Commission on October 22, 1963, pursuant to section 221 of the Trade Expansion Act, must be reserved from negotiation for the reduction of duty or other import restriction or the elimination of duty. This reservation provision applies to any article with respect to which (1) the Commission in escape-clause proceedings concluded prior to October 11, 1962, found by majority vote that such article was being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to an industry; (2) there was not in effect on October 11, 1962, any action taken under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951; (3) a request for reservation on behalf of the industry concerned is filed with the Commission not later than 60 days after publication of the President's list; and (4) the Commission finds and advises the President that economic conditions in such industry have not substantially improved since the date of the report of the finding referred to in (1). (U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1964.)

The announcement of the Tariff Commission's report to the President was published in the April 28, 1964, Federal Register.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

IMPORTS OF TUNA CANNED IN BRINE UNDER QUOTA PROVISIO FOR 1964:

The quantity of canned tuna in brine which may be imported into the United States during calendar year 1964 at the 12½ percent rate of duty is limited to 60,911,870 pounds (or about 2,900,565 standard cases of 48 7-oz. cans). This is 3.5 percent less than the 63,130,642 pounds (about 3,006,221 standard cases) in 1963; but 3.1 percent more than the 59,059,900 pounds (about 2,812,000 standard cases) in 1962; 6.6 percent more than the 57,114,714 pounds in 1961; 14.0 percent more than the 53,448,330 pounds in 1960; and 16.3 percent more than the 52,372,574 pounds in 1959. Any imports in excess of the 1964 quota will be dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem.

The quota, which was issued pursuant to the provisions of Item 112.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States, is limited to 20 percent of the United States pack of canned tuna during the preceding year.

A proclamation (No. 3128), issued by the President on March 16, 1956, gave effect to an exchange of notes with the Government of Iceland to withdraw tuna canned in brine from the 1943 trade agreement and invoked the right to increase the duty reserved by the United States in negotiations with Japan and other countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The 1964 tariff-rate quota was published in the Federal Register, page 5405, April 1, 1964, by the Bureau of Customs of the U. S. Department of the Treasury.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1963 p. 47.



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.



ALASKA CLAIMS COMMISSION: Three nominations for the Temporary Alaska Claims Commission were confirmed by the Senate on May 5, 1964.

ALASKAN DISASTER: See heading "Fisheries Legislation" for report on House hearings on this subject.

On April 20, 1964, Senator Gruening spoke from the floor of the Senate inserting in that day's Congressional Record, (pages 8176-8177), additional news article concerning the earthquake damage in Alaska.

Senator Bartlett addressed the Senate on April 20, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 8198-8199), expressing the appreciation of the Alaskans for the generosity of Americans in their contributions.

Senator Gruening spoke from the floor of the Senate the subject of interest rates on small business loans in the Alaska disaster area on several occasions: on April 21, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 8349-8350), his remarks included a letter from the Senator to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; on April 22, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 8412-8413), his remarks included an article concerning Alaskan coastline changes caused by the earthquake; and on April 29, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 9238-9239), his remarks included an exchange of letters between the Senator and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Senator Bartlett spoke from the floor of the Senate on April 22, 1964, discussing effects of the Alaskan earthquake. He also included a newspaper article on Alaskan coastline changes by the earthquake in his remarks (Congressional Record, pages 8481-8482); and on May 13, 1964 (Congressional Record, pages 10479-10480), his remarks included an editorial ("Alaska Disaster") published in the May 11, 1964, issue of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

On May 1, 1964, Senator Gruening spoke from the floor of the Senate and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pages 9468-9469) an address by Senator Anderson to the Anchorage, Alaska, Chamber of Commerce concerning the Alaskan disaster relief programs.

Senator Hartke on May 1, 1964, under an extension of remarks inserted in that day's Congressional Record (S. Rept. A2212) a resolution of support adopted by the Alaska State Bar Association for S. 2719, a bill to provide relief to individuals who suffered substantial economic losses in the Alaska earthquake disaster.

