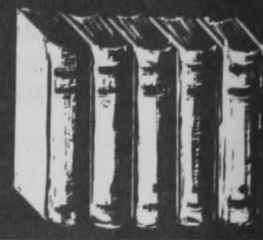




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### REVISED FEES PROPOSED FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS INSPECTION SERVICES:

Higher fees for fishery products inspection services are proposed by the U.S. Department of the Interior. It is proposed to amend title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations by amendment, addition, and deletion of sections that specifically apply to fees and charges for inspection services. The purpose of the proposed changes as published in the March 6, 1962, Federal Register is to achieve a higher degree of uniformity in the assessment of fees and the method of charging for services rendered. The change is necessary to offset the normal costs to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for rendering the inspection service.

This is the first official proposed change in the rate of inspection fees since the Bureau assumed responsibility for the conduct of the inspection service from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in July 1958. The proposed changes in the rates are a reflection of the increased operating costs to the Bureau in maintaining the program on a sound and self-supporting basis as required under the authority by which this program is conducted. All future proposed changes in rates necessitated by Federal pay acts and increased operating costs will be announced in the Federal Register.

For continuous inspections, the fee for regular time would be \$4.20 per hour; for overtime \$5.00 per hour. Also included is a schedule of lot inspection fees for officially and unofficially drawn samples.

Amendment is proposed of the following sections under Inspection Services: Sections 260.70 (Schedule of fees), 260.71 (Inspection services performed on a resident basis), 260.72 (Fees for inspection service performed under cooperative agreement), 260.73 (Disposition of fees for inspections made under cooperative agreement), and 260.76 (Charges based on hourly rate not otherwise provided for in this part). Proposed is the addition of a new section--260.81 (Readjustment and increase in hourly rates of fees). It is proposed to delete section 260.75.

Interested persons could submit written comments, suggestions, or objections on the proposed changes before April 5, 1962.

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### PROCESSOR ACCOUNTABLE FOR REMOVAL OF USDI SHIELDS FROM MISLABELED FISHERY PRODUCTS PACKAGES:

The Department of the Interior proposed a change in its regulations for U.S. standards for grades of processed fishery products. The change would add a new provision to re-

quire accountability by the processor for the removal or stripping of official U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) shields from packages of mislabeled fishery products. The proposal was published in the February 24, 1962, Federal Register.

U.S. standards for grades of many fishery products require that the final grading be conducted on the packaged frozen product. End product grading is performed by U.S. Department of the Interior inspectors when fishery products are produced under continuous inspection. When a processor elects to include an approved Federal shield or identification mark as part of the printed label, a calculated risk is taken that despite this labeling the product will not meet the requirements of the standard upon final inspection. When this situation occurs the labels bearing the official identification marks must be stripped from the packages.

The new procedure for removal of labels bearing inspection marks is described in a new paragraph (e) added to §260.86 (Approved Identification) of the regulations for processed fishery products. At the time a lot of fishery products is found to be mislabeled and the labels on the packages are not removed immediately, the procedure will be: (1) The processor, under the supervision of the inspector, shall clearly and conspicuously mark all master cases in the lot by means of a "Rejected by USDI Inspector" stamp provided by the Department. (2) The processor shall be held accountable to the Department for all mislabeled products until the products are properly labeled. (3) Clearance for the release of the relabeled products shall be obtained by the processor from the inspector.

Interested persons had until March 26, 1962, to submit comments, suggestions, or objections to the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

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### SELECTIONS MADE FOR FISHERY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP GRANTS:

Seventeen two-year graduate educational grants in aquatic sciences have been awarded to 12 universities by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the U. S. Department of the Interior announced on March 4, 1962. This new program seeks to attract and assist the scientific manpower necessary to further the Bureau's objectives and also aid the National Oceanographic Program, particularly in the field of fishery research.

Selections were made by Bureau officials and a panel of consultants from leading universities and private research organizations who advised the Bureau on the relative qualifications of institutions and faculties within each of five general professional fields in which highly qualified scientists will be needed in the near future. These are: physical or chemical oceanography, biological oceanography or marine biology, fishery biology, taxonomy, and food technology.

Invitations to participate in the program recently were sent qualified educational institutions. Applications were received from 25 universities for the support of 77 students. Although nearly all applications were deemed qualified, the small number of grants available necessitated the decision to support

only one research endeavor in a specific field in each institution.

