



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SUCCEEDED BY THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION:

On August 31, 1965, the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) ceased operations and was succeeded by a new Federal agency, the Economic Development Administration (EDA). As was the case with ARA, the new agency will function as a unit of the Department of Commerce. The new agency will administer a greatly expanded program of public works loans and grants, industrial and commercial loans, and technical assistance to promote economic development of depressed communities and regions across the country. (U. S. Department of Commerce, August 31, 1965.)



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

PROPOSAL TO USE SODIUM NITRITE AS A PRESERVATIVE AND COLOR FIXATIVE IN CANNED CRAB MEAT:

A petition (FAP 6A1829) has been filed by a firm in Port Royal, S. C., proposing an amendment to the regulations of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration governing the use of sodium nitrite as a food additive. The petition proposes the "use of sodium nitrite as a preservative and color fixative in canned crab meat at a level not to exceed 250 parts per million." The petition was published in the Federal Register, August 31, 1965.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

FISHERY LOAN APPLICATION RECEIVED FOR PURCHASE OF SALMON VESSEL:

Michael J. Carr, Mercer Island, Wash., has applied for a loan from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the purchase of a new 32-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon.

Regulations and procedures governing fishery loans have been revised and no longer require that an applicant for a new or used vessel loan replace an existing vessel (Public Law 89-85; Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures--50 CFR Part 250). Complete details of the regulation changes were published in the Federal Register, August 11, 1965.

In accordance with the revised regulations, notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, September 28, 1965. Persons desiring to submit evidence that the contemplated operation of such vessel will cause economic hardship or injury to efficient vessel operators already operating in the salmon fishery were to submit such evidence in writing to the Director, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington, D. C., by October 28, 1965.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, October 1965 p. 104.

HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Star-Kist Foods, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif., has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 149-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for tuna, mackerel, sardines, hake, and anchovies. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was held.

B. J. Litrico, Tampa, Fla., has applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 90-foot aluminum vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp (including royal-red shrimp), spiny lobster, scallops, and Atlantic tuna. A hearing on the economic aspects of this application was held.

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notices of the applications and hearings in the Federal Register, September 11, 1965.

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CONTRACT AWARDED FOR RESEARCH TO IMPROVE PROCESSING TECHNIQUES FOR ALASKA SEAL SKINS:

A one year contract for a research program designed to make Alaska seal skins more attractive to the public by improving processing techniques has been awarded the Pierre Laclede Fur Company, St. Louis, Mo., announced Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, September 2, 1965.

That firm will work to develop fur-seal products different from those that have been available. It will seek better ways to dress the leather, develop a variety of colors, improve shearing and other processing techniques, and fashion new luxury fur products. Within 60 days after completing its work, the company will prepare a technical report of its findings. Information on useful new methods will be made public by the Department of the Interior.

Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries manages and harvests the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands, 300 miles off the Alaskan coast in the Bering Sea, and cures the skins before shipping them to a processor. The estimated cost to the Government for performance of the Laclede contract is \$377,000, said that Bureau's director. He said the Government will provide the company 5,000 skins--two-thirds male and one-third female--for research and development purposes. The company's production targets are about 4,000 dressed, dyed and machined furs, and about 1,000 sheared furs. All skins remain the property of the U. S. Government and ultimately will be sold at auction.

On March 31, 1965, the Secretary of the Interior announced the award of a 5-year contract to the Fouke Fur Company of Green-

ville, S. C., for the processing and sale of seven-eighths of the seal skins harvested during the years 1963 through 1967. At the same time, he said the Department would use one-eighth of the skins harvested during the period for experimental processing contracts with other interested firms. The contract with the Pierre Laclede Fur Company is the first of its kind negotiated by the Interior Department.

The Pribilof Islands are the only breeding grounds of the Alaska fur-seal herd, which numbers between 1.5 million and 2 million, and represents more than 80 percent of the world's fur seals. The young are born each summer on the rocky beaches. In the fall, after the breeding season, the seals return to sea. Other seals of the same species breed at rookeries on islands off the coasts of Russia and Japan. Those rookeries are administered by the Soviet Union.