On May 12, 1964, Senator Bartlett from the floor of the Senate inserted in that day's Congressional Record (S. Rept. 10264) a speech by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) given May 10, 1964, in Fairbanks, Alaska. The Administrator's speech contained references to the fishing industry and was stated in part, "The fishing industry is of course essential to Alaska's economy, and here again, Federal programs are being coordinated as a means of giving possible help. The SBA and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior are conducting a joint program of assistance. Under the law which governs most of SBA's operations, a fisherman whose boat was lost or damaged in the disaster is eligible for an SBA loan to charter a boat for the fishing season until he can repair or replace his damaged boat. The SBA loan also may be used for travel ex-

penses to the 'lower 48' to select a replacement boat and return it to the Alaskan fishing grounds, and for operating capital during the fishing season. Our Agency also may make loans to repair or replace commercial boats damaged or destroyed by the disaster. However, under the present arrangement between agencies, the Interior Department is making the loans for this purpose. If and when that Department can no longer make the loans, or if for any reason it cannot help with the needs of a particular fisherman, then the SBA will step in and provide assistance. . . ."

ALASKA OMNIBUS ACT AMENDMENTS: S. 2772 (Jackson et al) introduced in the Senate April 25, 1964, to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act; referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In introducing the bill Senator Jackson said in part, "The Alaska Omnibus Act (P. L. 86-70) was enacted following Alaska's admission to statehood to assist that State perform certain functions which had previously been borne by the Federal Government. A total of \$28,500,000 of 'transitional' grants to Alaska were authorized to help her assume her responsibilities as a State. "The severe earthquake which struck Alaska on March 27 has prompted the President to offer these amendments. The previously authorized transitional grants will expire on June 30, 1964. . . . The earthquake has, in effect, delayed the day when Alaska can be expected to complete an orderly transition to full statehood responsibilities. The disaster will reduce Alaska's revenues below the level required to finance its increased functions as a State. To fill the gap, section 1 of the proposed bill would provide for a continuation of the transitional grants until June 30, 1966, and an authorization of \$22,500,000 for such grants. While the earlier grants were based largely on the amounts the Federal Government would have spent on the programs assumed by Alaska, the proposed grants are based on an estimate of the amounts by which State and local revenues will fall short of expectations because of the earthquake, together with certain funds required to meet extraordinary operating expenses. . . ." (Congressional Record, page 8792.) Other sections of the proposed legislation would extend certain other features of the original transition program.

H. R. 11037 (Aspinall) and H. R. 11038 (Rivers), introduced in the House April 27, 1964, to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act; both referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, similar to S. 2772.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on May 4, 1964, favorably reported (S. Rept. 1020), with amendment S. 2772.

S. Rept. 1020, Alaska Earthquake Grants (May 4, 1964, report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 8 pp., printed. The Committee favorably reported with amendment S. 2772, to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act, and recommended passage. Contains explanation of the bill, which would add an additional \$23.5 million to the transitional grants of \$28.5 million authorized by the 1959 statute for the new State and extend the time in which the Federal Government may continue to provide services that customarily are a State function. Also gives background facts, executive communications, and changes in existing law.

On May 6, 1964, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H. R. 11037. The Committee heard testimony from Governor Egan of Alaska, and a public witness.

On May 13, 1964, the Senate passed, with Committee amendments, S. 2772 to amend the Alaska Omnibus Act. The bill would provide for a continuation of the transitional Federal grants to Alaska until June 30, 1966. The Committee amendment raised the authorization from \$22.5 million to \$23.5 million. Senator Jackson's remarks on the bill appear in that day's Congressional Record (pages 10483-10485).

On May 13, 1964, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ordered favorably reported amended to the House H. R. 11037, the Alaska Omnibus Act (H. Rept. No. 1410).

ALASKAN RECONSTRUCTION OFFICE: The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs continued hearings on May 4, 1964, on S. 2719, to amend the Alaska Statehood Act to provide for earthquake insurance retroactive to the date of Alaska statehood and establish Office of Alaska Reconstruction. On May 5, 1964, the Senate Committee on Interior concluded hearings.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: H. R. 11160 (Tupper), introduced in the House May 6, 1964, 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; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. This bill is similar to H. R. 2392, which was endorsed, with recommended amendments by the Department of the Interior. Estimated cost of the expanded program would be built up to more than \$8 million by 1968.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 10978 (McMillan), introduced in the House April 21, 1964, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; also H. R. 11005 (Byrne) introduced in the House on April 22, and H. R. 11116 (Morgan) introduced in the House May 4; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar or identical to bills previously introduced.