The universities selected, the number of grants awarded each, and the research fields involved are:

University of Washington, three grants, physical or chemical oceanography, fishery biology, and food technology; Oregon State University, two grants, physical oceanography and food technology; University of California, two grants, physical oceanography and biological oceanography; University of Hawaii, one grant, fishery biology; University of Michigan, one grant, taxonomy; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one grant, food technology.

University of Rhode Island, one grant, physical oceanography or biological oceanography; Yale University, one grant, biological oceanography or fishery biology; The Johns Hopkins University, one grant, physical or chemical oceanography; Duke University, one grant, marine biology; University of Miami, two grants, physical oceanography and fishery biology; and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, one grant, physical oceanography.

Graduate students who will receive the grants will be chosen by the universities. All tuition and fees will be paid, and each student will receive \$3,000 for living expenses on a 12-months basis. Married students with children will receive an additional \$1,000 family allowance.



### Small Business Administration

#### GOVERNMENT AID FOR DISASTER VICTIMS IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA:

The Small Business Administration has announced that its low-interest, long-term disaster loans will be made available to property owners in all areas of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and possibly Florida, that suffered damage from high tides, rain, or floods caused by the early March storms on the Eastern seaboard.

Information concerning the loans to help residents restore their homes and business establishments, including shore-based facilities of the fishing industry, may be obtained from the following SBA offices:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Regional Office<br>42 Broadway<br>New York, N. Y.                            | Branch Office<br>Rm. 611, Calvert Bldg.<br>Baltimore, Md.                    |
| Regional Office<br>Jefferson Bldg.<br>1015 Chestnut St.<br>Philadelphia, Pa. | Branch Office<br>Independence Bldg.<br>West Trade Street<br>Charlotte, N. C. |
| Regional Office<br>900 N. Lombardy St.<br>Richmond, Va.                      | Branch Office<br>1745 Sumter St.<br>Universal Bldg.<br>Columbia, S. C.       |

Temporary offices to receive loan applications are located in Atlantic City, Ship Bottom, and Wildwood, New Jersey, and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Additional temporary offices were to be established. SBA disaster loans are made at 3 percent interest with terms up to 20 years for repayment.

The Department of the Interior Fisheries Loan Fund available for fishing vessel construction and operation contains no provision for disaster loans. However, loans for the replacement or repair of vessels in the disaster areas can be made in accordance with the regular provisions under the Fisheries Loan Fund regulations. These loans are made at 5 percent interest for periods up to 10 years.



### Department of State

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

#### ASSISTANCE TO UNITED STATES BUSINESS FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT SURVEYS:

Procedures for carrying out a Congressional authorization to encourage United States business to undertake surveys of investment opportunities in less-developed countries were announced on March 12, 1962, by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID).

The procedures permit AID to share with private investors up to 50 percent of the cost of pre-investment surveys. AID cooperation in helping to finance such surveys was authorized by Title IV of the Act for International Development of 1961 and is designed to stimulate further investment by United States private enterprise in the newly-developing countries.

A total of \$1,500,000 is available for the cooperative enterprises during the remainder of the current fiscal year (ends June 30, 1962).

The new authority will be used to obtain surveys for potential United States investors who are directly interested in taking advantage of pre-investment surveys. It is in addition to the general authority of AID to finance surveys in cases in which no immediate investment interest is in prospect.

The initiative for pre-investment surveys may come from United States private investors, United States Government agencies through AID, or from the governments of the newly-developing countries. The surveys would explore and analyze such matters as market potential and profitability, plant location, raw material availability, labor supply, and engineering feasibility.

The procedures will operate in the following manner:

If the initiative for a survey comes from a potential private investor, AID will reimburse the investor 50 percent of the survey's cost if the investor decides against proceeding with the investment. In this case, the survey would become the property of AID and AID could make the survey available to other potential investors. In the event

the survey is used by the investor who initiated it, it would become his property and he would assume the entire cost of the survey.

If the initiative for the survey comes from the AID agency itself or from the government of a friendly less-developed country, AID will reimburse the potential investor selected for the project 50 percent of the cost regardless of whether he decides to proceed with it. If the investor decided to proceed, the survey would become his property. If he decided against proceeding, it would become AID's property for such use as the Agency deemed appropriate.

