



FEDERAL ACTIONS

Civil Service Commission

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL OCEANOGRAPHY POSITIONS REVISED:

Previously approved minimum educational requirements for Federal government positions in the Oceanography Series, GS-1360, have been superseded and revised by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, in accordance with Section 5 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended.

Identification of the superseded requirements, the revised requirements, the duties

of the positions, and the reasons for the Commission's decision that the new requirements are necessary were published by the Commission in the Federal Register, May 26, 1965.

The former minimum educational requirements were established by the Commission and published in the Federal Register of August 28, 1964.

Complete details of the revised educational requirements for Federal oceanography positions as published in the May 26, 1965, Federal Register follow:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OCEANOGRAPHY SERIES

Minimum Educational Requirements

In accordance with section 5 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, as amended, the Civil Service Commission has decided that previously approved minimum educational requirements for positions in the Oceanography Series, GS-1360, should be superseded by revised requirements. Identification of the superseded requirements, the revised requirements, the duties of the positions, and the reasons for the Commission's decision that these requirements are necessary are set forth below.

THE OCEANOGRAPHY SERIES, GS-1360 (ALL POSITIONS)

Superseded requirements. The following material supersedes that previously published in 29 F.R. 12407, August 28, 1964.

Minimum educational requirements. Candidates for these positions must have successfully completed A or B below:

A. A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's degree with major study of at least 24 semester hours in oceanography or a related discipline such as physics, meteorology, geophysics, mathematics, chemistry, engineering, geology, or biology plus 20 semester hours in any combination of oceanography, physics, geophysics, chemistry, mathematics, meteorology, and engineering sciences.

B. Major study at least 24 semester hours in oceanography, or a related disci-

pline such as physics, meteorology, geophysics, mathematics, chemistry, engineering, geology, or biology plus 20 semester hours in any combination of oceanography, physics, geophysics, chemistry, mathematics, meteorology, and engineering sciences, combined with additional education and/or pertinent work experience in the field of oceanography totaling 4 years of education and experience. This combination of education and experience must have provided the candidate with professional knowledge and ability comparable to that required under paragraph A.

In either A or B above: Candidates who qualify on the basis of major study in biology or geology must show at least 6 semester hours in the major directly concerned with marine science, or in oceanography; candidates who qualify on the basis of other physical sciences or engineering, must show differential and integral calculus and at least 6 semester hours in physics.

Candidates for research positions must meet the requirements prescribed in paragraph A.

Duties. Oceanographers plan and conduct scientific surveys, and examine selected ocean data at sea or on land; they collect, analyze, evaluate, coordinate, and interpret information derived both scientifically and empirically from the ocean and its surroundings. Some oceanographers plan, organize, conduct and administer basic and applied research in laboratories at sea and on land. In general, these scientists are concerned with research on and studies of tides, sea ice, currents, waves and other ocean events in terms of their temperatures, densities, circulation, motion, sound propagation,

transparency, and similar characteristics. They are also concerned with the interaction and relationships between ocean bottom, sea and atmosphere, including animal or plant life in the ocean as these affect the particular ocean phenomena under study.

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

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] MARY V. WENZEL,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioner

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, November 1964 p. 116.

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Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

PENALTIES PROPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS UNDER FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION PROGRAM:

Notice of a proposed amendment by the Secretary of the Interior to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 260, Processed Fishery Products, on debarment and suspension of fishery products inspection services for persons guilty of violations, was published in the Federal Register, May 26, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[50 CFR Part 260]

PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS

Debarment and Suspension of Inspection Services

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to sections 203 and 205 of Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended, 7 U.S.C. sections 1622 and 1624 (1958), as transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 1122 (1956), 16 U.S.C. section 742e (1958), the Secretary of the Interior proposes to amend section 260, Code of Federal Regulations by addition and deletion of sections that specifically apply to debarment and suspension of inspection services.

Section (h) of section 203 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) provides criminal penalties for various specified offenses relating to official shields, marks or other identifications and devices for making such marks or identifications, issued or authorized under section 203 of said Act, which pertain to misrepresentations concerning the inspection or grading of fishery products under said section.

The purpose of these proposed changes is to suspend or debar any person from the benefits provided under the Act when such person engages in activities which constitute a violation of the criminal section of the Act or which abuse or adversely interfere with the successful conduct of the inspection program.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to give the public an opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment to the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed addition and deletions of sections that specifically apply to debarment and suspension are as follows:

§ 260.87, 260.89 [Deleted]

It is proposed that §§ 260.87 and 260.89 be deleted.

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to suspend or debar any person from the benefits provided under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 when such person engages in activities which are in violation of the criminal section of the Act, or which abuse or adversely interfere with the successful conduct of the fishery products inspection program.

The notice of proposed amendment as published in the Federal Register, May 26, 1965, follows:

2. It is proposed that a new § 260.93 be added to read as follows:

§ 260.93 Debarment and suspension.

(a) *Debarment.* Any person may be debarred from using or benefiting from the inspection service provided under the regulations of this subchapter or under the terms of any inspection contract, and such debarment may apply to one or more plants under his control, if such person engages in one or more of the following acts or activities:

(1) Misrepresenting, misstating, or withholding any material or relevant facts or information in conjunction with any application or request for an inspection contract, inspection service, inspection appeal, lot inspection, or other service, provided for under the regulations of this subchapter.

(2) Using on a processed product any label which displays any official identification, official device, or official mark, when the label is not currently approved for use by the Director or his delegate.