CALIFORNIA CANNING INDUSTRY: Senator Kuchel, on April 22, 1964, spoke from the floor of the Senate on the accomplishments of the California canning industry, as indicated by a recent study sponsored by the National Cannery Association. The study included references to the California fish-canning industry. (Congressional Record, page 8480.)

CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION: The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on April 21, 1964, in executive session ordered reported favorably (H. Rept. 1339) to the House H. R. 4487 (amended), to amend the Act of August 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides.

H. Rept. 1339, To Prevent or Minimize Injury to Fish and Wildlife from the Use of Insecticides, Herbicides, Fungicides, and Other Pesticides (April 23, 1964, Report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H. R. 4487), 11 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill with amendments and recommended passage. Contains purpose of the bill, background of the legislation, section-by-section analysis, discussion of the amendments, cost of the legislation, Federal Agency comments, and changes in existing law.

On May 12, 1964, the Senate Committee on Commerce in executive session and ordered reported favorably S. 1251 (with an amendment in the nature of a substitute)--this bill similar to H. R. 4487. The present appropriation authorization for Interior studies on the effects of insecticides is limited to \$2.565 million. This bill would raise that authorization to \$3.2 million for the first year and \$5.0 million thereafter.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES FUND: See under heading "Fisheries Legislation" for report on House hearings on bills on this subject.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on April 21, 1964, met in executive session and ordered reported favorably (H. Rept. 1363), to the House S. 627 (amended), to promote State commercial fisheries research and development projects and for other purposes.

H. Rept. 1363, Promoting State Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Projects (April 28, 1964, Report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 627), 20 pp., printed. The Committee reported the bill with amendments and recommended passage. Contains purpose of the bill, need for the legislation, background of the legislation, section-by-section analysis, the amendments, cost of the legislation, conclusion, departmental reports, changes in existing law, and loan procedures.

On May 4, 1964, the House passed with amendments S. 627. The text of the bill as passed by the House appears in the Congressional Record (pages 9651-9658).

On May 6, 1964, the Senate concurred with House amendments to S. 627. This action cleared the legislation for the President. The amended legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with States through their respective State agencies in carrying out projects designed for the research and development of the commercial fisheries resources of the Nation. Appropriations to carry those purposes are authorized under sections 4(a), (b), and (c) of the Act. Section 4(a) authorizes annual appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior of \$5 million during a total 5-year program. The funds would be apportioned among the States on a matching basis according to the extent of commercial fisheries in each State as represented by the value of raw fish harvested by domestic fishing vessels and received within each State plus the average value of the fishery products manufactured within each State. However, no State may receive apportionment for any fiscal year of more than 6 percent of the total funds. As amended, section 4(b) authorizes separate and additional annual appropriations of \$400,000 for the first 2 years of the program and \$650,000 for the next 3 succeeding years, which shall be made available to States in amounts as the Secretary of the Interior may determine appropriate for the purposes of the Act: Provided that the Secretary shall give a preference to those States in which he determines there is a commercial fishery failure due to a residential disaster arising from natural or undetermined causes. Section 4(c) would authorize an additional annual appropriation of \$100,000 during the 5-year program which shall be made available to the States in such amounts as the Secretary of the Interior may determine for developing a new commercial fishery therein. No State desiring to take advantage of the benefits of the Act is required to submit plans for any proposed

to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary has authority to approve the plans and pay to the State Federal share of any approved project in an amount exceeding 75 percent of the total cost. The amended also contains provisions which would amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. This would permit the Secretary of the Interior to use funds appropriated under the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries' Fishery Loan Program, to make loans to commercial fishermen "for the purpose of chartering fishing vessels pending the construction or repair of vessels lost, destroyed, or damaged by the earthquake of March 27, 1964." Funds for those loans would be available until March 30, 1966, and repayment would be made "only . . . from the net profits of the operations of such chartered vessels, which profits shall be reduced by such reasonable amounts as determined by the Secretary for the benefit of the fishermen chartering such vessels."