Experts consider the present size of the Alaska herd ideal for its survival and well-being. Each year, the United States harvests about 70,000 surplus young animals, of which about 50,000 processed pelts are sold for the United States account. In 1963, gross sales of seal skins brought \$6,066,268. The State of Alaska receives 70 percent of the net proceeds from the semiannual fur-seal auctions.

Under terms of the North Pacific Fur Seal Convention of 1957, Canada and Japan each receive 15 percent of the annual separate harvests of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 101.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

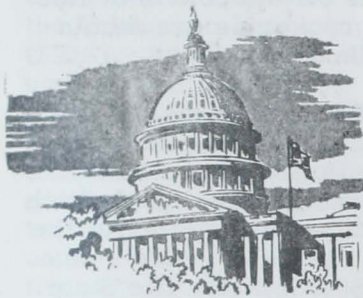
FISH FARMING ENTITLED TO AGRICULTURAL EXEMPTION UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT:

The agricultural exemptions applicable under the Fair Labor Standards Act to employees engaged in fish farming were clarified by amendments to the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29--Labor, Part 780--Exemption Applicable to Agriculture, Processing of Agricultural Commodities, and Related Subjects. The amendments as published in the Federal Register, August 10, 1965, include

fish farming activities within the scope of the meaning of "farming in all its branches." The amendments became effective upon publication. In essence, employees engaged in propagating or farming of fish qualify for exemption from the minimum wage and overtime provisions under section 13(a)(6) of the Fair Labor Standards Act as stated in section 780.118 as well as under section 13(a)(5) as explained in Part 784 of this same chapter.



Eighty-Ninth Congress (First Session)



Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House

and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Sept. 15, 1965, reported (H. Rept. 1007) on H. R. 23, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the Conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several States, with amendment; to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1007, Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to Initiate a Program for the Conservation, Development, and Enhancement of the Nation's Anadromous Fish (Sept. 15, 1965, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 23), 24 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Presents purpose, need for legislation, background, section-by-section analysis, cost, changes in existing law, and departmental reports.

House Sept. 20, 1965, amended and passed H. R. 23. As passed would provide a 5-year program (spending over that period \$25 million of Federal money to be equally matched by State or private agencies) to clear streams, study habitat and resources, build fishways, and accomplish other necessary actions to provide for the restoration of the fish. The title was amended: "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate with the several States a cooperative program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish, and for other purposes."

On Sept. 21, 1965, the House-passed H. R. 23 was referred to the Senate and its Committee on Commerce.

Senate Committee on Commerce, Oct. 8, 1965, ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 23, and reported (S. Rept. 860) it to Senate Oct. 11.

AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL: H. Doc. 251, Expanded Project for Aquatic Plant Control: Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated June 2, 1965, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and Illustrations, on Expanded Project for Aquatic Plant Control, Authorized by Section 104 of Public Law 85-500, 85th Congress, approved July 3, 1958, referred to Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, July 28, 1965, 161 pp., illus., printed. Contains favorable report from the Army Chief of Engineers. Besides the report of the division engineers (giving authority, description of harbors, problem, existing projects, analysis of benefits, analysis of remaining problems, conclusions and recommendations), it contains comments from various Federal agencies, and States of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The report describes the results which have been obtained and recommends that authorization be granted to the Corps of Engineers for continued and expanded work in the control of obnoxious aquatic plants. It is a summary of accomplishments under the Expanded Project for Aquatic Plant Control which was authorized as a pilot program for a five-year period in July 1958 for a study of control of certain obnoxious aquatic plants in the States of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. This project was carried out in cooperation with the States, the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Includes a recommendation that Section 104, Public Law 85-500, 85th Congress, as amended, be further amended to authorize the Secretary of the Army to carry out in cooperation with the States and appropriate Federal agencies a continuing program for the control of obnoxious aquatic plants wherever and whenever infestations of such plants constitute a serious threat to navigation, agriculture, public health, the efficiency of drainage and flood control works, or the use of the Nation's waterways.