Procedures to be followed for pre-investment surveys are outlined in the Agency's Policy Guideline No. 1, Investment Surveys, issued March 1, 1962. For a copy of the Guideline and further information, write to the Private Enterprise Division, Office of Development Financing, Agency for International Development, Washington 25, D. C.



## Eighty-Seventh Congress (Second Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



**ALASKA FISHERIES:** A statement by Senator Gruening of Alaska before the Subcommittee on Interior and related agencies of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, March 13, 1962, was printed in the Congressional Record of that same date (pp. 3567-3584). As part of the statement there is a section on Alaska fisheries. In addition there is included a summary of United States funds expended on creating, or developing, or rehabilitating the fisheries of 21 foreign nations.

On March 19, 1962, the House and Senate were presented with a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alaska (Senate Joint Resolution 44) urging the Congress of the United States to appoint a special joint Congressional Committee to investigate the Alaskan fishing industry and the necessity for Federal financial support; that the Federal Government allocate emergency funds immediately to support intense scientific research programs in Alaska to aid the conservation and improvement of the fisheries. The resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Rules.

**ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT:** H. R. 10479 (Tupper) was introduced in the House February 28, 1962, to amend certain provisions of the Antidumping Act, 1921, to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement thereof, and for other purposes. Also introduced in the House on March 5, 1962, H. R. 10534 (Curtin) and H. R. 10626 (Philbin) March 8,

1962; all bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar to several other bills previously introduced.

**FISHING VESSEL DISASTER LOANS:** H. R. 10729 (Boykin) was introduced in the House on March 14, 1962, to provide disaster loans to fishing vessel owners and operators adversely affected by failure of the fishery resource, and for other purposes. Would authorize the Secretary of Interior to make loans to fishing vessel owners or operators where he finds that a fishery production or resource disaster, or where other unforeseen disaster arising from natural causes, has caused a need by such owners or operators for credit that is not available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other sources on terms reasonable to meet such needs. Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE:** Senator Saltonstall on February 21, 1962, in the Senate brought to the attention of that body the current conflict of whole fish protein concentrate or fish flour. He stated, in part, "It seems regrettable to me that the Food and Drug Administration should interpose objections to this product..."

"The Department of the Interior is on record in favor of this product. The U. S. Patent Office has issued at least three patents on it, and this required a legal finding that the invention will be new and useful. Our civil defense officials are aware of the reliable stability and nutrient qualities of this food, and 10 Members of this body have spoken out in favor.

"I am advised that official objection to the substitute standard offered by the Food and Drug Administration will be filed on today and that a public hearing will be requested.

"I associate myself with this petition, and with my colleagues to urge that all agencies of the Federal Government unite on a scientific and forward-looking answer to this question..."

Senator Saltonstall included (in the Congressional Record of February 21, 1962, p. 2508) as part of his remarks some statements made by people in the field of nutrition on fish protein concentrate. He pointed out that the statements are being filed as an appendix to the petition.

On March 1, 1962, Senator Young of Ohio referred to the fish protein concentrate studies. He requested and was granted permission to have reprinted in the Congressional Record on March 1, 1962 (p. 2900) two articles which appeared in the Celina (Ohio) Daily Standard on fish protein concentrate.

Senator Douglas in the Senate on March 8, 1962, stated that he had been informed by the Food and Drug Administration that his appeal filed in opposition to the proposed order for a standard of identity on fish flour had been one of three successful appeals. Food and Drug further informed Senator Douglas that a public hearing will be held when an impartial, competent hearing examiner is obtained. The Senator's appeal in the form of a letter to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was printed in the Congressional Record of March 8, 1962 (p. A1764).

H. R. 10587 (Bates) introduced to the House on March 7, 1962, to amend clause (3) of section 402(a)

of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Would amend chapter 4--Food--section 402 (Adulterated Food) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended which spells out what makes the food adulterated. It would provide that processed seafood products can be produced from whole fish. To the particular portion of the section which now reads . . . "(3) if it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for food;" the bill would add the following exception: "but no processed seafood product shall be deemed to consist of any such substance or to be otherwise unfit for food because such processed seafood product is derived from whole fish, provided such product is processed under sanitary conditions and after processing is nutritious and in no manner harmful to the health of consumers thereof." Identical bills H. R. 9101 and H. R. 9102 were introduced in the House on September 1, 1961.

