



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Joseph & Lucia, Inc., Gloucester, Mass., has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 99-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for groundfish, lobster, and whiting. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was held on July 20, 1965, in Washington, D. C. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of the application and hearing in the Federal Register, June 16, 1965.

Captain Ahab, Inc., New Bedford, Mass., has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of an 88-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for scallops, groundfish, lobster, and swordfish. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was held on August 3, 1965, in Washington, D. C. Notice of the application and hearing appeared in the Federal Register, June 25, 1965.

Five applications for fishing vessel construction differential subsidies to aid in the construction of 144-foot overall steel vessels have been received from firms in San Diego, Calif. The firms are Gina Karen Fishing, Inc.; Hope Fishing, Inc.; Lou Jean II Fishing, Inc.; Marilyn M. Fishing, Inc.; and Vivian Ann Fishing, Inc. Each of those firms has separately applied for a subsidy to build its own vessel to engage in the fishery for tuna and tuna-like fish, for demersal fish such as flounder, hake, redfish, and pollock in the Pacific Ocean, for crab and shrimp in the Pacific Ocean, and for pelagic fish such as anchovies and jack mackerel. A hearing on the economic aspects of those applications was held on August 10, 1965, in Washington, D. C. Notice of the hearing

and applications was published in the Federal Register, July 3, 1965.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1965 p. 98; Apr. 1965 p. 92.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

INTERIM AMENDMENT TO U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP:

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has received a number of comments on the proposed amendments to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 262--United States Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Shrimp, published in the Federal Register, March 18, 1965. In view of the numerous comments it would not be in the public interest at this time to adopt the proposed amendments to Part 262.

Instead an interim amendment was adopted and became effective on publication in the Federal Register, June 5, 1965. The interim amendment is only a technical modification designed to bring Part 262 into conformity with the Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Raw Breaded and Lightly Breaded Shrimp (published in the Federal Register, March 5, 1965, by the Food and Drug Administration).

The only effect of the interim amendment is to prescribe a method of determining shrimp content which allows a correction factor of 2 percent.

The interim amendment is only a temporary modification. After all comments concerning the proposed notice of rule making which was published on March 18 have been received and given full consideration, a new, comprehensive, and revised Part 262 will be adopted.

The interim amendment as published in the June 5, 1965, Federal Register follows:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

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

PART 262—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP

Definitions and Methods of Analysis

On March 5, 1965, the Food and Drug Administration published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (30 F.R. 2860) Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Raw Breaded and Lightly Breaded Shrimp (21 CFR 36). Particular sections of these Definitions and Standards of Identity become effective 90 days after publication. On March 18, 1965, the Department of the Interior published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (30 F.R. 3598) a notice of proposed rule making to amend Part 262 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Interested persons were

given 30 days in which to submit comments upon the proposed amendments to Part 262. Due to the numerous comments submitted to the Department by interested persons, it would not be in the public interest at this time to adopt the proposed amendments to Part 262 as published.

Accordingly, notice is given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by sections 203 and 205 of Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, it is proposed to adopt an interim amendment to Part 262 in order to bring Part 262 into conformity with the Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Raw Breaded and Lightly Breaded Shrimp. This amendment to Part 262 is only a temporary and technical modification of Part 262. After all comments concerning the proposed notice of rule making, which was published on March 18, have been received and given full consideration, a new, comprehensive and revised Part 262 will be adopted.

Since the breaded shrimp industry must comply with certain mandatory requirements of the Definitions and Standards of Identity for Frozen Raw Breaded and Lightly Breaded Shrimp

beginning June 3, 1965, and since this amendment achieves technical conformity of Part 262 with the Definitions and Standards of Identity regarding the calculation of the percent of shrimp material, notice and public procedure thereon have been deemed unnecessary and impracticable.

§ 262.21 Definitions and methods of analysis.

- (1) Percent shrimp material. . . .
- (2)
- (i) Calculate percent shrimp material:

$$\text{Percent shrimp material} = \frac{\text{weight of debreaded sample}}{\text{weight of sample}} \times 100 + 2$$

These regulations shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 6, 70 Stat. 1122; 16 U.S.C. 742a; secs 203, 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624)

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

JUNE 3, 1965.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1965 p. 82.

* * * * *

U. S. INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS MODIFIED BY MINOR TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS:

Minor technical amendments to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 260--In-

spection and Certification, and Part 266-- U. S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Fish Portions, became effective on publication in the Federal Register, June 2, 1965, as follows:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

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

PART 260—INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

PART 266—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED FISH PORTIONS

Miscellaneous Amendments

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by sections 203 and 205 of Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, and of the authority transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended, it is proposed to adopt amendments to Part 260—Inspection and Certification, and Part 266—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Fish Portions as set forth below. The features of these amendments are to delete the words "crisp, sirup density, and viner refuse, where they appear in Part 260; to add the letters "U.S." to an approved inspection

mark illustrated as Figure 5 in Part 260; and to substitute the words "uniformly shaped" for the word "rectangular-shaped" in Part 266.