CEDAR RIVER HARBOR, MICHIGAN: H. Doc. 248, Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated June 29, 1965, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and a Illustration, on a Review of the Report on Cedar River Harbor, Michigan, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, Adopted July 20, 1959 and August 14, 1959 (referred to the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, July 26, 1965), 73 pp., printed. Contains report from Acting Chief of Engineers on Cedar River Harbor, Michigan, improvements. Besides the report of the district engineer (giving authority, scope, description, improvements desired, plan of improvement), it contains comments from various Federal Agencies, State of Michigan, and report from Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Among others, discusses benefits for commercial and sport fishing.

COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING: Fair Packaging and Labeling: Hearings before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, on S. 985, a bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce and for other purposes, Apr. 28, 29, 30; May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, and 18, 1965, Serial 89-28, 868 pp., illus., printed. Contents include text of bill; agency comments; statements, letters, and telegrams of various business representatives and members of Congress.

CRESCENT CITY HARBOR, CALIFORNIA: H. Doc. 264, Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated June 30, 1965, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and Illustration, on an Interim Report on Crescent City Harbor, California, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, Adopted July 31, 1957 (referred to Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, Aug. 16, 1965), 107 pp., printed. Contains report from the Acting Chief of Engineers, on a review of the reports on Crescent City Harbor, Calif., improvements to facilitate navigation. Besides the report of the district engineer (giving authority, scope, description, tributary area, commerce, plan of improvement, shoreline changes, estimates of cost, and benefits, it contains comments from various Federal Agencies, State of California, and reports from Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. Among others, discusses benefits for commercial and sport fishing. District Engineer points out that improvement is needed to deduce damages to lumber and fishing vessels, etc.

FISH AND WILDLIFE: Miscellaneous Fisheries and Wildlife Legislation 1965: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on Fisheries Loans, H. R. 4227, H. R. 5153, H. R. 6090, H. R. 6101, H. R. 6362 and H. R. 6921, May 27, 1965, . . . ; Pesticide Controls, H. R. 4157, H. R. 4158 and S. 1623, June 22, 1965, . . . ; Serial No. 89-11, 230 pp., printed. Contains text of the bills, agency reports, and statements of various Federal and State officials, representatives of various business firms, associations, etc.

FOOD STANDARDS--CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION: Sen. Thurmond on Oct. 6, 1965, pointed out in Congressional Record (pp. 25188-25190) that the Codex Alimentarius Commission was established in 1962 under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization for the purpose of devising an international set of standards for food. There are now 45 of the some 100 eligible nations participating in drawing up this code. The work of the Commission is highly important--not only as a means of improving the quality of food for consumers but also as a means of discouraging arbitrary standards as barriers against imports of food products, including imports of U. S. food products. Although the standards will not have legal status when they are adopted by the Commission, they can be expected to exercise a strong influence on the form of national food laws around the world and in discouraging their use as nontariff trade barriers. He also inserted the article: "Standards for Food: A Uniform World Code Is Nearer Despite Some Disputes," published in the Wall Street Journal of Oct. 6. It discusses the work of the Commission; points out that the Commis-

sion is directing its attention to all kinds of standards, not only those relating to the quality of types of food products, but to labeling, methods of analysis, food additives, food hygiene, sampling, and pesticide residues.

FUR SEAL CONSERVATION AND PRIBILOF ISLAND ADMINISTRATION: The subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures of Senate Committee on Government Operations, Sept. 23, 1965, held hearings to review administration of fur seal skin operations in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Testimony was received from the Director of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, who was accompanied by his associates.

HALIBUT COMMISSION: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Sept. 15, 1965, reported (H. Rept. 996) on H. R. 9734, to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission, without amendment; to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 996, Offices for the International Pacific Halibut Commission (Sept. 14, 1965, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 9734), 7 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment. Discusses purpose, background and need for legislation, cost, departmental reports, and changes in existing law.

House Sept. 20, 1965, passed H. R. 9734. House then considered and passed a similar Senate-passed bill, S. 1975. Proceedings for passage of H. R. 9734 were vacated and bill was laid on the table. This action cleared S. 1975 for the President. Authorizes construction of quarters for the Commission on or adjacent to the University of Washington campus; authorizes up to \$500,000 for the construction.

The President Oct. 1, 1965, signed S. 1975 (P. L. 89-233).