(3) Using on a processed product any label which displays the words "Packed Under the Continuous Inspection of the U.S. Department of the Interior," or which displays any official mark, official device, or official identification, or which displays a facsimile of the foregoing, when such product has not been inspected under the regulations of this subchapter.

(4) Making any statement or reference to the U.S. Grade of any processed product or any inspection service provided under the regulations of this subchapter on the label or in the advertising of any processed product, when such product has not been inspected under the regulations of this subchapter.

(5) Making, using, issuing, or attempting to issue or use in conjunction with the sale, shipment, transfer, or advertisement of a processed product any certificate of loading, certificate of sampling, inspection certificate, official device, official identification, or official mark which has not been issued, approved, or authorized for use with such product by an inspector.

(6) Using any of the terms "United States," "U.S.," "Officially graded," "Officially inspected," "Government inspected," or words of similar import or meaning, or using any official device, official identification, or official mark on the label, on the shipping container, or in the advertising of any processed product, when such product has not been

inspected under the regulations of this subchapter.

(7) Using or attempting to use any certificate, certificate form, design, insignia, mark, shield, device, or figure which simulates in whole or in part any official mark, official device, official identification, certificate of loading, certificate of sampling, inspection certificate, or other official certificate issued pursuant to the regulations of this subchapter.

(8) Interfering or obstructing or attempting to interfere or obstruct any inspector or sampler in the performance of his duties under the regulations of this subchapter.

(9) Violating any one or more of the terms of any inspection contract or the provisions of the regulations of this subchapter.

(10) Engaging in acts or activities which destroy or interfere with the purposes of the inspection program or which have the effect of undermining the integrity of the inspection program.

(b) *Temporary suspension.* Whenever the Director has reasonable cause to believe that any person has engaged in any act or activity described in paragraph (a) of this section, and such act or activity would, in the opinion of the Director, cause serious and irreparable injury to the inspection program and services provided under the regulation of this subchapter, the Director may, without a hearing, temporarily suspend, either before or after institution of a debarment hearing, the inspection service provided under regulations of this subchapter or under any inspection contract for one or more plants under the control of such person for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days, except as herein provided for under this subsection. Notice of suspension shall be served by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and the notice shall specifically state those acts or activities of such person which are the basis for the suspension. The suspension shall become effective five (5) days after receipt of the notice by such person. Objection may be taken to the suspension by the filing of a petition for reconsideration with the Director, and such petition may be accompanied by supporting and relevant evidence and affidavits. The petition for reconsideration shall be ruled upon by the Director within twenty (20) days after receipt of such petition.

(1) If a debarment hearing is instituted against any person under suspen-

sion, such suspension may, in the discretion of the Director, be extended beyond the sixty (60) day period and remain in effect until a final decision on the debarment is rendered in accordance with the regulations of this section. Failure to institute a debarment hearing during a suspension period shall not preclude the institution of such a hearing at a later date.

(2) If a debarment hearing is instituted against any person not under suspension, the Director may, in accordance with the regulations of this subsection, temporarily suspend such person, and the suspension may, in the discretion of the Director, be extended beyond the sixty (60) day period and remain in effect until a final decision on debarment is rendered in accordance with the regulations of this section.

(3) All temporary suspensions shall terminate upon the rendering of a final decision on debarment, upon the dismissal of a debarment hearing, or upon the expiration of the sixty (60) day period, unless the sixty (60) day period has been extended by the Director as herein provided for.

(c) *Hearing Examiner.* All hearings shall be held before a Hearing Examiner, appointed by the Secretary or the Director.

(d) *Hearing.* If one or more of the acts or activities described in paragraph (a) of this section have occurred, the Director may institute a hearing to determine the length of time during which the person shall be debarred and those plants to which the debarment shall apply. No person may be debarred unless there is a hearing, as prescribed in this section, and it has been determined by the Hearing Examiner, based on evidence of record, that the one or more of the activities described in paragraph (a) of this section have occurred. Any debarment or suspension must be instituted within two (2) years of the time when such acts or activities described in paragraph (a) of this section occurred.

(e) *Notice of hearing.* The Director shall notify such person of the debarment hearing by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall set forth the time and place of the hearing, the specific acts or activities which are the basis for the debarment hearing, the time period of debarment being sought, and those plants to which the debarment shall apply. The hearing will be set for a time not less than 30 days but not longer than 120 days after receipt of the notice of hearing.

(f) *Time and place of hearing.* The hearing shall be held at a time and place fixed by the Director: *Provided, however,* The Hearing Examiner may, upon a proper showing of inconvenience, change the time and place of the hearing. Motions for change of time or place of the hearing must be mailed to or served upon the Hearing Examiner no later than 10 days before the hearing.

(g) *Right to counsel.* In all proceedings under this section, all persons and the Department of the Interior shall have the right to be represented by counsel, in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth in Title 43, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 1.

(h) *Form, execution, and service of documents.* (1) All papers to be filed under the regulations in this section shall be clear and legible; and shall be

dated, signed in ink, contain the docket description and title of the proceeding, if any, and the address of the signatory. Five copies of all papers are required to be filed. Documents filed shall be executed by (i) the person or persons filing same, (ii) by an authorized officer thereof if it be a corporation or, (iii) by an attorney or other person having authority with respect thereto.

(2) All documents, when filed, shall show that service has been made upon all parties to the proceeding. Such service shall be made by delivering one copy to each party in person or by mailing by first-class mail, properly addressed with postage prepaid. When a party has appeared by attorney or other representative, service on such attorney or other representative will be deemed service upon the party. The date of service of document shall be the day when the matter served is deposited in the U.S. mail, shown by the postmark thereon, or is delivered in person, as the case may be.