COMMERCIAL FISHERY RESOURCES SURVEY:
 H. Res. 174 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate April 23, 1964, 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; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Senator Magnuson referred to a previous survey of United States fisheries made shortly after World War II, and then stated, in part, "Since then many new conditions and circumstances have arisen affecting the living resources of the adjacent seas and the many industries utilizing these resources. . . . The depletion of favored species is occurring not only in waters that are the mainstay of our own fisheries, but around the world. From 1961 to 1962 the world salmon catch declined 1,000 metric tons, a drop of 29 percent. World catches of halibut, sole, and flounder fell 8 percent. . . . External pressures also are threatening the fishery resources in many of our adjacent waters. Massive foreign fishing fleets from overseas are penetrating our best fishing grounds--grounds where Americans have been fishing for more than 300 years. The survey proposed in the joint resolution would include not only a comprehensive inventory of resources, but studies of production, processing, distribution, transportation, marketing, and storage methods and facilities, and findings on the effects of overfishing by foreign fleets on employment and the national economy. . . ." (Congressional Record, pages 8595-8596, April 23, 1964.)

CONSERVATION OF MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES: H. Rept. 1356, Prohibition of Foreign Fish-vessels in the Territorial Waters of the United States (April 28, 1964, Report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany S. 988), printed. The Committee reported the bill with amendments and recommended passage. Contains purpose of the bill, need for the legislation, section-by-section analysis, background of the legislation, discussion of the amendments, cost of the legislation, changes in existing law, and departmental reports.

On May 4, 1964, the House passed and sent to the President amended S. 988, a bill to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and certain other areas by persons other than nationals or inhabitants of the United States. The text of the bill as passed by the House appears in the Congressional Record (pages 649.)

On May 6, 1964, the Senate agreed to the House amendments to S. 988, to prohibit fishing in the ter-

ritorial waters of the United States and certain other areas by persons other than nationals or inhabitants of the United States. This action cleared the legislation for the President's signature. The amended bill declares that it is unlawful for foreign vessels to engage in the fisheries within the territorial waters of the United States and its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or within any waters in which the United States has the same rights in respect to fisheries as it has in its territorial waters, or to engage in the taking of any Continental Shelf fishery resource which appertains to the United States, except as provided by the Act or as expressly provided by an international agreement to which the United States is a party. Violators would be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than 1 year or both. Every vessel employed in any manner in connection with a violation of the Act shall be subject to forfeiture and all fish taken or retained in violation of the Act or the monetary value thereof shall be forfeited. Enforcement is to be the joint responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating; and such State and territorial officers as the Secretary of the Interior may designate. The Secretary of the Treasury and Interior would be authorized jointly or severally to issue such regulations as they determine necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. The amended bill contains a definition of Continental Shelf fishery resources which states "As used in this Act, the term 'Continental Shelf fishery resources' includes the living organisms belonging to sedentary species; that is to say, organisms which at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil of the Continental Shelf." The approved amendments to the bill would permit the Secretary of the Treasury, after giving 60 days written notice to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, to authorize a foreign vessel to engage in fishing "for designated species" in the U.S. waters "or within any waters in which the United States has the same rights in respect to fisheries as it has in its territorial waters, or for resources of the Continental Shelf which appertain to the United States." This permission would be granted only after the Secretaries of State and Interior have certified that it would be in the national interest, and upon concurrence of "any State, Commonwealth, territory or possession directly affected," and after a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that the country involved extends the same privileges to U.S. vessels. The amended bill would also permit the Secretary of State, with concurrence of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior to grant permission to a vessel "owned or operated by an international organization of which the United States is a member to engage in fishery research within the territorial waters of the United States, . . . and to land its catch in a port of the United States, in accordance with such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe whenever they determine such action is in the national interest." The title of the amended bill was changed so as to read "An Act to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas by vessels other than vessels of the United States and by persons in charge of such vessels."

CONTINENTAL SHELF CONVENTION: On May 12, 1964, Senator Bartlett spoke from the floor of the Senate concerning the ratification by the United Kingdom of the International Convention on the Continental Shelf. The Convention will come into effect on June 10, 1964. The Senator stated in part, "The International Conven-

tion on the Continental Shelf was one of four conventions adopted in 1958 at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The Convention on the High Seas has been ratified by the required number of nations including the United States and became effective last summer. The Convention on the Continental Shelf will be the second of the four conventions to come into force. This will leave the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas to be favorably acted upon later. . . . The United States has ratified all four. The Senator continued: "In essence, the Continental Shelf Convention provides that each coastal nation has exclusive rights to the resources of the Continental Shelf extending beyond the limits of its territorial waters. The Continental Shelf Convention was endorsed by 63 of the 85 nations present and voting at the 1958 conference. This number is well in excess of the two-thirds vote required for the convention's acceptance. The overwhelmingly favorable vote demonstrated the consensus among nations that the convention's terms are acknowledged international law. The 22 countries that have ratified the convention are: United States, Byelorussia, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Russia, U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Denmark, Australia, South Africa, Cambodia, Malaysia, Senegal, Rumania, Malagasy Republic, Bulgaria, and the United Kingdom.