Inasmuch as these amendments involve minor technical changes in Title 50, notice and public procedure thereon have been deemed unnecessary and the amendments shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

In Part 260—Inspection and Certification:

1. In § 260.6, item (b) (1) of *Inspection service* is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.6 Terms defined.

Inspection service.

(b) (1) Essential characteristics such as style, type, size, or identity of any processed product which differentiates between major groups of the same kind;

2. Section 260.23 is amended to read as follows:

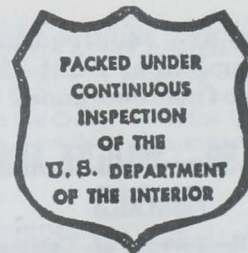
§ 260.23 Postponing inspection service.

If the inspector determines that it is not possible to accurately ascertain the quality or condition of a processed product immediately after processing because the product has not reached equilibrium in color, or drained weight, or for any other substantial reason, he may postpone inspection service for such period as may be necessary.

3. In § 260.86, paragraph (b), figure 5 is amended as set forth below:

§ 260.86 Approved identification.

(b) *Inspection marks.*



Statement enclosed within a shield.

FIGURE 5.

4. Section 260.98(b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 260.98 Premises.

(b) Litter, waste, and refuse (e.g. garbage, offal, and damaged containers) within the immediate vicinity of the plant, buildings, or structures;

5. Section 260.99(g) is amended to read as set forth below:

§ 260.99 Buildings and structures.

(g) Every practical precaution shall be taken to exclude dogs, cats, and vermin (including, but not being limited to, rodents and insects) from the rooms from which processed products are being prepared or handled and from any rooms from which ingredients (including, but not being limited to salt, sugar, spices, flour, and fishery products) are handled or stored. Screens, or other devices, adequate to prevent the passage of insects shall, where practical, be provided for all outside doors and openings. The use of poisonous cleaning agents, insecticides, bactericides, or rodent poisons shall not be permitted except under such precautions and restrictions as will prevent any possibility of their contamination of the processed product.

In Part 266—United States Standards For Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Fish Portions:

Section 266.1 is amended to read as follows:

§ 266.1 Description of the product.

Frozen raw breaded portions are clean, wholesome, uniformly shaped, unglazed masses of cohering pieces (not ground) of fish flesh coated with breading. The portions are cut from frozen fish blocks; are coated with a suitable, wholesome batter and breading; and are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice. They are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product. Frozen raw breaded fish portions weigh more than

1½ ounces, and are at least ¾-inch thick. Frozen raw breaded fish portions contain not less than 75 percent, by weight, of fish flesh. All portions in an individual package are prepared from the flesh of one species of fish.

These regulations shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 6, 70 Stat. 1122; 16 U.S.C. 742e; secs. 205, 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624)

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

MAY 26, 1965.

* * * * *

AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT:

Amendments to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 253--Commercial Fisheries Research and Development--were published in the Federal Register, June 11, 1965, at which time they became effective. The amendments apply only to Sections 253.2(a) and 253.3(f) of the regulations.

The original regulations in 50 CFR Part 253 brought into effect the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-309). That Act provided, among other things, for the payment under Section 4(a) of \$5 million annually to States for commercial fishery research and development over a 5-year period. Congress adjourned in 1964 before it was able to appropriate funds to implement that portion of the Act.

States are required to provide matching funds equal to at least 25 percent of the cost of a project financed under Section 4(a) of P. L.

88-309. Generally the matching funds provided by States must be additional funds allocated for the particular project and not funds diverted from some other commercial fishery project. But a limited exception to that requirement was provided in Section 253.2(a) of the regulations, for the benefit of those States in which the legislature did not meet after the Act was approved. In such case, the taking of State matching funds from appropriations for other fishery projects could be considered in fiscal years 1965 and 1966. The purpose of the amendment to Section 253.2(a) is to extend that exception for a limited time after Federal funds are appropriated to implement the Act.

The amendment to Section 253.3(f) of the regulations provides an exception to State contracting procedures in respect to contracts for research and development and professional services.

Following are the amendments as published in the Federal Register, June 11, 1965:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

SUBCHAPTER F—AID TO FISHERIES

PART 253—COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Interpretation of the Authorization; Use of Research and Development Funds

On page 5382 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of April 15, 1965, there was published a notice and text of proposed amendments to §§ 253.2(a) and 253.3(f) of Part 253 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose in amending § 253.2(a) was to extend the time during which a State can utilize funds which have previously

been provided for other commercial fishery projects. The purpose of amending § 253.3(f) was to provide an exception to State contracting procedures in respect to contracts for research and development and professional services.

Interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendments.

One comment was received pertaining to the amendment of § 253.2(a). Consideration has been given to this comment and appropriate clarifying changes have been made in this section. These changes will permit a State to utilize funds during fiscal years 1965 and 1966 which have previously been provided for other commercial fisheries research and development because a State legislature did not meet for a significant and practicable period of time after appropriation of funds for section 4(a) of the Act. No comments were received on the proposed amendment to § 253.3(f).

§ 253.2 Interpretation of the authorization.