(3) A person is deemed to have appeared in a hearing by the filing with the Director a written notice of his appearance or his authority in writing to appear on behalf of one of the persons to the hearing.

(4) The original of every document filed under this section and required to be served upon all parties to a proceeding shall be accompanied by a certificate of service signed by the party making service, stating that such service has been made upon each party to the proceeding. Certificates of service may be in substantially the following form:

I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document upon all parties of record in this proceeding by: (1) Mailing postage prepaid, (2) delivering in person, a copy to each party.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 ____
Signature _____

(i) *Procedures and evidence.* (1) All parties to a hearing shall be entitled to introduce all relevant evidence on the issues as stated in the notice for hearing or as determined by the Hearing Examiner at the outset of or during the hearing.

(2) Technical rules of evidence shall not apply to hearings conducted pursuant to this section, but rules or principles designed to assure production of the most credible evidence available and to subject testimony to test by cross-examination shall be applied where reasonably necessary.

(j) *Duties of Hearing Examiner.* The Hearing Examiner shall have the authority and duty to:

(1) Take or cause depositions to be taken.

(2) Regulate the course of the hearings.

(3) Prescribe the order in which evidence shall be presented.

(4) Dispose of procedural requests or similar matters.

(5) Hear and initially rule upon all motions and petitions before him.

(6) Administer oaths and affirmations.

(7) Rule upon offers of proof and receive competent, relevant, material, reliable, and probative evidence.

(8) Control the admission of irrelevant, immaterial, incompetent, unreliable, repetitious, or cumulative evidence.

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(9) Hear oral arguments if the hearing examiner determined such requirement is necessary.

(10) Fix the time for filing briefs, motions, and other documents to be filed in connection with hearings.

(11) Issue the initial decision and dispose of any other pertinent matters that normally and properly arise in the course of proceedings.

(12) Do all other things necessary to make an orderly and impartial hearing.

(k) *The record.* (1) The Director will designate an official reporter for hearings. The official transcript of testimony taken, together with any exhibits and briefs filed therewith, shall be filed with the Director. Transcripts of testimony will be available in any proceeding under the regulations of this section at rates fixed by the contract between the United States of America and the reporter. If the reporter is an employee of the Department of the Interior, the rate will be fixed by the Director.

(2) The transcript of testimony, exhibits, together with all briefs, papers, and all rulings by the Hearing Examiner shall constitute the record. The initial decision will be predicated on the record, as will the final decision.

(l) *Decisions.* (1) The Hearing Examiner shall render the initial decision in all debarment proceedings before him. The same Hearing Examiner who presides at the hearing shall render the initial decision except when such Examiner becomes unavailable to the Department of the Interior. In such case, another Hearing Examiner will be designated by the Secretary or Director to render the initial decision. Briefs, other documents, to be submitted at the hearing must be received not later than twenty (20) days after the hearing unless otherwise extended by the Hearing Examiner upon motion by a party. The initial decision shall be made within sixty (60) days after the receipt of briefs. If no appeals from the initial decision is served upon the Director within ten (10) days of the date of initial decision, it will become the final decision on the twentieth day following the date of the initial decision. If an appeal is received, the appeal will be transmitted to the Secretary who will render the final decision after consulting the record and the appeal.

(2) All initial and final decisions shall include a statement of findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, upon the material issues presented. A copy of each decision shall be served on the parties to the proceeding, and furnished to interested persons upon request.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Hearing Examiner, and the Secretary, if there is an appeal, to determine whether the person has engaged in one or more of the acts or activities described in paragraph (a) of this section, and, if there is a finding that the person has engaged in such acts or activities, the length of time the person shall be debarred from the plants to which the debarment shall apply. However, the Hearing Examiner may not terminate any temporary suspension imposed by the Director.

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.
Under Secretary of the Interior

MAY 21, 1965.

VESSEL DEFINITION AMENDMENT PROPOSED UNDER FISHING VESSEL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROCEDURES:

Notice of a proposed amendment to Title 5 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 255, was published in the Federal Register, April 31 1965. The proposed amendment would revise paragraph (a) of Sec. 255.2 (Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Procedures) to read:

a) Fishing vessel. The term "fishing vessel" includes any vessel documented or to be documented as a fishing vessel of the United States which is designed to be used in catching fish, processing or transporting fish loaded on the high seas, or any vessel outfitted for such activity.

The purpose of the proposed revision is to change the definition of fishing vessel in the mortgage insurance regulations to conform with the definition provided for in the United States Fishing Fleet Improvement Act.

The proposed amendment relates to matters which are exempt from the rule making requirements of the Administration Procedure Act. However, interested persons were given until May 29, 1965, to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR PROCESSING, PROMOTING, AND SELLING ALASKA SEAL SKINS:

A contract for processing, promoting, and selling Alaska seal skins for the account of



Salting fur seal skins on St. Paul Island, Alaska.

The United States Government has been awarded a contract by the Fouke Fur Company, Greenville, S. C., and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Stewart

L. Udall, May 7, 1965. A Letter of Intent covering the contract was issued by the Interior Department, March 31. The new agreement is based on a proposal filed by the company in April 1964.

The Interior Secretary said the new pact is based on two major considerations. One provides that seven-eighths of the United States share of the raw seal skins harvested by the United States at the Pribilof Island rookeries from 1963-1967 will be delivered to the Fouke Company. The other relates to the retention of one-eighth of the skins by the Government for use in experimental processing contracts with other interested firms. Skins harvested in 1963 and 1964 were stored in Seattle, Wash., until terms of the new contract were reached.