"The convention, in part, confirms unilateral action taken by our country under the Truman proclamation on the Continental Shelf of 1946, and the Submerged Lands Act and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1954. These acts give to the Federal Government, with certain exceptions, all rights over the mineral resources on the Continental Shelf. These acts at the same time confirm state jurisdiction over the regulation of fishing resources. The Continental Shelf Convention provides as follows: 'The coastal state exercises over the Continental Shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources. *** The natural resources referred to in these articles consist of the mineral and other nonliving resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which at the harvestable stage either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or subsoil.'"

Senator Bartlett also included a table in the Record indicating the value of the catch of oysters, Dungeness, and king crabs, and clams taken by the states in 1961. (Congressional Record, pages 10326-10328.)

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT: On April 29, 1964, the House concurred in a Senate amendment to a House amendment to S. 1605, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, to provide for labeling of economic poisons with registration numbers, and to eliminate registration under protest. This action cleared the legislation for the President.

S. 2792 (Ribicoff et al) introduced in the Senate on April 30, 1964, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in order to provide for more effective regulation under such act, and to provide for certain control of waste disposal in connection with the manufacture, formulation, or other processing of economic poisons; referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The text of the bill was printed in the Congressional Record, pages 9317-9318.

Introducing the bill, Senator Ribicoff stated, in part, "The bill I introduce today follows in many respects the regulatory pattern already established to assure safety and high quality in the field of drugs. First, it requires every pesticide manufacturer and packager to register annually with the Department of Agriculture his name and places of business. Second, it permits inspection of establishments in which pesticides are made, processed, packed or held. Third, it provides that a pesticide shall be deemed adulterated--and thus subject to seizure or injunction against shipment--if the facilities or methods used in production do not conform to or are not operated or administered in conformity with current good manufacturing practice to assure that the pesticide meets requirements of safety, identity, strength, quality and priority. Fourth, it empowers Federal courts to issue injunctions to enforce the act and to restrain violations of it. Fifth, it amends the penalty provisions of existing law by adding civil remedies and establishing willfulness as an element of existing criminal violations. Sixth, it requires every pesticide manufacturer and packager to obtain a Federal waste disposal permit to make sure that waste disposal in the manufacturing process will not cause air or water pollution that endangers public health or welfare. . . ." (Congressional Record, pages 9317-9318.)

H. R. 11110 (Rosenthal) introduced in the House May 1964, to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to provide for more effective regulation under such act, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On May 12, 1964, the President signed into law S. 1605 (P. L. 88-305).

FISHERIES LEGISLATION: Miscellaneous Fisheries Legislation--Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 88th Congress (2nd Session), on Commercial Fishery Research (S. 627, H. R. 3738, H. R. 5229, H. R. 5561, H. R. 5798, H. R. 7698, H. R. 7710, H. R. 7766, H. R. 8537), March 3-5, 1964; Alaska Fishery Problems, April 16, 1964; Marine Mammal Protection (H. R. 5240), June 19, 1963; Fishing Rights for Vessels SC-1473 (H. R. 6007), March 5, 1964; Serial No. 88-1348 pp., printed. Contains reports on indicated hearings, and statements of Senators, Congressmen, Federal and State officials, and public witnesses.

FISHERIES LIMITS: On April 20, 1964, Congressmen Tollefson, Westland, and Clausen spoke from the floor of the House expressing their concern over the Canadian proposal to establish a 12-mile fisheries limit. (Congressional Record, pages 8144-8146.)

FISHING VESSEL PROTECTION: H. R. 10986 (Tollefson) introduced in the House April 21, 1964, and H. R. 11158 (O'Neill), introduced in the House on May 1964, 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. Congressman O'Neill's remarks in the Congressional Record (pages 9924-9925), were concerned with the proposed extension of Canadian fishing limits and a similar or identical bill previously introduced by Congressman Pelly (H. R. 7815).