(a) Supplement, and, to the extent practicable, increase the amounts of State funds. The words "supplement, and, to the extent practicable, increase the amounts of State funds" mean that State funds, to be used for at least 25 percent of the cost of a project financed with research and development funds will be additional funds provided for the project and will not represent funds diverted from some other commercial fishery project; except, that during fiscal years 1965 and 1966, the fact that a State legislature did not meet for a significant and practicable period of time after appropriation of funds for section 4(a) of the Act will be considered evidence that it is not feasible for the State Agency to furnish funds that have not been previously

ously used for other commercial fishery projects.

• • • • •
 § 253.3 Use of research and development funds.
 • • • • •

(f) *Contracts.* Supply, service, equipment, and construction contracts, other than research and development contracts and contracts for professional services, involving an expenditure of \$2,500 or more entered into by a State Agency for the execution of approved project activities shall be based upon free and open competitive bids. If a contract is awarded to other than the lowest responsible bidder, the payment of the Federal portion of the cost of the project shall be based on the lowest responsible bid, unless it is satisfactorily shown that it was advantageous to the project to accept a higher bid. Upon request, the State Agency shall certify and promptly furnish to the Secretary a copy of each contract executed and copies of all bids received concerning the contract. Contracts for research and development, and professional services may be negotiated, provided that the Secretary is satisfied that adequate steps are taken to insure economical and efficient services and the impartial selection of contractors.

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

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

JUNE 8, 1965.

See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1965 p. 83.

* * * * *

FISHING VESSEL DEFINITION AMENDMENT UNDER FISHING VESSEL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROCEDURES:

An amendment to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 255 (Fishing Vessel Mortgage Insurance Procedures), was published in the Federal Register, July 1, 1965. The amendment revises paragraph (a) of Sec. 255.2 to read:

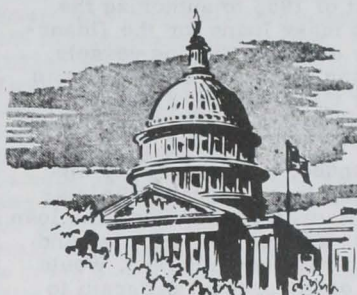
(a) Fishing vessel. The term "fishing vessel" includes any vessel documented or to be documented as a fishing vessel of the United States which is designed to be used in catching fish, processing or transporting fish loaded on the high seas, or any vessel outfitted for such activity.

The purpose of the 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.

See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 101.



**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.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: Introduced in House, H. R. 9195 (Fogarty) June 17, 1965, H. R. 9331 (Duncan of Tenn.) June 22, and H. R. 9485 (Rhodes of Pa.) June 28, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to Committee on Ways and Means.

Rep. Thompson of Texas in Congressional Record, June 23, 1965 (pp. 14003-14004), pointed out that passage of the proposed 1965 amendment to the Antidumping Act of 1921--S. 2045, H. R. 8510, and related bills--would enable our country to lead the way in the difficult and delicate task of formulating effective curbs on dumping. These could later be proposed to other nations in due course as a practical model. Same day Sen. Scott inserted (p. 14042) an article from the Chicago Tribune, June 14, 1965, "Antidumping Bill Gets Solid Support," by Eliot Janeway, consulting economist, Chicago Tribune press service.

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: H. R. 8990 (Morton) introduced in House, June 10, 1965, to provide for the control and progressive eradication of certain aquatic plants in the States of Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and Tennessee; to Committee on Public Works.

CALIFORNIA COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY: Senate received a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California (S. J. Res. 46), pointing out the importance of the California fishing industry, and urging the enactment of legislation in the Congress of the United States designed to assist the American Commercial fishing industry through fisheries loans and through expanded marine research.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT: H. R. 9492 (Dingell) introduced in House June 28, 1965, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide adequate notice and opportunity for the Secretary of the Interior and State fish and wildlife agencies to conduct studies on the effects of projects licensed by Federal agencies on fish and wildlife resources, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND EXTENSION: Committee on Commerce reported (S. Rept. 325) favorably to Senate June 14, 1965, S. 998.

S. Rept. 325, Fisheries Loan Act (June 14, 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 998), 10

pp., printed. Discusses purpose of the bill, status of fishery loan fund, costs, and presents agency reports.

Senate June 16, 1965, passed with committee amendment S. 998, with title amended: "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 refinancing of new and used fishing vessels, and to extend the term during which the Secretary can make fisheries loans under the Act." Sen. Mansfield inserted in that day's Congressional Record (pp. 13372-13373) an excerpt from the report (S. Rept. No. 325). Purpose of the bill, as amended, is to extend for an additional 5 years the fishery loan program administered by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The loan program was initiated under section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and expires June 30, 1965. Would modestly expand the scope of the present program to permit a loan to be made regardless of whether the vessel to be acquired will replace an existing vessel. Would also remove the present minimum annual interest rate of 3 percent and substitute a formula for establishing the interest rate. The formula provides for the annual payment to the Treasury from the loan fund of interest on the cumulative amount of appropriations available as capital to the fund taking into consideration the average cost of all outstanding interest-bearing Treasury obligations of comparable maturity. At the present time, this would result in a 4-percent interest rate. Although a minimum of 3 percent is permitted under the present law, the practice generally has been to charge 5 percent and it is anticipated that this practice would continue under the proposed amendment. The committee amendments added certain specific conditions to the making of loans. The conditions, which are similar to those now in Department regulations, relate to the requirement of adequate security, requirements regarding the applicant's ability and experience to operate a fishing vessel, and the applicant's citizenship. In addition, the Secretary is required to determine that a loan on a vessel, which will not replace an existing vessel, will cause no economic hardship to efficient vessel operators already operating in that fishery. The final amendment provides that the money now available in the fund will remain available for use from and after July 1, 1965.