**GAME AND FOOD FISH CONSERVATION IN DAM RESERVOIRS:** The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings February 7, 1962, on H. R. 2722, to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game and food fish in dam reservoirs. Testimony was heard from Representative Miller. On the same date the bill was passed over without prejudice by the Committee.

**INDIAN FISHING RIGHTS:** H. J. Res. 657 (Westland) introduced in the House on March 12, 1962, a joint resolution regarding Indian fishing rights; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Proposes to solve the problem of treaty or nontreaty Indians fishing off the reservation in violation of the State regulations. In furtherance of the purposes of any treaty with American Indians, the States involved are authorized to enact and to enforce laws of a regularity nature concerning the time and manner of fishing outside an Indian reservation that are necessary for conservation of fish, and that are equally applicable to Indians and all other citizens without distinction.

**INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS:** The Senate Committee on Appropriations Interior Subcommittee, February 16, 1962, began hearings on fiscal 1963 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies, with testimony from Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall. On March 2, 1962, testimony on funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service was heard from the Special Assistant to the Commissioner, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. On March 13, 1962, the Subcommittee concluded its hearings on fiscal 1963 budget estimates for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

**Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1963** (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-Seventh Congress, Second Session, on appropriations for the Department of Interior except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration), 1,576 pp., printed. Included is the testimony on funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service: the Commissioner's Office and its two bureaus, Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and Commercial Fisheries.

The House on March 15, 1962, granted permission to the Committee on Appropriations to file a report by midnight March 16, 1962, on the bill making appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1963. The House Committee on Appropriations met in executive session on March 16, 1962, on Interior and related agencies appropriations for 1963.

H. R. 10802 (Kirwan) introduced in the House March 16, 1962. The bill was reported favorably (H. Rept. 1446) to the House by the Committee on Appropriations on the same date. The Committee recommended a total of \$64,164,000 for Fish and Wildlife Service funds for FY 1963, against the budget estimate of \$64,646,000 and \$51,651,150 for 1962 appropriations. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries portion for FY 1963 is \$24,150,000, against \$25,293,000 for the budget estimate and \$21,643,000 for 1962 appropriations; the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife portion for FY 1963 is \$39,650,000 as compared with \$38,989,000 for the budget estimate and \$29,644,150 for fiscal year 1962; the Office of the Commissioner amount for FY 1963 is \$364,000, the same amount as the budget estimate and the appropriations for 1962.

The House on March 20, 1962, passed, by voice vote, without amendment, H. R. 10802, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1963.

**IRRADIATED FOOD PROGRAM:** The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy's Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation on March 6, 1962, began hearings on the status of the food irradiation program of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Army. Testimony was heard from personnel of both agencies.

**METRIC SYSTEM STUDY:** On March 5, 1962, the House passed H. R. 2049 (Miller) to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures.

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT:** On March 1, 1962, the Senate and House received a conservation message from the President. In the introduction the President, in part, states: ". . . We depend on our natural resources to sustain us--but in turn their continued availability must depend on our using them prudently, improving them wisely, and, where possible, restoring them promptly. We must reaffirm our dedication to the sound practices of conservation which can be defined as the wise use of our natural environment; it is, in the final analysis, the highest form of national thrift--the prevention of waste and despoilment while preserving, improving, and renewing the quality and usefulness of our resources. . . ." The President in indicating the progress made this past year said: ". . . A full-scale attack on one of the most destructive forms of waste--water pollution--has been mounted under the 1961 amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act." He also stated that he proposed to convene a White House Conference on Conservation this year to seek the best possible advice in prescribing what must be done in the future on conservation of natural resources. The major sections of the message cover outdoor recreation resources; water resources; public lands; soil, watershed, and range resources; timber resources; minerals; power; and research and technology. Under the

section of outdoor recreation resources the President recommends approval of legislation along the lines of S. 543, as approved by the Senate, to authorize a study of the ocean, lake, and river shorelines of the Nation.