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1966: Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriations for 1966: Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session on H. R. 7765, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes. Part 1 (Thursday, Mar. 4, 1965, through Monday, March 22, 1965), and Part 2 (Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1965, through Wed., June 23, 1965), 2,780 pp., printed. Includes statements and budget summaries from the agencies covered, as well as statements from outside witnesses. Includes funds for botulism research under the Food and Drug Administration; water pollution control under Office of the Secretary; pesticide activities, water supply and water pollution control, shellfish sanitation program, and botulism under the Public Health Service.

H. Rept. 791, Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Appropriation Bill, 1966 (Aug. 12, 1965, report from the Committee of Conference, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 7765), 8 pp., printed. Contains Committee recommendations and statement of the managers on the part of the House.

INLAND GREAT LAKES AND WESTERN RIVERS RULE FOR SMALL VESSELS: S. Rept. 675, Changing

Inland, Great Lakes, and Western Rivers Rules, Sept. 2 (legislative day, Sept. 1), 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1349, 4 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendments. Presents purpose, legislative background, a general statement, costs, agency reports, and changes in existing law.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: H. Doc. 229 (Letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the 13th Report on the extent and disposition of U. S. Contributions to International Organizations for the Fiscal Year 1964, pursuant to Section 2 of Public Law 81-806; June 28, 1965 referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session), 154 pp., printed. Lists U. S. contributions to international organizations from fiscal year 1964 funds. Includes a number of international fisheries commissions.

JELLYFISH-CONTROL ELIMINATION IN COASTAL WATERS OF U. S.: Introduced in House H. R. 11475 (Garmatz), Oct. 7, 1965, and H. R. 11507 (Machen), Oct. 8, 1965, to provide for the control of elimination of jellyfish and other such pests in the coastal waters of the United States; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Rep. Garmatz pointed out that bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the States and give financial and technical aid to them in the study and control of jellyfish (sea nettles) and other such pests which adversely affect fish and shellfish as well as water-based recreation. The Secretary would be authorized to conduct, either directly or by contract, or both, research into the jellyfish problem, to conduct studies on developing control measures, and, based on such studies, to control or eliminate such pests in our coastal waters and tributaries. The cost of this legislation would be shared by the States on a 50-50 basis, with the Federal share of the program being limited to \$10 million.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 16, 1965, ordered reported favorably to the House S. 1735, to set forth limitations on the use of certain land donated by the University of California for a marine biological laboratory.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: Conversion To Metric System: Hearing before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, on S. 774, a bill to provide that the Department of Commerce 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, July 14, 1965, Serial No. 89-27, 72 pp., printed. Contents include text of bill, agency comments, statements and letters of various Federal officials, Senators, and representatives of various business firms and associations.

The Metric System: Hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 2626 superseded by H. R. 10329, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, 1965, No. 4, 134 pp., printed. Contains testimony of various Federal officials, Congressmen, and representatives from various associations. Would 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.

Senate Committee on Commerce Sept. 16, 1965, ordered favorably reported S. 774; same day Committee reported (S. Rept. 751) it to Senate.

S. Rept. 751, Study of Metric System (Sept. 16, 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 774), 7 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Presents purpose, background, provisions, cost, agency comments, and changes in existing law.

Senate Sept. 20, 1965, passed with amendment and cleared for House S. 744. Purpose of the bill is to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a 3-year study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system of weights and measures in the United States. A complete report to the Congress of the findings, together with appropriate recommendations, is required under the bill. Not to exceed \$500,000 for the first year is authorized for the study.

House Sept. 21, 1965, received a message that the Senate had passed S. 774, and that concurrence of the House was requested.

MINIMUM WAGE: Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, on S. 763, S. 1741, S. 1770, S. 1986, and S. 2210, bills amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, Part 1 and Part 2, July 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1965, 1,422 pp., printed. Contains text of the bills, list of witnesses, statements and letters from various Federal officials, Members of Congress, representatives of various business firms, associations, etc.

H. Rept. 871, Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1965 (Aug. 25, 1965, report from the Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 10518), 87 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment. Contains introductory statement, finding and declaration of policy, subcommittee hearings, history of act, summary of provisions, comments on major provisions, section-by-section analysis, minority views, scope of bill, and views of various Congressmen.