House June 17, 1965, received Senate-passed S. 998; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House Committee June 30, 1965, ordered favorably reported to the House S. 998 (in lieu of H. R. 4227). July 7, 1965, Committee reported (H. Rept. 600) to House S. 998, 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 refinancing of new and used fishing vessels, and to extend the term during which the Secretary can make fisheries loans under the act, without amendment; to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

BANK: H. R. 8922 (Hagen of Calif.) introduced in House June 9, 1965, to provide credit facilities for use of fishermen's cooperative association through establishment of a bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to charter a "Bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations," with principal offices in Washington, D. C. The bank would have 7 directors appointed by the Secretary, with the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Would authorize

an appropriation of \$10 million as a revolving fund to be used in making loans to fishermen's cooperative associations for the following purposes: "(1) To finance fish and shellfish or products thereof stored in cold storage or other storage facilities owned, leased, or used by such fishermen's cooperative associations . . . (2) To provide operating capital required to supplement the capital funds of fishermen's cooperative associations; (3) To finance or refinance the acquisition of land, buildings, and equipment used by fishermen's cooperative associations in connection with activities related to the processing, preparing for market, handling, or marketing of fish and shellfish; the purchasing, testing, grading, processing, distributing, or furnishing of fishing gear, fuel, ice, and other supplies . . . and the furnishing of business services to such activities; (4) To finance and refinance the operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels . . ." In addition, bill contains a "Declaration of Policy," which states that fishermen's cooperative associations, as defined in the Act of June 25, 1934, "materially contribute toward the promotion of effective merchandising of fish and shellfish in interstate and foreign commerce," and further states that provisions of the bill which provide credit facilities to these associations are necessary "in order to promote the effective merchandising of fish and shellfish by aiding in preventing excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices and thus disrupting domestic markets and by maintaining the economic health of fishermen's cooperative associations."

FISHERMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met June 17, 1965, on H. R. 3955, to make clear that fishermen's organizations have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends. Same day and June 21, Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill.

FISHING LIMIT OF 12 MILES: S. 2218 (Bartlett and 2 others), S. 2225 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate and H. R. 9531 (Downing), H. R. 9540 (Meeds) introduced in House, June 29, 1965, to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States; to Committee on Commerce and Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, respectively. Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, June 29, 1965 (pp. 14506-14509), pointed out that the purpose of this bill is to create a 9-mile zone beyond the present 3-mile territorial sea for the conservation and protection of our coastal fishery resources. The fishery resources within this zone will be reserved for the exclusive use of American fishermen with one exception. That exception provides for the continuation of traditional fishing by foreign states within this new zone as may be recognized by the United States. He stated, "I am advised that only Canada has any historic fishery within this zone off the coast of the United States and that Canada has informally recognized reciprocal historic fisheries by the U. S. fishermen off Canada." He inserted a table--"Claims of nations to breadth of territorial sea (including zones for specialized purposes)"--prepared by the Secretary General of the United Nations on Feb. 8, 1960 (U. N. document A/Conf., 19/4) for the Second Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea. He also inserted a tabulation showing numerous changes since the tabulation of the table. Sen. Magnuson and Rep. Meeds (p. 14623) also spoke on this proposal.

FISHING VESSEL REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 24, 1965, held hearings on S. 1858, to promote the replacement and expansion of nonsubsidized merchant and

ishing fleets, with testimony. Hearings recessed until July 7.

FOOD IRRADIATION PROGRAM: Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held hearings June 9-10, 1965, on the subject of preservation of food through the use of ionizing radiation. Committee took a close look at the commercial prospects of irradiated foods. The Food and Drug Administration has only cleared wheat, potatoes, and bacon. Commercial witnesses maintain that until increased clearances are made, they cannot accurately plot the acceptability without market testing. Another use of irradiation discussed was that of the control or irradiation of salmonella. This could reduce the necessity of required steam autoclaving by foreign governments of fish meal and bone meal. It was stated that this process reduces available lysine by 25 percent. Most public witnesses indicated that at this time and during this generation, labeling of irradiated foods would probably kill the entire process. Principally the reason is the attitude this generation has toward radiation, fallout, etc.

