



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

CONSUMER PROTECTION STRESSED AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

The main purpose of the 8th Annual Educational Conference, sponsored jointly by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Food Law Institute, was to promote understanding of and voluntary compliance with the Federal pure food and drug law. The Conference, held on November 30, 1964, at Washington, D. C., was highlighted by the theme, "What Industry Needs from FDA for Better Compliance."

In his paper, "Cooperation in Promoting Voluntary Compliance," FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said, "The 1964 theme--industry information, voluntary compliance, consumer education--represents three inter-related ways of increasing consumer protection on a voluntary basis. The success of this approach depends upon constructive relationships between industry, consumers, and FDA, based upon a knowledge of each other's needs, functions, and responsibilities." He added that the FDA Consumer Education Program is based on the premise that an informed consumer can, among other things, appraise more accurately products that they buy, and that scientific research and communication are FDA's major tools in promoting voluntary compliance.

Other papers given at the Conference by FDA officials included, "Regulations, An Aid to Voluntary Compliance," "Science Promotes Voluntary Compliance," and "An Ounce of Prevention." The latter paper concluded with, "... all of FDA's vast storehouse of information is available to all levels of consumers to enable them to buy and use foods, drugs, cosmetics, hazardous household substances, etc., safely and with confidence."

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1964 p. 117.

Department of the Interior

NEW DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR APPOINTED FOR BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE:

John S. Gottschalk, a native of Indiana, was sworn in December 1, 1964, by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall as the new Director of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Gottschalk succeeds Daniel H. Janzen, who has accepted an appointment to develop a program for preserving rare and endangered species of fish and wildlife.



N. O. Wood, Jr., Director of the Department of the Interior's Office of Management Operations, administering the oath of office to John S. Gottschalk, newly appointed Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, as Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall looks on. Congressman T. A. Thompson, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is on the left.

The new director served as head of that Bureau's Region 5 office in Boston, Mass., from May 1959 until his new appointment. He joined the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1945 and has served in the Divisions of River Basin Studies and Federal Aid. He was also Chief of the Bureau's Division of Fisheries from November 1957 to May 1959.

Director Gottschalk was vice president of the Wildlife Society in 1955 and that year received an American Motors Conservation A-

...a national citation for outstanding service in conservation. He is immediate past president of the American Fisheries Society.

Abram V. Tunison, of Falls Church, Va., has been named deputy director of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Department of the Interior announced January 1, 1965. He was formerly assistant director of Fisheries in that Bureau and later became associate director.

Tunison will share with Director John S. Gtschalk in developing and administering several programs to insure the conservation of the Nation's sport fish, wild birds, and mammals. Those programs encompass intensive research in fish and wildlife biology, including research in disease, parasites, nutrition, genetics, ecology, and pesticide-wildlife chemistry. The bureau also operates a national system of fish hatcheries and wildlife refuges, acquires lands and water areas for waterfowl; administers cooperative programs for control of predatory animals and rodents to protect game, livestock, growing agricultural crops, range forage; and supervises grants-in-aid to States and Territories for wildlife and fisheries restoration.

Tunison received his bachelor of science and master's degrees at Cornell University where he majored in animal nutrition, and also studied for a doctoral degree. He is active in the American Fisheries Society, the American Society of Limnologists and Oceanographers, and the Wildlife Society.

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... AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CURRENT STATUS OF FISHERY

RESOURCE DISASTER FUNDS:

To restore commercial fisheries in which there have been failures due to resource disasters arising from natural or undetermined causes, or to prevent similar failures in the future, \$400,000 was authorized to be used by the Secretary of the Interior under Section 4 (b) of Public Law 88-309, the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964.

On July 25, 1964, the Secretary of the Interior determined that a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster had occurred in the Great Lakes chub industry. This failure occurred in 1963 following a Food and Drug Administration warning of botulism in

smoked fish. The result was a drastic reduction in consumption of smoked fish. This led to substantial economic injury to Great Lakes fishermen and to processors and distributors of smoked fish from the Great Lakes area.

Following the Secretary's determination, Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries met with state and industry representatives in the Great Lakes area. It was determined that diversion payments were necessary to remove from the usual markets the stocks of frozen chubs which were preventing normal trade operations. These chubs, even though frozen, had deteriorated to the point where they could be used only for reduction to fish meal or destroyed.

Letters of explanation and application forms were sent to 300 primary producers and processors of Great Lakes chubs throughout the United States. Eighty-five application forms were returned requesting diversion payments on about 1.7 million pounds of frozen chubs which were in storage prior to December 1, 1963, and which had not been sold or destroyed before May 20, 1964.

The responsibility for inspection and certification of stocks of chubs for diversion has been carried out under the general direction and supervision of the Regional Director, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The first diversion payment was made on September 17, 1964, and by December 31, the termination date for the program, 51 inspection reports and claims for diversion payments had been received from smoked fish processors and producers in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and California. Payments totaling \$283,084.21 have been made for 1,621,874 pounds of chubs, which included 644,192 pounds of No. 1 (less than 320 fish per 100 pounds) and 977,682 pounds of No. 2 chubs (more than 320 fish per 100 pounds).

Prices paid to processors and primary producers were 21 cents and 7 cents per pound, respectively, for No. 1 and No. 2 fish. An additional 5 cents per pound was allowed in those instances where processing and related costs equalled or exceeded that amount.

Approximately 13 percent of the diverted chubs were destroyed and 87 percent were sold for reduction.