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: National Oceanographic Program Legislation: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 921, H. R. 2218, H. R. 3310, H. R. 3352, H. R. 5175, H. R. 5654, H. R. 5884, H. R. 6009, H. R. 6457, H. R. 6512, H. R. 7301, H. R. 7798, H. R. 7849, H. R. 9064, H. R. 9483, H. R. 9617, H. R. 9667, H. R. 10432, and S. 944, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, and 19, 1965, Serial No. 89-13, 648 pp., printed. Contains texts of the bills, agency reports, statements from various Federal and State officials, Congressmen, and others.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 16, 1965, reported favorably to House S. 944 (amended), to provide for expanded research and development in the marine environment of the U. S., to establish a National Council on Marine Resources and

Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources.

Committee Sept. 17, 1965, reported (H. Rept. 1025) bill to House, with amendment; to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

House Sept. 20, 1965, amended and passed S. 944. House-passed bill was returned to the Senate. Title was amended: "To provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in marine science, to establish a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, and for other purposes." (1) It is cited as the "Marine Resources and Development Act of 1965." (2) Makes a clear declaration of national policy. (3) Sets forth some eight objectives to which the marine science activities should contribute. (4) Prescribes the duties and responsibilities of the President for the development, maintenance, and administration of marine science activities in the United States. (5) Would direct the President to establish a self-liquidating Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources to "make a comprehensive investigation and study of all aspects of marine science in order to recommend an overall plan for an adequate national oceanographic program that will meet the present and future national needs." The Commission is to make its final report within 18 months after its establishment. (6) Would require the President to submit annual reports to the Congress in connection with the Federal Government's activities in marine sciences, including recommendations for legislation and estimates of costs. (7) Would broadly define the terms "marine science" and "marine environment." (8) Would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary but provide a limitation of not to exceed \$1.5 million per year. (9) Oceans and Great Lakes would be included in the program. Such funds would be used to strengthen the staffing of the Interagency Committee on Oceanography as well as finance the activities of the Commission. As passed by the House the bill contains most of the Senate version. The principal differences are that the House committee amendment does not authorize the establishment of a statutory Cabinet-level-Council--with assignment of responsibilities at the discretion of the President. It places those responsibilities directly on the President. Other major differences between the two versions is that the appointment of the Commission is entirely discretionary under the Senate bill, while it is mandatory under the House version.

H. R. 11159 (Wydler) introduced in House Sept. 20, 1965, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Senate Sept. 21, 1965, received a message that the House had passed S. 944 and requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Rep. Keith in extension of remarks in Congressional Record, Sept. 24, 1965 (pp. A5428-A5429) inserted this editorial which appeared in the Sept. 24 edition of the Washington Post: "To Study Marine Science." The editorial praises the legislative efforts in behalf of the ocean sciences and suggests that the conferees adopt the amendments passed by the House.

Rep. Matsunaga in extension of remarks in Congressional Record, Oct. 1, 1965 (pp., A5546-A5547)

pointed out that speed must necessarily characterize the implementation of S. 944, and that we must make immediate use of all of our existing resources. He also inserted in the Record the article, "A Billion A Year In Oceanics," from the Sept. 18, 1965, issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Article discusses potentialities that Hawaii has to offer in our national marine resources development effort.

ORDERLY MARKETING: H. R. 11454 (Flood) introduced in House Oct. 6, 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 the Committee on Ways and Means.

PESTICIDES AND FISH AND WILDLIFE: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Sept. 14, 1965, reported (H. Rept. 1002) on S. 1623, to amend the act of Aug. 1, 1958, relating to a continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses to this resource, without amendment; to Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

H. Rept. 1002, Protection of Fish and Wildlife from Pesticides (Sept. 14, 1965, report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1623), 7 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably without amendment. Discusses purpose, background, need for legislation, cost, and changes in existing law.

House Sept. 20, 1965, passed S. 1623. This cleared the bill for the President. Would impose a 3-year limitation on what otherwise was a program that was open-ended insofar as time is concerned; raise the money authorized for research into the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife from \$2,565,000 to \$3,200,000 for the first year, and then to \$5 million for each of the next 2 years.