FOREIGN AID AND FISHERIES JURISDICTION: Senate June 14, 1965, passed H. R. 7750, providing for a foreign aid program for fiscal years 1966 and 1967, which has been amended by substituting the text, as amended, of S. 1837, as amended. Prior to this action, there were additional amendments to S. 1837. Senate May 59 years and 24 days adopted an amendment by Sen. Kuchel, that provides: "No assistance shall be furnished under this Act to any country which (1) has extended or hereafter extends, its jurisdiction for fishing purposes over any area of the high seas beyond that recognized by the United States, and (2) hereafter imposes any penalty or sanction against any United States fishing vessel on account of its fishing activities in such area. The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable in any case in which the extension of jurisdiction is made pursuant to international agreement to which the United States is a party. Sen. Kuchel spoke of the recent incidents in which U. S. vessels have been seized, fined, and fired upon by the Peruvian Government, to whom we provide aid. He stated that this amendment is necessary in order to demonstrate to any nation that the U. S. Government will not tolerate this treatment of any American citizen when he is utilizing the legal fashion the high seas or the open seas. He is reported in Congressional Record, June 14, 1965 (p. D 14) the comments he made two years ago ("Freedom of the Seas: An Honorable Tradition that Must Be Preserved"); included is a table detailing the number and type of seizures, detentions, and other harassments of U. S. tuna vessels which occurred between Sept. 1951 and June 1963. This amendment was also discussed by Senators Magnuson, Gruening, Kennedy (Mass.), and other Senators; as well as Rep. Van Deerlin in the House. Senate insisted on its amendment, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees. H. R. 7750 was introduced (Morgan) Apr. 29, 1965, to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended to Committee of Foreign Affairs. Reported (H. Rept. 170) from Committee of Foreign Affairs May 7; passed House May 25, 1965. Senate placed on calendar May 25, 1965. Companion bill S. 1837 was reported (S. Rept. 170) from Committee on Foreign Affairs Apr. 28.

House June 17, 1965, disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7750, agreed to the conference requested by Senate, and appointed conferees.

Conferees June 18, 1965, began to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7750, but did not reach final agreement.

FUR SEAL CONSERVATION AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION: S. 2102 (Bartlett) introduced in Senate June 8, 1965, to protect and conserve the North Pacific fur seals, and to administer the Pribilof Islands for the conservation of fur seals and other wildlife, and for other purposes; to Committee on Commerce. Besides inserting a line-by-line analysis of the bill, Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, June 8, 1965 (pp. 12338-12339) commented that the bill has two principal titles. Title I gives legal expression to the terms of the Fur Seal Convention ratified by the Congress on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1964. The North Pacific Fur Seal Convention has been in effect since 1911. It is an agreement with Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States participating which governs the conservation and utilization of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific. Title II, which deals with the administration of the islands, is designed to bring to the people of the Pribilof Islands the full benefits, rights, duties, and responsibilities which are theirs as citizens of Alaska and citizens of the United States. Would provide the Secretary of the Interior the authority he needs to see that the following reforms are carried out: inclusion of services performed before 1950 in the computation of civil service retirement benefits; transfer of title to lands, houses, and property from the Government to the citizens (fair compensation is provided for); abolishment of the pass now required to visit the islands; and development and strengthening of incorporated local government. Also H. R. 9602 (Rivers of Alaska) introduced in House July 1, to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LOUISIANA: H. Doc. 184, Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated May 8, 1964, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and Illustrations, on an Interim Hurricane Survey of Grand Isle and Vicinity, Louisiana, Authorized by Public Law 71, 84th Congress, Approved June 15, 1955; referred to Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, May 24, 1965, 162 pp., illus., printed. Contains favorable report from the Chief of Engineers, on an Interim Hurricane Survey of Grand Isle and Vicinity, Louisiana. Besides the report of the district engineer, it contains comments from various Federal agencies, State of Louisiana, and reports from the Chief of Engineers and Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. One section of the report deals with economic development of fisheries and fur animals in the area, and contains a letter from Acting Regional Director of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Atlanta, Ga.

HALIBUT COMMISSION: Senate Committee on Commerce, June 22, 1965, ordered favorably reported S. 1975, to authorize certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission. Committee June 30 reported (S. Rept. 383) with amendment S. 1975. Senate July 7 passed and cleared for the House S. 1975.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1966: Subcommittee on Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded its hearings June 23, 1965, on H. R. 7765, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, after receiving testimony. H. R. 7765 was introduced April 29, 1965 (Fogarty).

INLAND GREAT LAKES AND WESTERN RIVER RULE FOR SMALL VESSELS: Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

met June 22, 1965, on H. R. 956, to amend the inland, Great Lakes, and western rivers rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels under 65 feet in length. Similar to S. 1349.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1966: House disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 6767, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1966; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate; and appointed conferees.

Conferees June 14, 1965, agreed to file conference report (H. Rept. 513) on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 6767. The report was printed in Congressional Record, June 14, 1965 (p. 12913). Includes funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus: Commercial Fisheries, and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Both Houses June 15 adopted the conference report, thus clearing the bill for the President's signature. Conference report as adopted included the following referring to Bureau of Commercial Fisheries funds:

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$21,838,000 for management and investigation of resources instead of \$21,218,000 as per the House and \$22,268,000 as per the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill

includes: \$150,000 for a study of increasing mortality of Pacific Coast Oysters; \$270,000 for ocean engineering program, of which \$180,000 is for refinement and development of techniques for exploiting midwater species and \$90,000 is for the development of efficient harvesting devices for Alaska shrimp resources; and \$200,000 to initiate research to revitalize the Great Lakes fishing industry.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,980,000 for construction instead of \$1,905,000 as per the House and \$2,080,000 as per the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes \$75,000 to complete construction and installation of fish screens in the Salmon River Drainage, Idaho. The reduction of \$100,000 made by the House for management technique studies and program supervision and engineering under the Columbia River program was sustained.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in technical disagreement, but House concurred in the Senate amendment providing that any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of the amount appropriated for the construction of fishing vessels in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with the 1966 appropriation under this head. Conferees agreed that this action shall not establish a precedent for future years.