Section 4 (b) funds not used for diversion payments will be made available to Mid-western States under Section 253.4 (a) (4) of the regulations to carry out research and development projects directly related to the chub fishery. Project proposals received from the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan contemplate: (1) monitoring of smoked fish processing, distribution, and retailing; (2) educational activities involving sanitation practices, processing procedures, and handling techniques aimed at producing, processing, distribution, and retail levels; and (3) new product development.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, December 1964 p. 117

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HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Ellingsen Fishing Corporation, Fairhaven, Mass., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 94-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for scallop, groundfish, flounder, lobster, and swordfish.

A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was scheduled for February 1, 1965, in Washington, D. C. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of hearing in the January 13, 1965, Federal Register.

Bethel, Inc., New Bedford, Mass., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of an 86-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for scallop, groundfish, lobster, and swordfish. A hearing on the economic aspects of the application was scheduled for February 19, 1965, in Washington, D. C.

Boat Commodore of N. B., Inc., New Bedford, Mass., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of an 86-foot overall wooden vessel to engage in the fishery for scallop, groundfish, flounder, and lobster. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was scheduled for March 2, 1965, in Washington, D. C. Notice of hearings was published in the January 28, 1965, Federal Register for the two applications.

Einar Pedersen, Seattle, Wash., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 97-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fisheries for

halibut, king crab, bottomfish, sablefish, and albacore tuna. The vessel might fillet and freeze fish at sea. (Notice of hearing was first published in the January 28, 1965, Federal Register.)

The application was amended to extend the fisheries in which the vessel might engage to herring, Pacific hake, Pacific shrimp, and Pacific scallops. As a result of the amendment, the hearing on the economic aspects of the application was postponed from February 25 to March 9, 1965. (The change was published in the February 9, 1965 Federal Register.)



Interstate Commerce Commission

TRUCK DETENTION CHARGES IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC TERRITORY PROPOSED:

All common carriers operating within the Middle Atlantic territory and between that and the New England territory will have to charge for detention of trucks by shippers and consignees if a recommended report of an Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) is adopted after a second hearing is held.

The Examiner's report is the result of an investigation in Docket 33434, "Detention of Motor Vehicles--Middle Atlantic and New England Territory." It stems from a petition filed by the Middle Atlantic Conference, composed of approximately 1,300 motor common carriers, which asked the ICC to institute the investigation. Exceptions have been taken to the Examiner's report and will probably require a decision of Division II of the ICC.

The Examiner modified the Commission's previous decision and added a requirement that carriers enter into "reasonable prearranged schedules" for loading and unloading whenever requested by a shipper or consignee.

If adopted the rule will apply in the Middle Atlantic territory (except New York short-haul territory), and between the Middle Atlantic and New England territories. The rule will not apply on household goods, commodities transported in bulk in tank trucks and in dump trucks, articles transported by heavy haulers or picked up from or delivered to railroad cars, or to the transportation of palletized shipments to the extent such shipments are subject to another rule.

The ICC Examiner said that the principle of the proposed detention rule "is to discourage delays to carriers' vehicles, and not as a source of revenue; that it is obviously fair that the additional expense to a carrier caused by unreasonable delays of its vehicles should be borne by those legally responsible therefor, rather than by allocation to all customers in the carrier's general rate structure; that, other things being equal, one 'carrier' cannot effectively carry out the provisions of a detention rule when another 'carrier' has a competitive advantage of no detention rule; and that there is little hope for stability without the prescription of a uniform detention rule."

The rule as proposed follows:

DETENTION OF VEHICLES

This rule applies when carriers' vehicles ("vehicles" as used in this rule means straight trucks or tractor-trailer combinations, except that this rule will not apply to trailers without power units left by carrier at place of pickup or delivery of consignor, consignee, or other party) are detained at the premises of consignor, consignee, or other places of pickup or delivery subject to the following provisions:

SECTION I--GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) This rule applies only to vehicles which have been ordered or used to transport shipments subject to truckload rates. If the shipment is moving on a rate subject to a stated minimum weight of 12,000 pounds or more, and such rate is not designated as a truckload rate, it will be considered a truckload rate for the purpose of applying this rule.

(b) This rule applies only when vehicles are detained by consignor, consignee, or others at the places of pickup or delivery and not when detention is the fault of the carrier.

(c) Free time for each vehicle will be as provided in Section III.

(d) After the expiration of free time as herein provided, charges as provided in Section IV will apply.

SECTION II--COMPUTATION OF TIME

The time per vehicle shall begin to run upon notification by the driver to the responsible representative of the consignor, consignee, or other party at the place of pickup or delivery of the arrival of the vehicle for loading or unloading, as the case may be, either on the premises of the consignor, consignee, or other party at the place of pickup or delivery or as close thereto as conditions on said premises (or under the control of the consignor, consignee, or other party at the place of pickup or delivery) will permit, and shall end upon completion of loading or unloading and receipt by the driver of a signed bill of lading or receipt for delivery, as the case may be, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. Time, if any, necessary to prepare a vehicle for loading or unloading, as the case may be, will be excluded from the computation of time.

Exception--When carrier and consignor, consignee, or other party at place of pickup or delivery make a prearranged schedule for arrival of the vehicle for loading or unloading and carrier is unable for any reason to maintain such schedule within 30 minutes, the time shall begin to run from the commencement of loading or unloading and not from the time of arrival of the vehicle. If carrier's vehicle arrives prior to scheduled time, the time shall begin to run from the scheduled time or actual time loading or unloading commences, whichever is earlier.

Upon request of consignor, consignee, or other party at place of pickup or delivery, carrier shall enter into a reasonable prearranged schedule for arrival of the vehicle for loading or unloading.

(b) Computations of time are subject to, and are to be made within the normal business (shipping or receiving) day of the consignor, consignee, or other party at the place of pickup or delivery. When loading or unloading is not completed at the end of such day, time will be resumed at the beginning of the next such day. When loading or unloading carries through a normal meal period, meal time, not to exceed one hour, will be excluded from computation of time.