Secretary Udall said the Interior Department continues to be concerned with improving processing techniques as well as developing competitive "know-how" in the handling of seal skins. "Therefore, we are having up to one-eighth of the skins retained by the Government for use in experimental processing and marketing contracts with other interested firms," he said. The Interior Department's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which manages the Pribilof Island herds, has invited proposals for experimental processing and qualified firms had until May 17, 1965, to respond.

The new Alaska seal skin contract authorizes the Fouke Fur Company to conduct the semiannual fur seal auctions through the spring of 1970.

Under terms of the North Pacific Fur Seal Conservation Convention, Canada and Japan each receive 15 percent of the annual seal skin harvest, including skins taken at rookeries managed by the Soviet Union. All four Convention countries are responsible for protecting the fur seals during their extensive migrations on the high seas.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, September 1964 p. 20; June 1964 p. 63.



Interstate Commerce Commission

TRUCK DETENTION CHARGES SET FOR THE NORTHEAST:

A final order was served May 7, 1965, by the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. C. C. Docket No. 33434, "Detention of Motor Vehicles--Middle Atlantic and New England Terri-

tory." Discussing the order, the Commission said, in part, "The purpose of the . . . detention rule is to discourage delays of carriers' vehicles at origins, stopoff points,

TERMINAL DELAY?



and destinations. The rule is not designed, as such, as a source of revenue. It is essentially an effort to reach unreasonable delays of carrier vehicles attributable to consignors, consignees, or their representatives"

The order established detention rules and charges that 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 articles picked up from or delivered to railroad cars; nor to the transportation of palletized shipments to the extent such shipments are subject to another rule.

Under the new detention rules, carriers were ordered to file amended tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission not later than July 5, 1965. After filing by the carriers, an additional notice to the public of at least 30 days is required before the new charges become effective.

Following are the new detention rules and charges:

DETENTION OF VEHICLES

This rule applies when carriers' vehicles ("vehicle" 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 designated by them) are delayed or detained at premises of consignor, consignee, or other places designated by consignor or consignee, 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 delayed or detained at the places of pickup or delivery and when such delay or detention is attributable to consignor, consignee, or others designated by them.

(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 be assessed against the shipment.

SECTION II--COMPUTATION OF TIME

(a) The time per vehicle shall begin to run upon notification by the driver to the responsible representative of the consignor or consignee 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 designated by the consignor or consignee, or as close thereto as conditions on said premises 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 necessary to prepare a vehicle for loading or unloading, as the case may be, will be excluded from the computation of time.

Upon request of consignor or consignee, or others designated by them, carrier will enter into a reasonable prearranged schedule for arrival of the vehicle for loading or unloading.

Exception--When carrier makes a prearranged schedule with consignor or consignee, or others designated by them, at place of pickup or delivery for the 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 commencement of loading or unloading and not from 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.

(b) Computations of time are subject to, and are to be made within the normal business (shipping or receiving) day at the designated premises at place of pickup or delivery, except, if carrier is permitted to work beyond this period, such working time shall also be

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, or when work the next is actually begun by carrier, if earlier. 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

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 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:
30 minutes or less	\$10.00
Over 30 minutes but not over 75 minutes	12.50
Over 75 minutes but not over 90 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/
Over 30.00 plus \$2.50 for each 15 minutes or fraction thereof over 30 minutes.	

SECTION V

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

- (1) Name and address of consignor, consignee, or other party at whose place of business freight is loaded or unloaded.
- (2) Identification of vehicles tendered for loading or unloading.
- (3) Date and time of notification of the arrival of the vehicle for loading or unloading.
- (4) Date and time loading or unloading begins.
- (5) 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.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1965 p. 98.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

HEARINGS TO BE HELD ON INDUSTRY WAGE RATES IN AMERICAN SAMOA:

An Industry Committee was appointed by the Secretary of Labor to recommend minimum hourly wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act for all industries in American Samoa. The committee began its public hearings on July 12, 1965, in Pago Pago, American Samoa.

Present minimum wage rates in American Samoa are \$1.00 an hour for workers engaged in fish canning and processing. 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.

The Act authorizes such committees to recommend for American Samoan industries minimum hourly wage rates at or below the statutory minimum rates that apply on the mainland. Composed of residents of both American Samoa and the Continental United States, these committees are equally representative of employers, employees, and the public.

The formal notice of appointment by the Secretary of Labor was published in the Federal Register, May 4, 1965.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1965 p. 100.



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

TUNA CANNED IN BRINE IMPORT QUOTA FOR 1965:

The quantity of tuna canned in brine which may be imported into the United States during calendar year 1965 at the 12½-percent rate of duty is limited to 66,059,400 pounds (or about 3,145,685 standard cases of 487-oz. cans). This is 8.5 percent more than the 60,911,870 pounds (about 2,900,565 cases) in 1964; 4.6 percent more than the 63,130,642 pounds (about 3,006,221 cases) in 1963; 11.9 percent over the 59,059,014 pounds (about 2,812,000 cases) in 1962; and 15.7 percent more than the 57,114,714 pounds in 1961. Compared with the 53,448,330-pound limit in 1960, the 1965 quota is 23.6 percent greater and is 26.1 percent more than the 52,372,574-pound limit set in 1959. Any imports of tuna canned in brine in excess of the 1965 quota will be dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem under item 112.34, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The quota for 1965 is based on the United States pack of canned tuna during the preceding calendar year (1964), as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

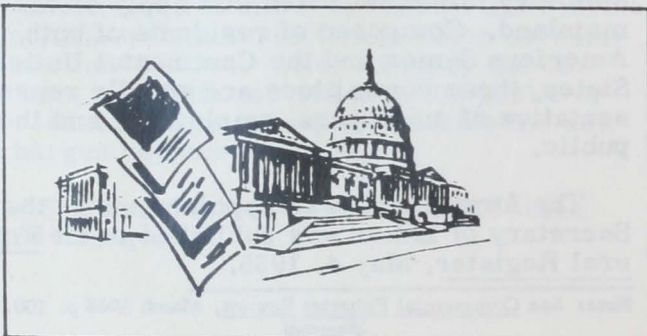
The 1965 tariff-rate quota was published in the Federal Register, page 5799, April 24, 1965, by the Bureau of Customs of the U. S. Department of the Treasury.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1964 p. 64.