Under the section on research and technology the President states: ". . . Implicit in the conservation thesis of wise use, improvement, preservation and restoration of our resources is the basic requirement of greater scientific knowledge and improved resources management. The catalog of resource problems set forth in this message demonstrates the importance of intensive research in the resources field. In response to the demonstrated need for concentrated and coordinated research, this administration has requested the National Academy of Sciences to undertake a thorough evaluation of the potentials and needs for research underlying the development and use of natural resources; directed the Federal Council for Science and Technology to coordinate the wide-ranging research programs of participating agencies to strengthen and unify our total governmental research effort in the natural resources field; and directed the Council of Economic Advisers to stimulate research in the economics of resource use.

"Coordinated research programs already underway and worthy of special note are the following:

"Oceanography: Our intensified effort to expand our knowledge and understanding of the vast resources held by the oceans through basic research and surveys of geologic and living resources will surely result in extending our known resource base, with encouraging prospects for improving our standard of living and adding protein-rich marine products to the diets of the hungry people of the world.

"Sports Fisheries and Wildlife: Studies of diseases and pesticides are continuing and efforts to solve the problems of passing migratory fish over high dams are being accelerated. A new laboratory has been opened on the Atlantic coast to study the management of salt-water sport fish--the basis of a growing industry. . ."

The message (printed as H. Doc. No. 348) was referred by the House to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and referred by the Senate to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**NORTH PACIFIC AND BERING SEA FISHERIES:** The House on March 12, 1962, received a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the initiation of Federal studies and programs regarding the condition and exploitation of the North Pacific and Bering Sea fisheries; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Senate on March 13, 1962, was presented with a House Joint Resolution 30 from the Legislature of the State of Alaska; referred to the Committee on Commerce. The resolution memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the initiation of Federal studies and programs regarding the condition and exploitation of the North Pacific and Bering Sea fisheries.

**NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION:** The House and Senate on March 19, 1962, received a resolution of the Senate of the State of Alaska (Senate Res-

olution 47) commending the work of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. The resolution most highly commends the intergovernmental cooperation and accomplishment of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission in its efforts to conserve and beneficially utilize the North Pacific fisheries through fishery and oceanographic research, and pledges Alaska's full support to the Commission and the Federal Government for the furtherance of its work, and urges that the financial support for its activities be expanded through the efforts of the President and the Congress of the United States. Referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Senate Committee on Commerce.

**NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES PROBLEMS: Problems of the North Pacific Fisheries, Part I** (Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session), 257 pp., printed. Contains hearings held October 4, 1961, at San Rafael, Calif., and October 12, 1961, at Seattle, Wash. Statements were presented by Government personnel and members of the fishing industry.

**Problems of the North Pacific Fisheries, Part II** (Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, Eighty-Seventh Congress, First Session), 646 pp., printed. Contains hearings held on Oct. 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1961. Testimony was received on the problems of the North Pacific fisheries; and H. R. 7490, an act for the protection of marine mammals on the high seas and for other purposes; and supplemental testimony on S. 1230, to amend the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act so as to establish an additional fund for fishery research programs and fisheries rehabilitation and development projects and for other purposes. The hearings were held in the following locations: Petersburg, Dillingham, Homer, Naknek, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Cordova, Juneau and Ketchikan, Alaska.

**OCEANOGRAPHY:** The Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met February 27, 28, and March 1, 1962, to study the operation of the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Federal Council of Science and Technology. On February 28 testimony was heard from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research and Development regarding the operations of the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. On March 2, 1962, the Subcommittee concluded a study of operation of the Subcommittee on Oceanography, Federal Council for Science and Technology. Testimony was heard from officials of the departmental subcommittee. The Subcommittee met again on March 13, 1962.

Two bills concerning oceanographic research are now pending before the Subcommittee: S. 901 which was passed by the Senate last year, with amendments, would establish a national 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys; H. R. 4276 would establish a National Oceanographic Council.

**OYSTER BROOD STOCK PURCHASES:** The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation on March 7, 1962, reported favorably to the full committee, H. R. 7336 (amended). In the amended bill the Secretary of the Interior is authorized with respect to those States

where he finds that excessive mortality of oysters presents an immediate and substantial threat to the economic stability of the oyster industry in such area or region, to acquire oyster brood stock that he believes possesses resistance to the causative agent of such excessive mortality. The purchase of oyster brood stock by the Secretary shall be conditional upon the participating State or States paying one-third of the cost. The amended title of the bill shall be "A bill to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains, and for other purposes."