SECTION III--FREE TIME

Free time shall be as follows:

Column A		Column B	
Actual Weight in Pounds per Vehicle	Free Time in Minutes	Actual Weight in Pounds per Vehicle Stop	Free Time in Minutes per Vehicle Stop
Less than 24,000	240	Less than 10,000	90
24,000 and less than 36,000 . .	300	10,000 and less than 20,000 . .	180
36,000 or more	360	20,000 and less than 24,000 . .	240
		24,000 and less than 36,000 . .	300
		36,000 or more	360

Note: Column A - applies to vehicles containing truckload shipments requiring only one vehicle, or to fully loaded vehicles containing truckload shipments requiring more than one vehicle, except as provided in Column B.

Column B - applies to last vehicle used in transporting overflow truckload shipments requiring two or more vehicles, or to vehicles containing truckload shipments stopped for completion of loading or partial unloading.

SECTION IV--CHARGES

When the Delay per Vehicle Beyond Free Time is:	The Charge for Vehicle will be:
1 hour or less	\$10.00
Over 1 hour but not over 75 minutes . . .	12.50
Over 75 minutes but not over 105 minutes .	15.00
Over 90 minutes but not over 105 minutes	17.50
Over 105 minutes but not over 120 minutes	20.00
Over 120 minutes but not over 135 minutes	22.50
Over 135 minutes but not over 150 minutes	25.00
Over 150 minutes but not over 165 minutes	27.50
Over 165 minutes but not over 180 minutes	30.00
Over 180 minutes	1/
1/\$30.00 plus \$2.50 per each 15 minutes or fraction thereof over 180 minutes.	

SECTION V

A record of the following information must be maintained by the carriers and kept available at all times:

(a) Name and address of consignor, consignee, or other party at whose place of business freight is loaded or unloaded.

(b) Identification of vehicles tendered for loading or unloading.

(c) Date and time of notification of the arrival of the vehicle for loading or unloading.

(d) Date and time loading or unloading begins.

(e) Date and time loading or unloading is completed.

(f) Date and time vehicle is released for departure by consignor, consignee, or by other party at place of pickup or delivery after loading or unloading is completed.

(g) Total actual weight of shipment loaded or unloaded.

(h) Whether vehicles are tendered under a prearranged schedule for loading or unloading.

(i) When vehicles are tendered under a prearranged schedule for loading or unloading, date and time specified therefor.

SECTION VI

Nothing in this rule shall require a carrier to pick up or deliver freight at hours other than such carrier's normal business hours.

**Department of Labor**

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

REVISED WAGE ORDER PROGRAM FOR INDUSTRIES IN PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND AMERICAN SAMOA ANNOUNCED:

A revision of the 1965 wage order program under the Fair Labor Standards Act for industries in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa was announced December 16, 1964, by the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

An industry committee (No. AS-6) hearing to be held in July 1965 will review all industries in American Samoa. Tuna canneries there will be included in the hearings since the minimum wage for tuna canneries in American Samoa is less than the mainland minimum

wage. A committee hearing in November 1965 to consider all industries in the Virgin Islands was also added to the wage review schedule (Committee No. VI-9).

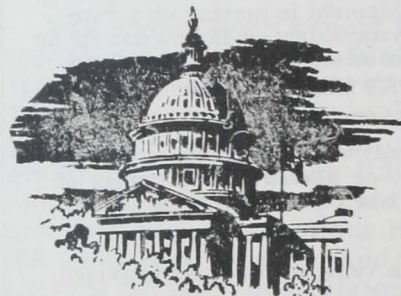
Food and related products in Puerto Rico does not include tuna canneries there because they are at present at the mainland minimum wage.

The Fair Labor Standards Act authorizes industry committees to recommend minimum wage rates for industries in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa at or below the statutory minimums that apply on the mainland. Appointed by the Secretary of Labor, the committees are equally representative of employers, employees, and the public, and include residents of both the island involved and the mainland.

**Eighty-Ninth Congress
(First Session)**

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

allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: Introduced in House: H. R. 2399 (Cohelan) Jan. 12, 1965, H. R. 2634 (Miller) Jan. 13, H. R. 3798 (Hague of Calif.) Jan. 28, H. R. 3927 (Dingell) Feb. 1, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate with several States a cooperative program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish, and for other purposes; to the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; similar to other bills. Also in Senate, similar to H. R. 2399 S. 909 (Magnuson) Feb. 1; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 1, p. 1693) in the Senate pointed out that some of the principal anadromous species are Atlantic salmon, striped bass or rockfish, alewives, sturgeon, five species of Pacific salmon, steelhead, American shad, and "sea run trout." Would authorize Secretary of the Interior to first, conduct investigations, engineering and biological surveys and research where necessary; second, construct, install, maintain, and operate devices and structures for the improvement of feeding and spawning conditions and for facilitating free migration of anadromous fish; third,

construct, operate, and maintain fish hatcheries; and fish, purchase, lease, or accept donations of lands and interests therein. Would authorize cooperative agreements with Federal, State, public, or private agencies, organizations and colleges and universities to conduct studies, research, and investigation. Would appropriate \$25 million for the 5-year life of the bill which would expire June 30, 1969. The Federal share, including the operation and maintenance of any facilities constructed, shall not exceed 50 percent of such costs exclusive of the value of any Federal land involved. Not to exceed 20 percent of all funds expended or obligated in any fiscal year may be expended in any one State. Would direct the Secretary of the Interior to make recommendations to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare concerning the elimination or reduction of pollution when found to be detrimental to fish and wildlife interstate waters or tributaries thereof. Also H. R. 4227 (Don H. Clausen) Feb. 4, similar to S. 909 except that Federal share shall not exceed 75 percent; would appropriate \$5 million annually with no expiration date.