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: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Committee on Commerce, May 11-12, 1965, held hearings on S. 909, 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 (see "FISHERIES LEGISLATION, 1965").

Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings June 2-3, 1965, on H. R. 8776 similar to S. 909.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: S. 2045 (H. R. 8776 and 22 others) introduced in Senate May 26, 1965, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to Committee on Finance. Same day 88 bills were introduced in House (H. R. 8510-H. R. 8597); also H. R. 8275 (Cederberg) May 19; H. R. 8619 (Flood) May 27; H. R. 8705 (Barber) May 27; H. R. 8711 (Pool), H. R. 8717 (Green of Pa.), June 1; and H. R. 8776 (Byrne of Pa.) June 3; to Committee on Ways and Means. Rep. Herlong in Congressional Record, May 26, 1965 (pp. 11260-11264) pointed out that the 1965 Antidumping Act Amendment would clarify standards to be applied by the Treasury Department and the Tariff Commission in their respective "dumping" and "injury" determinations; tighten loopholes which have been discovered and exploited over the years; assure fairer, more effective procedures in administration of the Act; accommodate some opposing views; ratify recent Treasury regulations on its dumping functions where these are not inconsistent with the Act as it would be amended.

H. Res. 405 (Curtis) introduced in House June 1, 1965, expressing the sense of the House that the President should take such action as may be necessary for the preparation of an international agreement to harmonize the operation and administration of the antidumping laws of all the countries; to Committee on Ways and Means.

Rep. Curtis, in extension of remarks in Congressional Record, June 1, 1965 (pp. 11645-11647) said the proposed changes in the U. S. antidumping program would not advance the goal of fairer and increased international trade. He stated that as one of four congressional members of the U. S. delegation to the recent GATT negotiations, he was particularly concerned with the international trade problems posed by the present administration of the U. S. antidumping program.

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: Hearings held May 18, 1965, by the Senate Committee on Public Works and Buildings on S. 1380, to provide for the control of obnoxious aquatic plants in navigable and allied waters.

Introduced in House, H. R. 8395 (Sickles) May 11, 1965; H. R. 8656 May 28; similar to S. 1380.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: Senate Committee on Commerce, May 17, 1965, resumed its hearings on S. 985, to prevent unfair or deceptive

methods of packaging or labeling of commodities distributed in interstate commerce. Hearings concluded May 18.

Introduced in House H. R. 8475 (McGrath) May 26, 1965; H. R. 8764 (Helstoski) June 3, 1965; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; similar to S. 985.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND AMENDMENT: House May 1965, and Senate May 13, 1965, received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft proposed legislation to amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make loans for the financing and refitting of new and used fishing vessels; in House to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; in Senate to Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 8203 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate May 21, 1965, to amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in Congressional Record, May 21, 1965 (p. 10801), pointed out that the proposal authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make loans for, among other things, the purchase and construction of a commercial fishing vessel without regard to whether the vessel will replace an existing vessel. Proposal does not continue the unused authority to make loans for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION, 1965 (Pacific Salmon Conservation, Fishery Loan Fund Extension, and Conservation and Development Program for Anadromous Fish): Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session on May 19, 1965, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and management of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several states, S. 998, to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fishery loans under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes, and S. 1734, to conserve and protect Pacific Salmon of North American origin, Serial 89-10, May 11-12, 1965, 194 pp., printed. Contents include texts and departmental reports (Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Treasury, Comptroller General), agency comments, statements and letters of various Federal and state officials, business officials, and organizations and associations.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND EXTENSION: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Committee on Commerce, May 11-12, 1965, held hearings on S. 998, extending and liberalizing terms of fisheries loans which may be made under the Fish and Wildlife Act (see "FISHERIES LEGISLATION, 1965"). Senate Committee on Commerce, May 24, 1965, approved for reporting S. 998.

Hearings held by Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries May 26, 1965, on H. R. 4227, similar to S. 998. Subcommittee in executive session May 27, ordered bill reported favorably to the full committee.

H. R. 8657 (King of Calif.) introduced in House May 1965; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; similar to H. R. 4227.

FISHING VESSEL REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND: Introduced in House H. R. 8657 (King of Calif.) May 1965; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; similar to H. R. 4227. Keith in Congressional Record, May 12, 1965 (pp.

A2347-A2348) pointed out, among other things, that his bill H. R. 7956 is a companion bill to Sen. Bartlett's S. 1858. This legislation would extend to the nonsubsidized portion of the merchant fleet and the fishing industry, the same tax privileges now enjoyed by subsidized operators. That is, to allow them to establish tax-deferred capital reserve funds for rebuilding old vessels or building badly needed new ones.

Introduced in House, H. R. 8495 (Garmatz) May 26, 1965, and H. R. 8722 (Rivers of Alaska) June 3, 1965; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; similar to H. R. 7956.

FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION: National Commission on Food Marketing Extension of Time to File Report: Hearing before the Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 5720, March 25, 1965, Serial G, 29 pp., printed. Contents include statements and correspondence of various Federal officials, associations, and the National Commission on Food Marketing.

H. R. 5702 (extending for 1 year, to 1966, the date on which the National Commission on Food Marketing shall make its final report to the President and the Congress) was signed May 15, 1965, by the President (P. L. 89-20). Fund authorization increased from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million.

Rep. Sullivan in Congressional Record, May 18, 1965, (pp. A2472-A2474) inserted an article from the May 15, 1965, issue of Business Week, entitled "Marketing: Why Farmer's Share Is Shrinking--Food Marketing Commission Has Started A Sweeping Study of the Food Industry--Its Goal: To Find Out Why Costs to Consumers Go Up, Return to Farmers Go Down." Article gives an objective report on the reason for the Commission's establishment and the methods being followed in the development of their study.

HALIBUT COMMISSION: S. 1975 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate May 14, 1965, to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in Congressional Record, May 14, 1965 (p. 10132) said that the purpose is to authorize the construction of quarters for the Halibut Commission on or adjacent to the University of Washington campus. He inserted a letter from the Department of State endorsing this proposal.

HALIBUT WEEK: Sen. Magnuson May 7, 1965, submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 34) authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to proclaim May 15 to May 21 as National Halibut Week; to Committee on the Judiciary.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1966. House Committee on Appropriations reported favorably (H. Rept. 272) Apr. 29, 1965, H. R. 7765. As reported allows additional funds for the Federal water pollution control program. House passed bill May 4, 1965, and referred it to the Senate Committee on Appropriations May 5.

HIGHWAYS AND FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION: Introduced in Senate S. 1974 (Metcalf and 2 others), May 14, 1965; S. 2074 (Scott) June 2, to amend title 23 of the United States Code relating to highways for the purpose of protecting fish and wildlife and recreation resources; to Committee on Public Works. Sen. Metcalf in Congressional Record, May 14, 1965 (p. 10131), stated the

purpose is to protect fish and wildlife and recreation resources and to make uniform the sound and wise procedures which have been outlined by the Federal Highway Administrator in his instructions to the Bureau of Public Roads. The bill would require that the Secretary of any other Federal department consult with the Secretary of the Interior to determine that the surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for any project constructed with Federal funds are satisfactory in the interests of conserving fish and wildlife and recreation resources, in the area of the proposed project.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON FISHERY PRODUCTS: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings May 11-12, 1965, on S. 1734, to conserve and protect North Pacific salmon. (see "FISHERIES LEGISLATION, 1965").

Senate Committee on Commerce, May 18, 1965, in executive session, ordered favorably reported S. 1734. Committee reported (S. Rept. 194) bill to Senate May 19.

S. Rept. 194, Conservation of U. S. Fishery Resources (May 18, 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1734), 7 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, general discussion, committee consideration, opposition to the bill, cost of the legislation, agency comments, and changes in existing law.

Senate May 19, 1965 passed with committee amendments S. 1734. (Before amendment referred to "North Pacific Salmon.") Motion to reconsider was tabled. Sen. Magnuson in Congressional Record, May 19, 1965 (pp. 10592-10595), inserted a table showing U. S. imports of fishery products from Japan by commodity for 1963--amounted to almost \$100 million. Bill as amended provides that whenever the Secretary of Interior determines that fishing vessels of a foreign country are being operated to the detriment of the domestic fishery conservation programs, the President may increase duty--up to 50 percent of the July 1, 1934, level--on any fishery product in any form from the offending country. (Previously shown under "Salmon Import Restriction.")

By a voice vote the House May 20, 1965, adopted H. Res. 397, providing for the return to the Senate of S. 1734 on the basis that the bill "contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, and is an infringement of the privileges" of the House.

House Committee on Ways and Means announced May 24 that as soon as its schedule will permit, it will consider legislation introduced by a number of House Members designed to conserve and protect Pacific salmon of North American origin. Several such bills (H. R. 7187, H. R. 7269, H. R. 7483, and H. R. 7661) are now pending in the Committee. The Chairman stated that a number of Members of Congress had expressed concern that fishing vessels of foreign origin are being used or may be used in the conduct of their fishing operations in a manner or under circumstances which diminish the effectiveness of domestic conservation programs of Pacific salmon of North American origin, and had requested that appropriate legislative action be taken to conserve and protect this American natural resource. No specific date set.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT: Senate Committee on Commerce, May 18, 1965, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nomination of Stanley A. Cain, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

Senate May 19, 1965, confirmed the nomination of Stanley A. Cain.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: FY 1966: By unanimous vote May 26, 1965, Senate passed with amendments H. R. 6767, fiscal 1966 appropriation for the Department of the Interior and related agencies after adopting committee amendments en bloc, which were thereafter considered as original text for purposes of further amendment. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees. Sen. Proxmire in Congressional Record, May 26, 1965 (p. 11348) commended the subcommittee for its consideration of the problems being faced by the Great Lakes' declining fishing industry--the subcommittee set aside \$400,000 for an accelerated development program, and the full committee added an additional \$30,000 in recognition of the losses that have taken place over the past two years. Same day Sen. Bartlett (p. 11349) stated that the committee also approved \$300,000 for disaster research under Federal aid for fishery research development, in addition to \$100,000 voted by the House for oyster disease research in the four Mid-Atlantic States.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES CONFERENCE: Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, May 27, 1965 (pp. 11472-11477), inserted the remarks of Donald L. McKean, Director of U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries summarizing the papers presented at the North American Fisheries Conference Apr. 30 through May 5, 1965.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION: Sen. Bartlett (Congressional Record, June 7, 1965, pp. 12244-12245) in the Senate discussed Japanese violation of the 1953 North Pacific Fisheries Convention--Japanese fishing vessels early in June were sighted east of 175° west longitude, and one vessel was seized by the U. S. Coast Guard.