FOOD-FOR-PEACE, AND FISH: Administration of 1963 Fishery Amendment to Public Law 480 (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Op

ons of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), Serial MM, 1 pp., printed. Contains hearings held February 27, 1964. Included are statements by Congressmen, Federal and State officials, and fishing industry representatives on including fishery products in the food-for-peace program and distributed under Public Law 480, Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954. Would treat fishery products in the same manner as plus agricultural commodities.

Extension of Public Law 480--Titles I and II (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Operations of the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), Serial 192 pp., printed. Contains hearings held February 18, 19, 20, and 28, 1964. Included are statements of Congressmen, Federal officials and public witnesses. Fishery products would be included under Title 1.

FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION: H. J. Res. 977 (Findley) introduced in the House April 23, 1964, to establish a National Commission on Food Marketing to study the food industry from the farm to the consumer; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Congressman Findley's remarks in introducing the resolution appear in that day's Congressional Record (pages 8590-8591).

On April 30, 1964, the Senate Committee on Commerce concluded hearings on S. J. Res. 71 on the same subject.

On May 7, 1964, the House Committee on Agriculture held a hearing on H. J. Res. 977, and related bills; testimony was received from Congressmen and public witnesses. On May 11, 1964, the same Committee in executive session ordered reported (H. Rept. No. 1401) favorably to the House H. J. Res. 977 (amended).

On May 12, 1964, the Committee on Commerce reported S. J. Res. 71 to the Senate with amendments, to establish a National Commission on Food Marketing to study the food industry from the farm to the consumer (S. Rept. No. 1022).

HALIBUT WEEK: H. Con. Res. 291 (Hansen) introduced in House on April 22, 1964, requesting the President to proclaim the 6-day period beginning May 18, and ending May 23, 1964, as National Halibut Week; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS: On April 22, 1964, Congressman Westland under an extension of remarks discussed Indian fishing practices and inserted in that day's Congressional Record (Appendix page A2022) a resolution of the Inter-Tribal Council of Western Washington Indians.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS FY 1965: On May 4, Senator Proxmire submitted two amendments (S. 566 and 567), to the Department of the Interior related agencies appropriation bill (H. R. 10433). Senator Proxmire said his first amendment would reduce the amounts appropriated by the bill as reported to the Senate Appropriations Committee to the House or the budget figure, whichever is lower. The second amendment would eliminate all items not provided for in the President's budget. Regarding the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Proxmire amendment would reduce the appropriation for "Management and Investigation of Resources" to \$17,817,900 (not including the transfer of \$2,125,000 from the Pribilof

Islands Fund). The amount proposed by Senator Proxmire is \$15,000 less than the House-passed bill, and \$852,000 less than the amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. (Congressional Record, May 4, pages 9577-9578.)

LAW OF THE SEA STUDY: H. R. 11232 (Hanna) introduced in the House on May 13, 1964, a bill providing for a study of the legal problems of management, use, and control of the natural resources of the oceans and ocean beds; referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics. The bill would authorize an appropriation of \$50,000 for a study by the National Science Foundation of the legal problems arising out of the use, management, and control of ocean resources. Congressman Hanna's remarks (Congressional Record of that day, page 10387), pointed out that the proposed bill would authorize a modest sum of money to energize the resources of some of our outstanding legal institutions to provide leadership and guidance in the important field of the law of the oceans.

MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION: H. R. 5240 (Saylor) introduced in the House March 28, 1963, for the protection of marine mammals on the high seas, and for other purposes. This bill would provide protection, conservation, and management of the polar bear, sea otter, and walrus only. See under heading "Fisheries Legislation" for report of hearings on this subject.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: Medical Care for Self-Employed Seamen (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st Session), 79 pp., printed. Contains hearings held October 14 and 24, 1963, on H. R. 2108 and related bills. Includes the texts of H. R. 2108, H. R. 2669, H. R. 3338, H. R. 3873, H. R. 7002, and S. 978; reports from various Federal Agencies; and statements of Congressmen, Federal officials, and public witnesses.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL OWNERS: On April 29, 1964, the Subcommittee on Public Health and Safety of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 3873, to amend section 322 of the Public Health Service Act to permit certain owners of fishing boats to receive medical care and hospitalization without charge at hospitals of the Public Health Service.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS: Federal Research and Development Programs (Hearings and Summary of Hearings before the Select Committee on Government Research, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st and 2nd Sessions). Part 1, 724 pp.; and Part 3, 229 pp.; printed. Part 1 contains hearings held Nov. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1963. Included are statements of various Federal officials, educators, and others. Part 3 contains summary and index of hearings held Nov. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1963; December 11 and 12, 1963; and held January 22, 1964.