BUDGET: The Budget of the United States Government, fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, 89th Congress, 1st Session, House Document No. 15, Part 1, 512 pp., printed. Contains Budget Message of the President, summary tables and statistical information, and various special analyses.

Appendix, the Budget of the United States Government, fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, 89th Congress, 1st Session, House Document No. 16, 1263 pp., printed. Contains the text of the appropriation estimates with special reference materials on the various appropriations and funds.

COASTAL FISHERY RESOURCES OF U. S.: Sen. Magnuson inserted in the Congressional Record, Feb. 11, 1965 (pp. 2506-2509) the address Sen. Bartlett made Jan. 26, 1965, before the National Cannery Association, San Francisco, titled "The Conservation of U. S. Coastal Fishery Resources." It emphasizes that the United States must take whatever action is required to conserve and protect the fishery resources upon which we depend.

COMMERCIAL FISHERY RESOURCES SURVEY: S. Res. 29 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate Jan. 19, 1965. Joint resolution 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; to the Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson's remarks (Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1965, pp. 884-885) pointed out that it would authorize and direct the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to conduct a survey of the character, extent and condition of the marine and fresh-water commercial fishery resources, both present and potential in the United States, its territories and possessions; the economic status and organization of the industry; the economic, legal and other institutional handicaps to industrial development and conservation of fishery resources; the effects thereon of existing conventions and treaties relating to the living marine resources of the seas, and the nutritive and industry values of fish and fish products and byproducts affecting or potentially affecting the industry and its economy. (Similar to S. J. Res. 174 in 88th Congress, passed by Senate Aug. 19, 1964. Referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 20; no further action.)

EXPORT EXPANSION ACT OF 1965: S. 558 (Magnuson and 4 others) introduced in Senate Jan. 15, 1965, to the Committee on Commerce; and H. R. 3028 (Adams) in-

roduced in House Jan. 18, 1965, to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to carry out certain programs to develop and expand foreign markets for U. S. products, and to provide more effectively for assistance in financing of certain foreign sales which are affected with national interest. Purpose is to step up U. S. exports by establishing an export financing fund to finance exports to countries with special credit risks. Sen. Magnuson's remarks (Congressional Record, Jan. 15, 1965, pp. 711-714) pointed out that Title I of his bill will create three separate but interrelated trade development programs: (1) A Trade Development Corps, (2) a program of cooperative industrial export development; and (3) a program of assistance in the establishment of sales and service centers in lesser developed countries. Rep. Adams' remarks (Congressional Record, Jan. 18, 1965, p. 791) pointed out that his bill provides guarantees so that American private capital can be used to finance our private industrial exports to the emerging nations. It also provides for a trade development corps, and improved system for using impacted currencies, and new U. S. sales and service centers throughout the world. Rep. Adams (Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1965, p. 923) corrected his remarks of Jan. 18, 1965, in the permanent Record with a substitute for the text of H. R. 3028 (Adams) introduced Jan. 18.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND EXTENSION: House Jan. 28, 1965, and Senate Jan. 29, 1965, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation on extension of fisheries loan fund under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, respectively.

H. R. 4227 (Bonner) introduced in House Feb. 3, 1965, to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fisheries loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would extend program from June 30, 1965, to June 30, 1975, and make certain technical changes; replace minimum annual interest rate with a formula for establishing the rate; provide annual payment to Treasury from fund of the interest on total loans outstanding at end of fiscal year.

Also S. 998 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate Feb. 4, 1965; to Committee on Commerce; similar to H. R. 4227. Sen. Magnuson in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 4, 1965, pp. 1957-1958) inserted a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife, requesting the proposed legislation, together with a statement relating to the bill. The letter pointed out that the objective of the program is to provide financial assistance to the commercial fishing industry for the purposes of upgrading or modernizing our fishing vessels and gear and thereby contributing to more efficient and profitable commercial fishing operations. The fund initially had an authorization of \$10 million, but this was increased in 1958 to \$20 million. A total of \$13 million has actually been appropriated to the fund. However, the fund will expire on June 30, 1965, unless extended. Bill would extend the fund to June 30, 1975, and also make technical changes in section 4 of the 1956 Act to make the program conform to the guidelines adopted by the President on Federal credit programs.

FISHERMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: H. R. 3955 (Pelly) introduced in House Feb. 1, 1965, and S. 1054 (Magnuson and Bartlett) introduced in Senate Feb. 9, 1965, to make clear that fish-

ermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Committee on Commerce, respectively. Sen. Magnuson in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 9, 1965, p. 2257) pointed out that the bill is designed to establish a sound economic relationship between fishermen, vessel owners, fish dealers and canners and thereby further the development of the U. S. fishing industry and interest of the consumer. (Similar to bills in 88th Congress; no action except Senate subcommittee hearings in 1963.)

FISH HATCHERIES: H. R. 4229 (Carter) introduced in House Feb. 3, 1965; Feb. 10; H. R. 4773 (Farnsley), H. R. 4811 (Stubblefield); to provide for the establishment of a new fish hatchery below but as near the Wolf Creek Dam, on the Cumberland River, near Jamestown, Ky., as is feasible and practicable; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISHING INDUSTRY: Senator Bartlett Jan. 29, 1965, had printed in the Congressional Record (pp. 1531-1532) the address ("The American Fishing Industry, 1964") by Donald L. McKernan, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, at the 58th Annual Convention (Jan. 1965) of the National Cannery Association in San Francisco. The address summarizes the present status of the U. S. fishing industry.

FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION: Pursuant to the provisions of section 2, Public Law 88-354, the Speaker of the House announced that he had appointed Representatives Sullivan (Mo.), Purcell (Tex.), Rosenthal (N. Y.), Cunningham (Nebr.), May (Wash.) on the part of the House to membership on the National Commission on Food Marketing. Established to study and appraise the marketing structure of the food industry, the Commission is composed of 15 members--5 from the Senate, 5 from the House, and 5 appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government.

FOREIGN VESSELS' PROCESSING OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN U. S. TERRITORIAL WATERS BANNED: H. R. 3954 (Pelly) introduced in House Feb. 1, 1965, to amend the act prohibiting fishing in the territorial waters of the United States by vessels other than vessels of the United States in order to expand the definition of the term "fisheries"; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would prohibit freezing, packing, or other processing of fish or shellfish by foreign vessels in the territorial waters of the United States. (Similar to other bills in 88th Congress, no action.)

HALIBUT FISHING: Rep. Pelly in his extension of remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 8, 1965, p. A509) inserted excerpts from a letter he received from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific expressing the views of its membership in regard to the U. S. position on halibut fisheries in the north Pacific Ocean.

IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT: H. R. 655 (Pucinski) introduced in House Jan. 4, 1965, to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to Committee on Ways and Means. (Similar to H. R. 1139, in 88th Congress; no action.)

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife: Senator Metcalf in the Senate on Jan. 12, 1965, paid tribute to Frank P. Briggs, who is retiring as Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fish and Wildlife; that day's Congressional Record (p. 548).

Under Secretary: On Jan. 12, 1965, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs favorably reported the nomination of John A. Carver, Jr., of Idaho, to be Under Secretary of the Interior. Prior to that action, the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf. On Jan. 15, Senate confirmed the nomination.

Interior Nomination: Hearing before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st Session, on the nomination of John A. Carver, Jr., of Idaho, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, Jan. 12, 1965, 24 pp., printed. Includes a statement from the nominee, statements of several Senators, biological sketch, and pertinent editorials from several newspapers.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1966: Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1966 as contained in the President's Budget submission to Congress. Includes funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two bureaus--Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries is proposed for \$30,597,000, an increase over the previous year. Of interest is a \$2 million request for a new program: "Federal Aid for Commercial Fisheries Research and Development," authorized by a new Act. Those funds will be apportioned among the states, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam on a matching basis of up to 75 percent Federal funding.

Item	1965 Adjusted Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1966 Est.
. . . (\$1,000) . . .		
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE:		
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER:		
Salaries and Expenses	\$ 444	\$ 444
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES:		
Mgt. & invest. of resources (Foreign Currency Program)	21,227	21,218
Construction	300	300
Construction of fishing vessels	4,938	1,405
General administrative expenses	2,500	5,000
Fed. aid for comm. fish research and develop.	704	674
	-	2,000
Total Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	29,669	30,597
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE:		
Total	52,809	46,881

Note: Permanent appropriations and special funds not included.

House Speaker Feb. 9, 1965, presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider legislations for restoration of funds in the Department of the Interior's budget for the Columbia River Fishery Development program; referred to Committee on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY PROBLEMS: Senator Bartlett Jan. 28, 1965, had printed in the Congressional

Record (pp. 1461-1463) the address ("Some U. S. International Fishery Problems and International Rules Dealing with Fisheries") by William C. Herrington, Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife, at the 58th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association in San Francisco. The address presents different aspects of U. S. involvement in the international fisheries.

MARINE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT: S. 1091 (Bartlett and 4 others) introduced in Senate Feb. 2, 1965, to provide a program of marine exploration and development of the resources of the Continental Shelf; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Bartlett in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1965, pp. 2477-2479) pointed out that this bill would establish and announce U. S. policy to undertake and accelerate a program of exploration and economic development of the physical, chemical, geological, and biological resources of the Continental Shelf. For executing this program the legislation would establish a Marine Exploration and Development Commission composed of five members -- two members to be appointed by the President from private life, the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of Defense. The first function of the Commission would be to formulate and execute a program of exploration and development of marine resources of the Continental Shelf. More specifically, this would include the identification, location and economic development of mineral and biological resources of the Continental Shelf, the development of an engineering capability that will permit the exploration and development of these resources and the encouragement of marine exploration and development by scientific institutions and industries through the use of grants, loans and other cost-sharing arrangements. A marine exploration and development fund would be established. In addition to that fund, the legislation authorizes an annual appropriation not to exceed \$50 million to enable the Commission to carry out its own programming and operational functions under the act. This proposed legislation is directed at the development of all resources on and above the Continental Shelf, including fishery resources.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: H. R. 1154 (Roosevelt) introduced in House Jan. 4, 1965, to provide that the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to determine the practicability and desirability of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures; to Committee on Science and Astronautics. Similar to H. R. 301. Also similar bill S. 774 (Bell) introduced Jan. 27 in Senate; to Committee on Commerce.

MINIMUM WAGE: H. R. 1022 (Gilbert) and H. R. 1150 (Roosevelt) introduced in House Jan. 4, 1965, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage to \$2 an hour; to Committee on Education and Labor. These bills are similar except that H. R. 1150 provides increases in steps from \$1.50 during the first year, \$1.75 during the second year, and \$2.00 thereafter with certain special provisions for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER AND AQUARIUM ADVISORY BOARD: Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 (a), Public Law 87-758, the Speaker of the House appointed Representatives Kirwan (Ohio) and Edwards (Ala.) to membership on the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Introduced in House Jan. 11, 1965, H. R. 2218 (Lennon), Jan. 21 H. R. 3310 (Pelly), Jan.

25 H. R. 3352 (Bonner), to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Similar to other bills in 88th Congress, especially H. R. 6997 passed by House Aug. 5, 1963, and referred to Senate Committee on Commerce Aug. 6, 1963; no further action.)