OCEANOGRAPHY SEA-GRANT COLLEGES: Sen. Pell (Congressional Record, May 7, 1965, pp. 9567-9569) spoke in the Senate concerning the need for more research and development of the oceans, calling for initial support of Federal and State governments. He presented an idea which he feels is a necessity for the survival of the fishing industry--sea-grant colleges, similar in concept to the land-grant colleges which have done so much for agriculture. Within the sea-grant universities could be colleges of aquaculture, marine aquacultural experiment stations, fishery extension services and seagoing fishing port agents.

OIL POLLUTION OF THE SEA, 1961: Introduced Senate S. 2017 (Magnuson) May 24, to Committee on Commerce; introduced in House H. R. 8760 (Garmatz) June 3, 1965; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; to amend the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act, 1961 (33 U. S. C. 1001-1015), to implement the provisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended and for other purposes; to Committee on Commerce.

Sen. Magnuson in Congressional Record, May 24, 1965 (pp. 10946-10947), pointed out that the proposed amendments to the Act would redefine the types and sizes of ships regulated, redefine the extent to which

ships must record the discharge of oil, extend the zones in which discharge of oil is prohibited, and make other necessary changes. Would bring existing statutory provisions into agreement with the 1954 Convention. Would revise the scope of application, so that the law applies to all seagoing vessels of any type whatsoever of American registry or nationality except--(a) tankers under 100 gross tons and other ships of under 500 gross tons; (b) ships in the whaling industry when actually employed in whaling operations; (c) ships navigating the Great Lakes and tributary waters as specified; and (d) naval vessels and ships for the time being used as naval auxiliaries.

ORDERLY MARKETING ACT 1965: S. 2022 (Muskie and others), introduced in Senate May 24, 1965, to provide for the orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States, to establish a flexible basis for the adjustment by the U. S. economy to expanded trade, and to afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the U. S. market; to Committee on Finance. Sen. Muskie in Congressional Record, May 24, 1965 (pp. 10955-10957), said that the proposed legislation, "The Orderly Marketing Act of 1965," is designed to protect those industries injured or threatened with injury by a massive flood of low-cost imports. This orderly marketing concept would allow us to "overcome unfair competition, through international agreements through unilateral--but flexible--quotas. And it allows foreign competitors to share in the growth of our economy . . ." Section 3 outlines the procedure for filing petitions for relief under the Orderly Marketing Act. In addition, subsection (b) provides that a determination is to be made whether increased quantities of imports are a factor contributing to a condition of economic impairment. The determination of whether or not increased imports are a "factor" in creating such a condition is made conclusive by subsection (b). If standards are adopted, both of which must exist in order for an affirmative determination to be made: (1) imports must have increased by more than 50 percent of the aggregate during the 5 calendar years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; and (2) Imports must equal or exceed 15 percent of domestic production during the calendar year immediately preceding the filing of the petition. Section 5 provides for the imposition of orderly marketing limitations in the event of an affirmative finding by the Secretary of Commerce under subsection 3(e). The quotas are to be established on one or two bases, either at an annual level equal to a certain percent of domestic production for the preceding year or at the average annual level of importation for the 5 years immediately preceding the proclamation. Section 5 offers the President an alternative to proclaiming the quantitative limitations specified in section 3(e). The alternative contemplates negotiations with principal foreign supplying nations whereby import limitations would be established, and in connection with this alternative the most-favored-nation principle is abandoned. Section 6 creates a mechanism for allocation of U. S. import quotas among countries, generally on a national level. Further relief would be available under section 7 of the orderly marketing bill. This provision provides for automatic certification of firms and workers in the industry as to which a proclamation limiting imports has been made whereby they might apply for additional assistance as under title III of the Trade Extension Act.

Introduced in House, H. R. 8426 (Bates), H. R. 8428 (Keith) and H. R. 8449 (Philbin) May 25, 1965; H. R. 8426 (Keith) and H. R. 8505 (Price) May 26; H. R. 8773

(Robison) June 3; arranging for orderly marketing of certain imported articles; to Committee on Ways and Means.

SALMON: Rep. Pelly in the House (Congressional Record, June 1, 1965, p. 11636), stated that he had wired President Johnson urging him to intervene personally and seek Japanese cooperation in support of American fishery conservation of north Pacific red salmon.

SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER ASSISTANCE: Additional Assistance for Disaster Victims: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Small Business of the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 8060 and S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims, May 12, 1965, 16 pp., printed. Contents include statements and letters of various members of Congress. Bills would authorize extension of the length of SBA loans from 20 to 30 years and a moratorium of up to 5 years on the payment of principal and interest on disaster loans; also increase SBA's revolving fund by \$50 million.

Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported (S. Rept. 177) May 6, 1965, on S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims. Passed Senate May 7, 1965, referred to House for concurrence May 10, 1965; to Committee on Banking and Currency. That Committee reported (H. Rept. 354) to House S. 1796 May 19, 1965.

Introduced in House H. R. 8150 (Culver) May 13, 1965; H. R. 8151 (Curtis) May 13; H. R. 8287 (Hansen of Iowa) May 19; to Committee on Banking and Currency; similar to S. 1796.