On May 7, 1964, the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics held a hearing on the geographical distribution of Federal research and development contracts and grants, and allowance of indirect costs by those doing basic research for the Federal Government. The Science Adviser to the Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior testified at the hearing.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1965: On May 4, 1964, the House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 11134 (H. Rept. 1374).

H. Rept. 1374, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1965 (May 4, 1964, report from the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 43 pp., printed. Included are funds for the international fisheries commissions. The Committee recommended an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the international fisheries commissions, the same as the 1964 appropriation, but less than the budget estimate of \$2,139,000.

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1965 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 1,287 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Included in Department of State appropriations are funds for the International Fisheries Commissions.

The bill passed the House on May 6. It provides 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. As approved by the House, the bill appropriates \$2,000,000 for the International Fisheries Commission, the same amount approved for FY 1964, but \$139,000 less than the State Department's budget request.

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1965 (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 2nd Session), 1,046 pp., printed. Includes, among "the related agencies," hearings held on appropriations and funds for the Tariff Commission.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS: On April 29, 1964, Congressman Keith spoke from the floor of the House in a discussion of the possible effects on domestic industry of the forthcoming trade negotiations in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade--references to the fishing industry were included in his remarks (Congressional Record, pages 9164-9165). The subject on the same day was also discussed from the floor of the House by Congressman Sikes (Congressional Record, pages 9166-9168), and Congressman Tollefson (Congressional Record, page 9180). On May 5, 1964, the forthcoming negotiations were discussed from the floor of the Senate by Senator Javits, and included in his remarks were newspaper articles and editorials (Congressional Record, pages 9752-9754).

On May 14, 1964, Congressman Curtis under an extension of remarks discussed (Congressional Record, pages A2519-A2521) items on the agenda of the United Nations' Conference of Trade and Development. The Congressman included an article ("Trade Policies for Development Countries") from the April 1964 issue of the First National City Bank of New York's "Monthly Economic Letter."

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1964: S. 2796 (Magnuson et al) introduced in the Senate on May 2, 1964, to provide for strengthening and improving the national transportation system and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Senator Magnuson's descriptive remarks when he introduced the bill appeared in that day's Congressional Record (page 9526).

TRANSPORTATION AMENDMENTS OF 1964: The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce met on April 23, 1964, in executive session and approved several committee amendments to H. R. 9903, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, and to implement more fully the national transportation policy, and for other purposes. The amendments will be presented on the floor of the House when the bill is considered.

On April 29, 1964, the House Committee on Rules denied a rule and motion for reconsideration filed on H. R. 9903.

VESSEL CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY AMENDMENT: On April 27, 1964, Congressman Pelly under an extension of remarks discussed the opposition of the halibut industry to S. 1006, to amend the act of June 12, 1960, for the correction of inequities in the construction of fishing vessels, and for other purposes. Congressman Pelly stated that S. 1006 is opposed by the following organizations: Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Purse Seine Vessel Owners Marketing Association, Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Halibut Producers' Cooperative, and Fishermen's Marketing Association of Washington. (Congressional Record, Appendix page A2075.)

On May 4, 1964, Congressman Bates requested that the Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee clear S. 1006 for floor discussion. The Congressman stated that "while he goes along with the gentleman's committee for the extension of the Maritime Act (construction differential), I think it is high time we report out a bill which would equalize these costs with respect to fishermen." The Chairman of the Committee indicated S. 1006 would be acted upon "in the immediate future."

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: S. 2793 (Magnuson) introduced in the Senate on April 30, 1964, to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Introducing the bill, Senator Magnuson remarked that the bill was designed to simplify the admeasurement of small pleasure vessels. (Congressional Record, pages 9361-9364.)