Fish and Wildlife Service Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1966: Budget Estimate, the House Allowance, the Senate Allowance, and the Conference Allowance.

Item	Approp. FY 1965	Budget Est. 1966	House Allow.	Senate Allow.	Conf. Allow.
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH & WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses	444,000	444,000	444,000	444,000	444,000
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Mgt. and invest. of resources	19,107,900	21,218,000	21,218,000	22,268,000	21,838,000
Mgt. and invest. of resources (appropriation of receipts)	(2,125,000)	-	-	-	-
Mgt. and invest. of resources (spec. for. currency program)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1/300,000
Construction	5,913,000	1,405,000	1,905,000	2,080,000	1/1,980,000
Construction of fishing vessels	2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2/5,000,000
Fed. aid for commercial fisheries research and development	-	2,000,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	3/4,800,000
Gen. administrative expenses	704,000	674,000	674,000	674,000	674,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)	(2,454,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund	(302,000)	(309,000)	(309,000)	(309,000)	(309,000)
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	28,524,900	30,597,000	33,097,000	35,922,000	34,592,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE					
Mgt. and invest. of resources	35,330,000	34,935,000	35,324,300	36,814,300	36,134,300
Construction	9,257,800	2,992,000	5,115,500	7,943,700	7,077,200
Migratory bird conservation account	8,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Gen. administrative expenses	1,443,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	1,458,000	1,458,000
Appalachian region fish and wildlife restoration projects	1,350,000	-	-	-	-
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	55,380,800	46,885,000	49,397,800	53,716,000	52,169,500
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	84,349,700	77,926,000	82,938,800	90,082,000	87,205,500

1/To remain available until expended.

2/To remain available until expended; in addition, any unobligated balance as of June 30, 1965, of amount appropriated for this purpose in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation.

3/Not to exceed \$300,000 shall be for program administration and \$400,000 for provisions of section 4(b) of the Act. Balance of \$4.1 million for apportionment to the states under section 5(a) of the Act shall be available until the close of the fiscal year following the year for which appropriated.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$4,800,000 for Federal aid for commercial fisheries, research and development, instead of \$4,000,000 as per the House and \$5,600,000 as per the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Allocates \$300,000 for administration of Federal aid for commercial fisheries research and development as per the Senate instead of \$150,000 as per the House.

Amendment No. 31: Allocates \$400,000 under section (b) of P. L. 88-309 as per the Senate instead of \$100,000 as per the House. And of that amount \$100,000 will be available to continue the special cooperative study to develop a virus-resistant oyster in the four Middle Atlantic States.

Amendment No. 32: Allocates \$4,100,000 under section (a) of P. L. 88-309 instead of \$3,750,000 as per the House and \$4,900,000 as per the Senate.

Total appropriations for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for fiscal year 1966 are \$34,592,000; for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, \$52,169,500; Office of the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, \$444,000; Total for Fish and Wildlife Service, \$87,205,500.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Amendment No. 33: Conference appropriates \$36,134,300 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$35,324,300 as proposed by the House and \$36,814,300 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$20,000 additional funds for cooperative fish units consisting of \$10,000 at the University of Georgia and \$10,000 at North Carolina State College; \$160,000 for the establishment of four cooperative fish units at \$40,000 each for Virginia Polytechnic Institute, University of Hawaii, Oregon State University, and Iowa State University; \$45,000 for expansion of sport fishing research in the North Central Reservoir area; \$40,000 for the establishment of a fishery management project in Vermont; \$195,000 consisting of \$150,000 for the increased operation of the fish behavior tank at the Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, Sandy Hook, N. J.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$7,077,200 for construction instead of \$5,115,500 as proposed by the House and \$7,943,700 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes: \$100,000 for planning of the marine game laboratory on the western Gulf of Mexico; \$50,000 for repair of existing docking facilities, Atlantic Marine Game Fish Research Center, N. J.; and funds for construction at National Fish Hatcheries.

H. Rept. 513, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1966 (June 14, 1965, reported from the Committee of Conference, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 6767), 13 pp., printed. Committee recommended that the Senate recede from certain amendments and that House recede from its disagreement to other amendments of the Senate. Some of the amendments concerned funds of the two Bureaus of the Fish and Wildlife Service: Commercial Fisheries, and Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

House June 17, 1965, presented to the President H. R. 6767.

H. R. 6767 was signed by the President June 28, 1965 (P. L. 89-52).

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: Rep. Roosevelt in Congressional Record, June 17, 1965 (p. A3171), stated that he was delighted to have from the Department of Commerce a favorable report on H. R. 1154 and others, which would provide for an investigation to determine the practicability of adopting the metric system of weights and measures for use in the United States.