House June 7, 1965, passed over without prejudice S. 1796.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1966: Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriations for 1966: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, Department of State, 1088 pp., printed. Included under the State Department are funds for the various International Fisheries Commissions. Request of \$2.3 million for the Commissions in fiscal year 1966 is \$275,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1965. Fiscal year 1966 request for funds (increase over 1965 in parentheses): International Pacific Halibut Commission \$251,750 (\$64,650); International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission \$418,400 (\$48,900); Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission \$476,450 (\$84,350); International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries \$7,500 (\$1,500); International North Pacific Fisheries Commission \$24,800 (0); International Whaling Commission \$1,000 (\$100); Great Lakes Fishery Commission \$1,106,100 (\$75,400); North Pacific Fur Seal Commission \$2,000 (\$100); Expenses for U. S. Commissioners \$12,000 (0). Testimony discusses program and results of each Commission.

H. R. 8639 (Rooney of N. Y.) introduced in House May 27, 1965, bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes. Same day House committee on Appropriations reported (H. Rept. 427) bill to House; referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

House June 1, 1965, passed H. R. 8639, after adopting a corrective amendment. As approved by the House, the bill would appropriate \$2,025,000 for the International Fisheries Commissions, the same amount as the FY 1965 appropriation, but \$275,000 less than the Department's budget request.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: S. 1988 (Tydings and 1 other) introduced in Senate May 18, 1965, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Property affected includes site of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory, College Park, Md.

TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE CONVENTION: S. 1954 (Bartlett) introduced in Senate May 12, 1965, to protect coastal fishery and other resources by implementing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, May 12, 1965 (pp. 9949-9951), inserted a copy of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and a list of the 25 nations which have ratified the convention to date. That convention was adopted as one of four conventions at the 1958 Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva. It was ratified by the United States on Apr. 12, 1961, and brought into force on Sept. 10, 1964, by ratification of the Dominican Republic, which represented the 22nd nation to ratify. Since that date, three additional nations have ratified. The Senator pointed out that the bill would implement the Convention by requesting the President to direct that all necessary research be accomplished to indicate on a large-scale official map the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea as is specifically required by article 3 of the convention, including the employment of straight baselines where appropriate under article 4 of the convention. The Territorial Sea Convention does not mention contiguous zones for fishery regulation, although many nations, including many which have ratified the convention, have established contiguous zones not to exceed 12 miles for purposes of fishery regulation. At the 1958 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea, the decision was made to treat fisheries under a separate convention, which to date has not been ratified by the necessary 22 nations. The bill also would express the sense of Congress that in the preparation of the map the United States should adhere to the convention method of employing straight baselines where the coastline is such that it will permit.

VESSEL "ELVA L.": S. 1275 (Muskie of Maine and 1 other) introduced in Senate Feb. 24, 1965; to Committee on Commerce. That Committee reported (S. Rept. 189) bill favorably May 14.

S. Rept. 189, Documentation of the Vessel "Elva L., With Full Coastwise Privileges (May 14, 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1275), 5 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendments. Discusses purpose and reason for the bill, agency comments, and changes in existing law.

S. 1275, authorizing the vessel Elva L. to be documented as a vessel of the U. S. with coastwise privileges, was passed by the Senate without amendment May 17, 1965. The Elva L. is a fishing vessel constructed in Canada in 1948. The owner, a lobsterman and

lobster dealer, uses the 43-foot vessel (under 10 net tons) to transport lobsters and bait owned by him between Rockland and Matinicus, Maine. The vessel was purchased with the belief and understanding that this limited use of a foreign-built vessel was not prohibited by law. The Bureau of Customs has advised the owner otherwise. (Foreign-built vessels by law are ineligible to be documented for domestic coastwise trade or fishing.) Thus the bill permits the vessel, although foreign-built, to operate in the domestic trade.

House May 18, 1965, received for concurrence the Senate-passed S. 1275; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: Senate, June 1, 1965, received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels (with accompanying papers); to Committee on Commerce.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT: Special Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Public Works, May 19, 1965, began hearings to receive testimony for the evaluation of progress made under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Hearings continued May 20.

WATER POLLUTION IN U. S. NAVIGABLE WATERS: Introduced in House H. R. 8421 (Dingell) May 25, 1965; H. R. 8744 (McCarthy) June 3; H. R. 8801 (Ashley) June 7; to expand and improve existing law and to provide for the establishment of regulations for the purpose of controlling pollution from vessels and certain other sources in the Great Lakes and other navigable waters of the United States; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT: By a voice vote the House May 18, 1965, passed H. R. 5269, the Federal Water Project Recreation Act, after adopting a committee substitute amendment that supplied new text. This passage was subsequently vacated and S. 1229, a similar bill, was passed in lieu after being amended to contain the House-passed language.

Rep. Grabowski in Congressional Record, May 19, 1965 (pp. 10567-10568), spoke in House in favor of H. R. 5269. He stated that this legislation will bring much needed consistency to the handling of recreation and fish and wildlife as part of Federal multiple purpose water resource projects.

Senate May 20, 1965, disagreed to House amendment to S. 1229, asked for conference with House and appointed conferees.

House May 27, 1965, insisted on its amendment to S. 1229; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate and appointed conferees.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH: House May 27, 1965, received a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Federal water resources research program for fiscal year 1965; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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. Copies of MNL-3—"Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, Congress, 1st Session 1963 and 2nd Session 1964," write to the Fishery Management Service, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 N. Fort Meyer 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.