Hon. Santiago Polanco-Abreu, Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in extension of remarks (Congressional Record, Jan. 28, 1965, pp. A352-353) stated that the ocean survey ship Explorer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Department of Commerce, was to sail Feb. 2, 1965, to conduct extensive hydrographic and oceanographic surveys in the Caribbean on a voyage which is expected to last for 4 months. Included is a description of the Explorer's mission.

OCEANOGRAPHIC COUNCIL: S. 944 (Magnuson and 12 others) introduced in Senate Feb. 2, 1965, to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council, and for other purposes; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 2, 1965, pp. 1754-1757) pointed out that the bill had two major legislative objectives. One is to set forth a policy and purpose for our national oceanographic program. The other is to provide high level guidance and coordination of Government activities under this program.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL INSPECTION: S. 627 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate Jan. 19, 1965, to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce. Also H. R. 3419 (Hanna) introduced in House Jan. 25, 1965; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Senator Magnuson's remarks (Congressional Record, Jan. 19, 1965, pp. 883-884) pointed out that the purpose of the proposed legislation is to encourage and facilitate oceanographic research by removing certain impediments which have been handicapping research vessel operation by both oceanographic institutions and private industry. (Similar to S. 2552 in 88th Congress; passed by Senate Aug. 1, 1964; referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 3; no further action.)

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF RESTRICTED AREAS: Senate Jan. 12, 1965, received letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi offshore warning area, for defense purposes, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Introduced in Senate, Jan. 12, 1965, certain bills to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Shelf for defense purposes: (1) S. 426 the Eastern Test Range, (2) S. 427 Gulf Test Range, Gulf of Mexico, (3) S. 428 Matagorda Water Range; and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Sen. Jackson in his remarks in that day's Congressional Record (p. 515) on the bills said, in part, that each provides for the restriction of certain areas of the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf off the coasts of Florida and Texas for Defense Department and National Aeronautics and Space Administration purposes.

S. 645 (Jackson) introduced in Senate Jan. 22, 1965, to provide for the restriction of certain areas in the Outer Continental Shelf, known as the Corpus Christi off-

shore warning area, for defense purposes, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Rep. Jackson's remarks (Congressional Record, p. 1003) pointed out that it would restrict the use of certain lands and waters (some 3.8 million acres) of the Outer Continental Shelf adjacent to the State of Texas and the operation of mineral leasing laws therein. Use by the Naval Air Advanced Training Command at Corpus Christi will be about 80 percent of the available daylight hours for the foreseeable future. Also introduced in House H. R. 2261 (Aspinall) Jan. 11, 1965, to provide for the Eastern Test Range; H. R. 2659 Jan. 13, 1965, to provide for the Gulf Test Range, Gulf of Mexico; both to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; similar to other Senate bills.

S. 999 (Jackson) introduced in Senate Feb. 4, 1965, to amend the act of Feb. 28, 1958, relating to the withdrawal, reservation, or restriction of public lands, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Sen. Jackson in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 4, 1965, pp. 1958-1959) inserted text of the bill and accompanying letter from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense. The letter stated the bill would, with respect to the most urgently needed shelf areas, replace the existing requirement for an act of Congress with a procedure under which the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs would be notified in advance of any proposed restriction. But the present proposal would continue to make applicable the requirement for enabling legislation to shelf areas which are to be used for bombing, missile launching, or other activities which might make the areas unsafe for non-military use.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST WATER RESOURCES: Introduced in House Jan. 11, 1965: H. R. 2264 (Hosmer); Jan. 13, H. R. 2618 (Lipscomb), H. R. 2661 (Teague of Calif.), H. R. 2663 (Wilson); Jan. 6, H. R. 1740 (Teague of Calif.); Jan. 19, H. R. 3176 (Smith of Calif.); to authorize the coordinated development of the water resources of the Pacific Southwest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT: H. R. 2615 (Hathaway) and H. R. 2662 (Tupper) introduced in House Jan. 13, 1965, to Committee on Foreign Affairs; and S. 515 (Muskie and 7 others) introduced in Senate Jan. 15, 1965, to Committee on Public Works; to authorize the international Passamaquoddy tidal power project, including hydroelectric power development of the upper St. John River, and for other purposes. Congressman Hathaway's remarks (Congressional Record, Jan. 13, 1965, p. 626) pointed out that this project would harness the tides of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays in Maine and New Brunswick and would develop the resources of the upper St. John River to the advantage of Maine, New England, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. (These bills are similar to H. R. 10179 and other bills in 88th Congress; no action.)

PESTICIDES AND FISH AND WILDLIFE: H. R. 4157 (Dingell) introduced in House Feb. 2, 1965, 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; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 4158 (Dingell) introduced in House Feb. 2, 1965, to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with state wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass bi-

ological controls; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PESTICIDE RESEARCH: S. 1085 (Mrs. Neuberger) introduced in Senate Feb. 10, 1965, to amend the act of Aug. 1, 1958, as amended, to increase the authorization for pesticide research by the Secretary of the Interior; to Committee on Commerce. Increase would be to \$3.2 million for fiscal year 1966 and \$5 million annually thereafter.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON NAVIGATION PROJECT: S. 467 (Morse and Neuberger) introduced in Senate Jan. 12, 1965, and H. R. 2413 (Duncan of Oregon) introduced in House Jan. 12, 1965, to authorize construction of a navigation project at Port Orford, Oregon, referred to the respective Committees on Public Works. Congressional Record of Jan. 12 contains remarks of Senator Morse on the bill (p. 510) and remarks of Representative Duncan (p. 588) who points out, in part, that in addition to other benefits, this bill will "permit safe moorage of fishing boats and other small craft."

RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION ACT: S. 938 (McGovern and 15 others) introduced in Senate Feb. 1, 1965, H. R. 4430 (Ullman) introduced in House Feb. 4, 1965, to declare a national policy on conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, and for other purposes; to Senate and House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, respectively. Would establish a Council of Resource and Conservation Advisors to review the availability and requirements of natural resources, formulate programs and policies, and report annually to the President. Would provide for special committees in the Senate and House of Representatives to deal with resources and conservation.

SCHOOL LUNCH ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 3987 (Berry) introduced in House Feb. 1, 1965, to amend the National School Lunch Act in order to extend the provisions of that act to institutions of higher education; to Committee on Education and Labor.

SHRIMP IMPORTS: H. R. 2403 (Colmer) introduced in House, Jan. 12, 1965, to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Would impose a 35 percent duty on imported shrimp. (This bill similar to H. R. 822 and H. R. 1774, 88th Congress, on which no action was taken.)

SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER LOANS: H. R. 2860 (Widnall) and H. R. 2861 (Wyatt) introduced in House Jan. 14, 1965, to amend the Small Business Act to authorize additional funds to be available exclusively for disaster loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. (Seems to be similar to P. L. 88-264 enacted by the 88th Congress and signed by the President Feb. 5, 1964.)

SUBMERGED LANDS ACT: Introduced in House Jan. 12, 1965, H. R. 2373 (Boggs), and Jan. 13, 1965: H. R. 2664 (Herbert), H. R. 2665 (Long of Louisiana), H. R. 2666 (Morrison), H. R. 2667 (Passman), H. R. 2668 (Thompson of Louisiana), H. R. 2689 (Waggoner), and H. R. 2670 (Willis), to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within the boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Similar to H. R. 116 and other bills in 88th Congress; no action.)

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN: H. J. Res. 205 (Flood) introduced in House Jan. 18, 1965, to create a regional agency by intergovernmental compact for the planning, conservation, utilization, development, management, and control of the water and related natural resources of the Susquehanna River Basin, for the improvement of navigation, reduction of flood damage, reduction and control of surface subsidence, regulation of water quality, control of pollution, development of water supply, hydroelectric energy, fish and wildlife habitat, and public recreational facilities, and other purposes, and delegating the functions, powers, and duties of such agency; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TRADE AGREEMENT PROGRAM: Senate Feb. 9, 1965, received a letter from the Chairman, U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting pursuant to law, a report on the operation of the trade agreements program, for the period July 1962-June 1963 (with accompanying report); to Committee on Finance.

TRADE COUNCIL: S. J. Res. 36 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate, to develop proposals for the expansion of trade by the establishment of a high-level advisory council; to the Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in his remarks (*Congressional Record*, pp. 1711-1712) in the Senate pointed out that the council would advise Congress and the President of the extent to which, and the methods by which, trade in nonstrategic goods and services between the United States and countries within the Communist bloc can profitably be expanded.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT AMENDMENT: Introduced in House: Jan. 4, 1965 H. R. 916 (Whitener) and H. R. 916 (Secrest), Jan. 5 H. R. 1532 (Dague), Jan. 6 H. R. 1535 (Bow), Jan. 7 H. R. 2096 (Whalley), Jan. 14 H. R. 2096 (Monagan), to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Would, in addition to other imported articles described in the Act of 1962, reserve certain imported articles that produce or tend to produce a combined competitive impact upon like or directly competitive domestic articles or closely related articles from tariff concession negotiations. Prior to such determination, U. S. Tariff Commission would supply the President with a statement of the articles meet one or more of the criteria listed in the Act in order to reserve those items from the bargaining list at the "Kennedy Round" trade negotiations of 1962 at Geneva. Among other things would remove from the bargaining list all commodities for which the Interior Department has research or conservation programs under way pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, (H. R. 1166, H. R. 1532, and H. R. 2096 shown correctly in *Commercial Fisheries Review*, Feb. 1965, p. 97) as being similar to H. R. 656 on judicial review of Tariff Commission determinations. Actually they are similar to H. R. 916.)

U. S. FISHING FLEET IMPROVEMENT ACT: Sen. Mansfield in the Senate stated (*Congressional Record*, pp. 1715-1716) that he was pleased that on Jan. 25, 1965, the Department of the Interior conducted the first hearing on an application for a vessel subsidy under Public Law 88-498, the "U. S. Fishing Fleet Improvement Act"; that it would be of great value in the vital, much needed revitalization of our fishing fleet.

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: H. R. 721 (Bonner) introduced in House Jan. 4, 1965, to simplify the measurement of small vessels. Would substitute for present complicated method of tonnage measurement a new system which would permit the assignment of tonnages

from a table on the basis of length and breadth only. Tonnage would be limited to self-propelled vessels of less than 500 gross tons and nonself-propelled vessels of not more than 997 gross tons; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to H. R. 81 and S. 2793 in 88th Congress, no action.

VESSEL NUMBERS: House Jan. 28, 1965, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a certified copy of amendments to the regulations governing the numbering of undocumented vessels, promulgated by the Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, pursuant to subsection 7 (a) of 46 U.S.C. 527d; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Senate Jan. 29, 1965, received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, amendments to the regulations governing the numbering of undocumented vessels, to be published in the *Federal Register* (with accompanying paper); to Committee on Commerce.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT: S. 560 (Muskie for himself and 13 others) introduced in Senate Jan. 15, 1965, H. R. 4487 (Farbstein) introduced in House Feb. 8, 1965, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and the Clean Air Act, as amended, to provide for improved cooperation by Federal agencies to control water and air pollution from Federal installations and facilities and to control automotive vehicle air pollution; to Senate and House Committee on Public Works, respectively. Similar to H. R. 982.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Special Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of Senate Committee on Public Works held hearing Jan. 18, 1965, on S. 4, Proposed Water Quality Act of 1965. Since S. 4 is essentially the same as S. 649, which was the subject of extensive consideration in the 88th Congress and was passed by the Senate on Oct. 16, 1963, the hearing was restricted to comments from Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Governor of California; and a panel of witnesses consisting of representatives from the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the Pulp & Paperboard Institute, and National Wildlife Federation.