MINIMUM WAGE: H. R. 9063 (Reid of N. Y.) introduced in House June 15, 1965, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for the increase in the minimum wage; to Committee on Education and Labor.

Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare began hearings July 6, 1965, on S. 1986, to extend minimum wage coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and other pending related bills (S. 763, 1741, 1770, 2210).

MORGAN CITY AND VICINITY, LOUISIANA: H. Doc. 167, Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated May 28, 1964, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and Illustrations, on an Interim Hurricane Survey of Morgan City and Vicinity, Louisiana, Authorized by Public Law 71, 84th Congress, Approved June 15, 1955; referred to Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, May 11, 1965, 140 pp., illustrated, printed. Contains favorable report from the Chief of Engineers, on an Interim Hurricane Survey of Morgan City and Vicinity, Louisiana. Besides the report of the district engineer, it contains comments from various Federal agencies, State of Louisiana, and reports from Chief of Engineers and Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. One section of the report deals with economic development of fisheries and fur animals in the area, economic justification, and letter from Regional Director of Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, St. Petersburg Beach, Fla., and Director of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, with letter of concurrence from Louisiana.

NEW BERN AND VICINITY, NORTH CAROLINA: H. Doc. 183, Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated Sept. 24, 1964, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and Illustrations, on an Interim Hurricane Survey of New Bern and Vicinity, North Carolina, Authorized by Public Law 71, 84th Congress, Approved June 15, 1955; referred to Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, May 24, 1965, 131 pp., illustrated, printed. Contains favorable report from the Acting Army Chief of Engineers on a hurricane survey of New Bern and vicinity, North Carolina. Besides the report of the district engineer, it contains comments from various Federal agencies, State of North Carolina, and reports from Acting Chief of Engineers and Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. One section of the report deals with economic development of the fisheries in the area.

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES TREATY: Rep. Pelly in Congressional Record, June 8, 1965 (p. 12394), spoke about the Japanese violation of the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty early in June 1965, when one boat was apprehended by the U. S. Coast Guard. He inserted a resolution adopted by the Association of Pacific Fisheries at a meeting in Seattle on June 7, urging the State Department to submit a strong protest to Japan against its catching salmon of North American origin.

Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record, June 9, 1965 (p. 12559), spoke about the Japanese violation of the North Pacific Fisheries Treaty early in June 1965, and inserted in the record a telegram from the Executive Director, Alaska Sportsmen's Council, advocating a nationwide boycott of all Japanese manufactured sporting goods.

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: Rep. Wilson in extension of remarks inserted in Congressional Record, June 10, 1965 (pp. A3013-A3014) an article from Undersea Technology of May 1965; "Russian Fisheries Make Money and Serve Military."

OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION: Introduced in House, H. R. 9064 (Rogers of Fla.) June 15, H. R. 9483 (Reinecke) June 28, H. R. 9617 (Hanna) July 2, H. R. 9667 (Downing) July 7, 1965, to establish a National Commission of Oceanography; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Rep. Rogers, in Congressional Record, June 15, 1965 (pp. 13239-13240), remarked that this legislation authorizes the President to appoint a Commission which will investigate the current status of U. S. efforts in the field of oceanography and recommend a future course of action with respect to our national needs and development programs. The Commission would be composed of five people from the field of industry; five from government; and five from the universities and laboratories participating in oceanographic work. "... The need for this Commission can be illustrated when we see that over \$44.7 million is being expended by the Federal Government in support of oceanographic research--yet this program is a splintered effort handled by the 18 departments and agencies" Rep. Hanna in Congressional Record, July 2, 1965 (p. 12986), pointed out that he had introduced a companion measure to H. R. 9064. The Commission would be authorized to conduct a "comprehensive investigation and study of all aspects of oceanography" and "recommend an overall plan for an adequate oceanographic program that will meet the present and future needs" of the United States. This investigation would include a review of the need for natural resources from the oceans and the current programs which are under way to meet those needs. The Commission would conclude by recommending an organizational plan and budget to accomplish the recommended goals, with final report to be filed 2 years after enactment of the bill.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL INSPECTION: Oceanographic Research Vessels Exemption: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 3419 and H. R. 7320, bills to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, and for other purposes, May 4, 5, 1965, Serial No. 89-8, 74 pp., printed. Includes texts of bills, departmental reports, and statements and communications of various Federal Officials, Representatives, research centers, universities, and associations.

Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session June 10, 1965, and ordered reported favorably to the full committee S. 627 (amended) (in lieu of H. R. 3419, and identical bills), to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws. Full Committee ordered bill reported favorably June 30, and reported (H. Rept. 599) it with

amendments to House on July 7; referred to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Sen. Pell in Congressional Record, June 17, 1965 (p. 13570), discusses the 4-day meeting held in Washington week of June 14 on the subject of ocean science and ocean engineering, with dual sponsorship by the Marine Technology Society and the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography. A great deal of the discussion centered on the role of the Federal Government in ocean development.

ORDERLY MARKETING ACT 1965: H. R. 8855 (Doehue) introduced in House June 8, 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 Ways and Means.