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries March 15, 1962, met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 7336 (amended). The Committee on March 19, 1962, reported the bill favorably (H. Rept. 1449) to the House; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

**POTOMAC RIVER COMPACT (MD. & VA.) OF 1958:** H. J. Res. 644 (Tuck) introduced in the House February 27, 1962, granting consent of the Congress to a compact entered into between the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia for the creation of the Potomac River Compact of 1958; to the Committee on the Judiciary. Would replace an agreement of 1785 on the fisheries of the Potomac River. The Maryland Legislature unilaterally abrogated the old agreement in 1957. Provides for a Commission charged with the establishment and maintenance of a program to conserve and improve the tidewater portion of the Potomac River fishery resources. Commission will have the power to make, adopt, and publish rules and regulations for its meetings, hearings, and administration. Commission may impose an inspection tax, not exceeding 25 cents per bushel, on all oysters caught in the Potomac River, to be paid by the buyer at the point of unloading in Virginia or Maryland. Commission may issue regulations regarding fishing in the area under its control but leasing, dredging, or patent tonging shall be authorized by the Commission only if authorization is granted by joint action of the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland. Regulations and orders of the Commission shall be enforced by the joint effort of the law enforcement agencies of Maryland and Virginia. The laws of Maryland on finfish, crabs, oysters, and clams in the Potomac River as in effect on December 1, 1958, remain applicable in the Potomac River to the extent changed, amended, or modified by regulations of the Commission. Maryland's more stringent conservation laws will be adopted for both states and both will be required to appropriate money for development of oysters and other resources as well as to share joint responsibility for policing the river. On March 13, 1962, a similar resolution, H. J. Res. 659, was introduced in the House. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**PRICE-QUALITY STABILIZATION:** H. R. 10335 (Madden) introduced in the House February 21, 1962, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes. It provides that the owner of a brand, name, or trademark shall be deemed to retain his property rights therein, regardless of any sale or transfer of the goods to which such brand, name, or trademark relates, and no such sale or transfer shall

be deemed to diminish or extinguish any such rights. The owner of such brand, name, or trademark may revoke the right of the reseller by written notice if the person reselling the goods has employed the goods in furtherance of bait merchandising practices; has advertised, offered for sale, or sold such goods at prices other than such currently established resale prices; or has sold such goods with the intent to deceive purchasers, has published misrepresentation concerning such goods. Similar or identical bills introduced in the House: February 21, 1962: H. R. 10340 (Holifield); H. J. Res. 636 (Harris); H. J. Res. 637 (Mack); H. J. Res. 639 (Tollefson); March 1, 1962, H. R. 10517 (McMillan); all to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also introduced in the Senate February 21, 1962, S. J. Res. 159 (Humphrey and others), to the Committee on Commerce.

**SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA CONVENTION:** The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a hearing on February 27, 1962, on Executive K (87th Congress, 1st session), the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea. The convention was signed in London on January 17, 1960, by the United States and transmitted to the Senate for advice and consent thereto on April 27, 1961. When it enters into force, it will supersede the present convention of 1948 on the same subject. Testimony was heard from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.

**SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ACT FUNDS REAPPORTIONMENT:** H. R. 10348 (Tupper) introduced in House February 21, 1962, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; to amend the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act so as to establish an additional fund for fishery research programs and fisheries rehabilitation and development projects, and for other purposes. This provides that an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts collected on fishery products imports shall be annually apportioned by the Secretary of the Interior on a 75 percent Federal and 25 percent state matching fund basis among those states with commercial fishing, on a percentage basis. The percentage basis is determined by the ratio which the average of the value of raw fish landed within each state for the three most recent consecutive years plus the average of the value to the manufacture of processed products within each state for the three most recent consecutive years bears to the total average value of all raw fish landed and products processed for the three most recent years within all participating states. One proviso is that funds granted shall not be used to supplant state and local funds made available for the same purpose. It is identical to S. 1230, with one exception--the Tupper bill provides that for every \$75 a state receives from the Federal Government under this bill, it must contribute an additional \$25.