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (Hearings before the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 88th Congress, 1st and 2nd Sessions), 959 pp., printed. Contains hearings held December 4, 5, 9, and 10, 1963; February 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, and 19, 1964, on S. 649 and companion bill H. R. 3166, and related bills. Included are statements of various Federal, State, and municipal officials, Congressmen, and public witnesses. S. 649 would 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.

Senator Metcalf spoke from the floor of the Senate on April 22, 1964, inserting in that day's Congressional Record (pages 8489-8491) an address by Senator Musgrave at Duke University, April 16, 1964, on the pending bill S. 649, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to increase grants for

ction 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.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AID TO INDUSTRY: H.R. 11021 (St. Onge), introduced in the House on April 23, 1964, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Congressman St. Onge under an extension of remarks discussed at length the purpose of the bill in that day's Congressional Record (Appendix pages A2053-A2054).

On May 12, 1964, Congressman Dingell under an extension of remarks inserted an article from the May 5, 1954, Detroit News on continuing use of streams and rivers as disposal areas for dangerous chemicals, untreated sewage, and other wastes from construction and industry. (Congressional Record, Appendix pages A2436-A2437.)

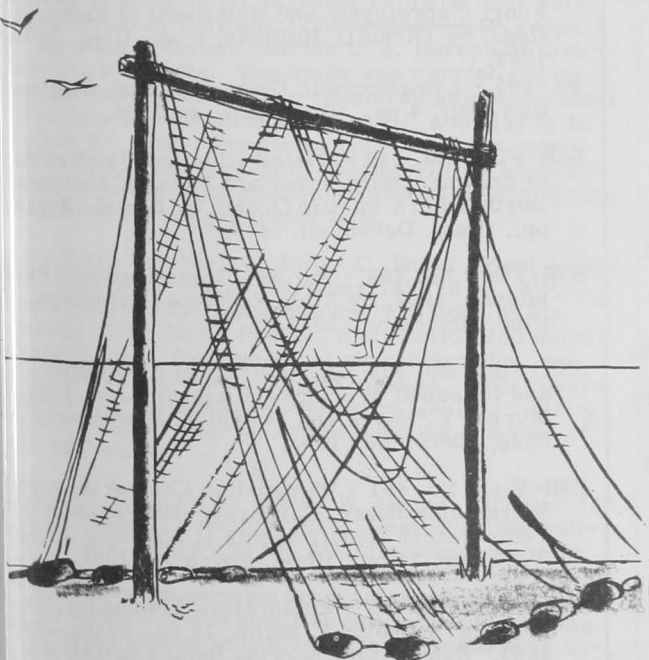
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL: The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing April 20, 1964, on H.R. 3620 and S. 1111, to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water and related land resources, through the establishment of a Water Resources Council and River Basin Commission, and by providing financial assistance to the States in order to increase State participation in such planning. Testimony was given by various Federal officials.



BAKED HADDOCK A LA MARITIMES

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 2 pounds haddock fillets or other fish fillets, fresh or frozen | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| 2 cans (4 ounces each) sliced mushrooms, drained | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 1/4 cup chopped onion | 1 cup soft bread crumbs |
| 1/4 cup melted fat or oil | 6 slices tomato |
| 1/2 cup chopped parsley | 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 1 egg, beaten | Dash pepper |
| | 1/4 cup grated cheese |

Thaw frozen fillets. Skin fillets and cut into serving-size portions. Place in a single layer in a well-greased baking dish, 12 x 8 x 2 inches. Cook mushrooms and onion in fat until tender; add parsley. Combine egg, lemon juice, and salt. Brush fish with egg mixture. Top with crumbs. Arrange tomatoes over crumbs; sprinkle with salt and pepper. Spread mushroom mixture over tomatoes. Sprinkle with cheese. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 35 to 40 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serves 6.



This eye-catcher gives a new taste-tempting twist to haddock, a popular favorite, with economy the keyword. Haddock fillets topped with tomato slices, parsley, and cheese provide an appealing array of color to brighten both your dinner table and your family's appetites. The mellow magic of mushrooms combined with a hint of onion adds that certain gourmet touch to a seafood meal you'll serve often.

--From Fisheries Marketing Bulletin: "Protein Treasure from the Seven Seas." Issued by the National Marketing Services Office, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Chicago, Ill. 60607.