PESTICIDES AND FISH AND WILDLIFE: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met June 22, on H. R. 4157 and S. 1623, to prevent or minimize injury to fish and wildlife from the use of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides. Same Committee met on H. R. 4158, 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 chemical designed for mass biological controls. Hearings concluded same day.

RUSSIAN FISHERIES OFF AMERICAN SHORE: Rep. Wyatt (Congressional Record, June 30, 1965 pp. 14721-14722), addressed the House on "Russian Fishery on American Shore."

SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER ASSISTANCE: House June 21, 1965, passed S. 1796, to amend the Small Business Act to provide additional assistance for disaster victims, and cleared the bill for the President's signature. Senate June 23, 1965, presented to the President S. 1796. President signed it June 30, 1965 (P. L. 89-59).

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1966: H. Rept. 427, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1966 (May 27, 1965, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 8639), 41 pp., printed. Committee report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year 1966. Included under the State Department are funds for the various International Fisheries Commissions. Bill passed House June 1.

Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Appropriations, June 8, 1965, heard the Secretary and Deputy Under Secretary of State testify on H. R. 8639, State, Justice, and Commerce appropriations for fiscal year 1966. Hearing continued. Under State Department are included funds for International Fisheries Commissions. Subcommittee July 1, 1965, concluded its hearings on H. R. 8639.

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1966: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Commit-

tee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, subcommittee on Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies appropriations, 1,101 pp., printed. Covered is testimony on funds for Small Business Administration, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, and U. S. Tariff Commission.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: H. R. 9334 (Morton) introduced in House, June 22, 1965, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland; to 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: H. R. 9530 (Downing) introduced in House June 29, 1965, to protect coastal fishery and other resources by implementing the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT: Introduced in House H. R. 9131 (Herlong) June 16 and H. R. 9191 (Betts) June 17, 1965, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to Committee on Ways and Means.

Rep. Dent in Congressional Record, June 23, 1965 (pp. 13993-13995), stated that he was in full accord with the legislation to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and was happy to join in the introduction of it. Also, he said: "I will support this legislation as a holding device, to hold onto our industrial competitiveness in our own markets"

Rep. Sikes in Congressional Record, June 30, 1965 (p. 14738-14739), pointed out that he is convinced that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 is in need of amendment and referred to his bill, H. R. 9335, which would relax the requirements for relief in cases of industries, worker groups, or companies hurt as a result of tariff reductions or imports. Rep. Thomson in Congressional Record, July 6, 1965 (pp. 15116-15117), spoke in the House on the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and urged amendment of the Act to provide a remedy for injury to domestic industry from imports. He stated that nearly 40 percent of our total imports come in free of duty--among examples given were shrimp, lobsters, and frozen tuna.

H. R. 9654 (Baring) introduced in House July 7, 1965, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to Committee on Ways and Means. Rep. Baring in Congressional Record, July 7, 1965 (pp. 15185-15186) stated, "I believe that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 was not good legislation and feel that the time has come when it needs to be changed." He pointed out that the bill he was introducing would not prevent all tariff reductions; but it would remove from the President's list products that are already imported in volume and need no further encouragement to capture more of our market. It would also make possible the limitation of imports through import quotas if imports in recent years have increased as much as 75 percent and have already risen to at least 7½ percent of domestic production.

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: S. 2142 (Magnuson) introduced in Senate June 14, 1965, to simplify the admeasurement of small vessels; to Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson inserted in Congressional Record, June 14, 1965 (pp. 12962-12964), a letter and analysis from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting the proposal. Purpose of the bill is to substitute for the present intricate system of tonnage computation based on detailed physical measurement of the hull and deck structure a simplified method, at the owner's option and for pleasure vessels only, which would permit the assignment of tonnages on the basis of the products of a vessel's length, breadth and depth, and appropriate coefficients. Bill is identical with S. 2793 introduced in 88th Congress.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Rep. Kunkel in Congressional Record, June 14, 1965 (p. 12926), remarked that a Water Quality Act passed the Senate Jan. 28 and the House Apr. 28. The two versions of the legislation differ, which is not unusual. "What is unusual is that the Senate, whose turn is next, has gone this long without indicating whether it accepts the House version or whether it wants a joint conference to work out the differences."

WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT: Committee of Conference submitted to House June 22, 1965, report (H. Rept. 538) and statement on S. 1229, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and for other purposes.

H. Rept. 538, Uniform Policies on Multiple-Purpose Water Resource Projects (June 22, 1965, report from the Committee of Conference, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1229), 9 pp., printed. Committee recommended that Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to same with an amendment. The amendment amplifies the policy of the Congress and intent of the Act. Includes statement of managers on the part of the House. Act provides for uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects.

House June 23, 1965, by a voice vote adopted the conference report on S. 1229, and sent the legislation to the Senate. A statement on the part of the managers of the House was inserted in the Record, which details the agreement between the House and Senate.

Senate June 25, 1965, adopted conference report on S. 1229. Motion to reconsider this action was tabled. S. Con. Res. 40, to provide for correction in the enrollment of S. 1229 was adopted by the Senate June 25 and the House June 28.

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.