**SHELLFISH PROCESSING EXEMPTION FROM MINIMUM WAGE:** The House Special Subcommittee on Labor conducted hearings February 9, 1962, on H. R. 8927, H. R. 8932, H. R. 8933, H. R. 8930, and similar bills. The Chairman indicated that his Committee would hesitate to open the door to reduce minimum wages, but stated that he recognized the particular problems confronting the blue crab and oyster industries and that the Committee would try through the Department of Labor to find some means of relief.

**TARIFF CLASSIFICATION RESTATEMENT IN TARIFF ACT OF 1930:** The House Committee on Ways and

Means on February 28, 1962, directed the chairman to introduce a clean bill, H. R. 10607, in lieu of H. R. 9189, to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions and for other purposes. The Committee on March 8, 1962, ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 10607. On the same date H. R. 10607 (Mills) was introduced in the House.

The House on March 10, 1962, received from the Committee on Ways and Means a favorable report (H. Rept. No. 1415) on H. R. 10607; referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1415, Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (March 10, 1962, Report of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, to accompany H. R. 10607), 12 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably, without amendment, and recommends passage. Report presents purpose, background, summary, and technical explanation of the bill.

The House Committee on Rules on March 13, 1962, granted a closed rule, waiving points of order, with 3 hours debate on H. R. 10607. The Committee reported to the House on the same date House Resolution 564 (Sisk), for the consideration of H. R. 10607 without amendment (H. Rept. No. 1429), referred to the House Calendar.

On March 14, 1962, the House by a voice vote passed without amendment H. R. 10607. This action followed the adoption by the House of H. Res. 564. H. R. 10607 provides for the adoption and implementation of revised tariff schedules proposed pursuant to law by the U. S. Tariff Commission and to make certain amendments in existing law necessitated by the adoption of such revised schedules. It would accomplish the following: (1) Establish schedules of tariff classification which will be logical in arrangement and terminology and adapted to the changes which have occurred since 1930 in the character of importance of articles produced in and imported into the United States and in the markets in which they are sold. (2) Eliminate anomalies and illogical results in the classification of articles. (3) Simplify the determination and application of tariff classifications.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962: The House Committee on Ways and Means began public hearings on

March 12, 1962, for the purpose of receiving testimony on the President's reciprocal trade agreements proposal. This proposal is contained in H. R. 9900, the "Trade Expansion Act of 1962," to provide assistance to business enterprises and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the United States. The purpose is to offset the impact on American businesses, especially smaller businesses, of a more liberal national trade policy by a broad-gauge program of adjustment assistance. Information on presenting testimony to the committee on this proposed legislation was contained in a February 16, 1962, press release titled "Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D. Ark.), Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Announces Public Hearings on President's Reciprocal Trade Agreements Proposal." Also, "A Summary of New Trade Legislation as Sent by the President to the Congress, January 25, 1962," accompanied the press release.

VESSEL COLLISION LIABILITY: The Senate Committee on Commerce, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, on March 1 and 2, 1962, held hearings on S. 2313, to unify apportionment of liability in cases of collision between vessels. Testimony was heard from various members of industry and Government administrators. Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

VESSEL OWNERS LIABILITY: The Senate Committee on Commerce Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on March 1 and 2, 1962, held hearings on S. 2314 to limit the liabilities of shipowners. Members of industry and Government administrators gave testimony. Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

VESSEL TRANSFER: The Senate on March 1, 1962, considered and passed with amendment H. R. 3788, to provide for the transfer of the United States vessel Alaska to the Department of Fish and Game of the State of California. The amendment makes the transfer conditional upon the State of California paying the Federal Government an amount equal to fifty percent of the fair market value of the vessel at the time it was leased by the State in California; it also provides that if the vessel should cease to be used for a public purpose, all right, title, and interest therein shall revert to the United States. This same bill without the amendment passed the House on August 21, 1961.



### FISH EGGS SHIPPED ABROAD

Shipments of trout eggs in 1961 to foreign countries included the following: 14,000 brook trout eggs from Walhalla, S. C., National Fish Hatchery to the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa Republic, and 100,000 rainbow trout eggs from the Wytheville, Va., National Fish Hatchery to Nova Scotia. A shipment of 100,000 rainbow trout eggs from the Winthrop, Wash., National Fish Hatchery to the Ministry of Agriculture, San Jose, Costa Rica, left Portland, Oreg., by air on February 6, 1962, and arrived in San Jose the following day.