The President Oct. 1, 1965, signed S. 1623 (P. L. 89-232).

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1966: Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related Agencies Appropriations, 1966; Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 8639, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related Agencies for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1966, 1,004 pp., printed. Contains testimony and statements from various Federal officials and members of Congress. Included under the State Department are funds for the various International Fisheries Commissions.

H. Rept. 807, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, 1966 (Aug. 18, 1965, report from the Committee of Conference, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 8639), 5 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with various amendments. Contains statement of the managers on the part of the House.

STERN RAMP TRAWLERS: H. R. 11185 (Bates) introduced in House Sept. 21, 1965, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern-ramp trawlers to be used for experimental, commercial fishing, research, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 2589 (Magnuson and 3 others) introduced in Senate Oct. 1, 1965, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct two modern stern-ramp trawlers to be used for experimental, commercial fishing, research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce. Sen. Magnuson in Congressional Record, Oct. 1, 1965 (pp. 24902-24903) pointed out that this proposed legislation will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to build two factory-processing trawlers for experimental harvesting and processing of fishery resources. Under the bill, the Secretary is authorized to operate the vessels or he may charter the vessels to private operators. Conditions have been placed in the legislation which will assure that the operation of the vessels will not have an adverse effect upon domestic fishery prices or current market demand.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Sept. 14, 1965, approved for full committee action H. R. 9334 (amended), to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland. Property affected includes the site of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory, College Park, Maryland. Full Committee Sept. 15 ordered bill reported favorably; Sept. 16 reported (H. Rept. 1013) bill to House.

H. Rept. 1013, Providing for the Conveyance of Certain Real Property of the United States to the State of Maryland (Sept. 16, 1965, report from the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, to accompany H. R. 9334), 4 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, need, cost, departmental recommendations, and committee recommendation.

House Sept. 20, 1965, passed H. R. 9334. House then considered and passed a similar Senate-passed bill, S. 1988. Proceedings for passage of H. R. 9334 were vacated and bill was laid on the table. This action cleared S. 1988 for the President.

The President Oct. 1, 1965, signed S. 1988 (P. L. 89-227).

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: S. Rept. 677, Admeasurement of Small Vessels, September 2 (legislative

day, September 1), 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 2142), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendments. Presents the purpose, legislative background, a general statement, an analysis, changes in existing law, and agency reports.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Conference, Sept. 14, 1965, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 4, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for construction of municipal sewage treatment works, to authorize the establishment of standards of water quality to aid in preventing, controlling, and abating pollution of interstate waters, and for other purposes. Committee of Conference Sept. 17 reported (H. Rept. 1022) bill out.

H. Rept. 1022, Water Quality Act of 1965 (Sept. 17, 1965, report from the Committee of Conference, House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 4), 14 pp., printed. Committee recommended that Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill and agree to same with amendment. Includes statement of managers on the part of the House.

House Sept. 21, 1965, adopted the conference report on S. 4, the Water Quality Act of 1965, and sent the bill to the Senate. The Senate also adopted the conference report, thus clearing the bill for the President's signature. Makes several important changes in the Federal water pollution control program. Provides for an additional Assistant Secretary of HEW and an administrator to guide the program, which is removed from the Public Health Service; adoption of water quality criteria applicable to interstate waters; standards of water quality to be such as to protect the public health or welfare and enhance water quality; establishing a policy and purpose for the Act; a four-year, \$80 million program for demonstration grants on controlling pollution from sewers; increased Federal grants to municipalities for building waste treatment plants.

The President Oct. 2, 1965, signed S. 4 (P. L. 89-234). Sen. Boggs inserted in Congressional Record, Oct. 4, 1965 (pp. 24998-24999) the article "The Economics Of A New Pollution Control Policy" by Gershon Fishbein, from the Oct. 3, 1965, issue of the Washington Star.

WHALING: Sen Bartlett inserted in Congressional Record, Sept. 30, 1965 (pp. 24658-24661), an article by Noel Simon, entitled "Of Whales and Whaling," from the August 27, 1965, issue of Science.