Water Quality Act of 1965: Hearing before a Special Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 4 (a bill 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 establishment of standards of Water Quality to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes), Jan. 18, 1965, 143 pp., printed. Besides the text of the bill, contains the report of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; statements and communications of various government officials, and associations and organizations.

Majority leader Senator Mansfield (*Congressional Record*, Jan. 22, 1965, p. D. 31) stated his hope that the bill would be brought to the floor for consideration.

Amendment 4 (Javits) and Amendment 5 (Cooper) to S. 4 were presented to the Senate Jan. 26, 1965; to Committee on Public Works. Sen. Javits' amendment and the text of a letter from New York State Conference of Mayors to the President of the United States describing

the need for modification in the existing water pollution legislation were inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 1252-1253). Sen. Cooper stated his amendment would establish procedures that would, at minimum, give to the States and to interstate agencies acting under compacts, municipalities, and industries which are directly concerned the right to be heard concerning water quality standards, promulgated by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to present their views in a public hearing after the standard had been published and to propose revisions of such water quality standards.

Senate Committee on Public Works Jan. 27, 1965, reported favorably with amendments S. 4. Committee on same day reported bill to Senate. Consent was obtained by Sen. Mansfield to file minority views on S. 4.

S. Rept. 10, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1965 (Jan. 27, 1965, report from the Committee on Public Works, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany S. 4), 37 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose and major provisions of the bill; also presents the individual views of Senator Cooper; changes in existing law.

Senate Jan. 28 passed the bill with amendments, after adopting all committee amendments en bloc, and rejecting several other amendments.

House Feb. 1, 1965, received for concurrence S. 4 passed by Senate Jan. 28; referred to Committee on Public Works.

Introduced in House and similar to S. 4: H. R. 3589 (Edwards of Calif.) and H. R. 3605 (Murphy of New York) Jan. 26, 1965, H. R. 3716 (Monagan) Jan. 27, H. R. 3796 (Flood) Jan. 28, H. R. 3988 (Blatnik) Feb. 1, H. R. 4406 (Patten) Feb. 4, H. R. 4264 (McCarthy) Feb. 3, H. R. 4627 (Fallon) Feb. 9, H. R. 4482 (Dingell) Feb. 8, H. R. 4506 (Olsen of Montana) Feb. 8, H. R. 4792 (Ottinger) Feb. 10, 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 establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes; to Committee on Public Works. Similar to other bills. Sen. McCarthy in his remarks (Congressional Record, Feb. 3, pp. 1828-1829) pointed out the need to attack the pollution which today menaces not only Lake Erie but most of America's streams, rivers and lakes. He also inserted the address of former Assistant Secretary Frank P. Briggs, U. S. Department of the Interior, at a meeting of the Ohio Commercial Fishermen's Association in Vermillion, Ohio, June 20, 1964.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT: Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearing Feb. 5, 1965, on S. 21, proposed Water Resources Planning Act of 1965, having as witnesses Bureau of the Budget personnel. Several statements were submitted for inclusion in the record, including one from Sen. Fong. Hearings adjourned subject to call. Subcommittee met Feb. 5 on bill. (The Congressional Record of Jan. 6 listed bill incorrectly as S. 22.)

House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held a hearing Feb. 3, 1965, and Full House Committee

considered Feb. 10, H. R. 1111, regarding optimum development of the Nation's natural resources.

Would 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. Water Resources Council would consist of the Secretaries of Interior; Agriculture; Army; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. The Council would have a staff and coordinate planning activities of Federal agencies concerned with water resources. Bill would establish river basin commissions to coordinate Federal, state, interstate, and local plans for water. Would provide Federal financial grants to the states for planning.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH: H. R. 3606 (O'Brien) introduced in House Jan. 26, 1965, and S. 22 (Anderson and 18 others) introduced in Senate Jan. 6, 1965, to promote a more adequate national program of water research; to House and Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, respectively. Similar to S. 267.

Eighty-Eighth Congress

PESTICIDES AND FISH AND WILDLIFE: Pesticide Research and Controls: Hearing before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1250 (a bill to provide for advance consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and with State Wildlife Agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls) and S. 1251 (a bill to amend the Act of Aug. 1, 1958, in order to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides), June 6, 1963, Serial 66, 70 pp., printed. Includes texts of bills; Federal government agency reports; statements, letters, wires, resolutions, etc., of various Congressmen, associations and organizations, and individuals.

PRICE QUALITY STABILIZATION: Quality Stabilization: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st and 2nd Sessions, on S. 774 (a bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the right of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes), June 5, Aug. 19, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, Nov. 7, 13, Dec. 9, 1963, Jan. 22, 23, and Feb. 19, 1964, Serial 65, 709 pp., printed. Includes text of bill; comments, statements, and letters from various government agencies, Federal officials, business officials, and organizations.

Note: REPORT ON FISHERY ACTIONS IN 88TH CONGRESS: The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has issued a leaflet on the status of all legislation of interest to commercial fisheries at the end of the 88th Congress. For copies of MNL-3--Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, 88th Congress, 1st Session 1963 and 2nd Session 1964, write to the Fishery Market News Service, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Room 510, Arlington, Va. 22209. Requests for this leaflet will be filled on a first-come first-served basis until the supply is exhausted.

