



FEDERAL ACTIONS

Agency for International Development

CALIFORNIA FIRM GETS GUARANTEES FROM AID FOR AFRICAN PROJECTS:

Two investment guarantees have been issued by the Agency for International Development (AID) to Star-Kist Foods, Inc., Terminal Island, Calif., which is establishing fish refrigeration plants in Liberia and Senegal.

The guarantees insure the firm against inconvertibility of local currencies and against loss from expropriation, war, revolution, and insurrection.

The refrigeration plants will help in marketing fish products locally, but they are designed primarily for storage prior to shipment.

The plants will meet economic assistance objectives of AID by increasing the availability of protein food, providing steady employment to local labor, and saving scarce foreign exchange.

In Senegal, Star-Kist will hold approximately a 25-percent interest as one of three partners in Frigorifique du Senegal S. A., Dakar. The total amount of AID risk coverage to Star-Kist in Senegal is \$340,500.

The other investment is a joint ownership with two partners in the Liberia Cold Stores, Inc., Monrovia, Liberia. The total amount of coverage under this guaranty is \$350,000. (Agency for International Development, July 20, 1965.)



Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

PROPOSED REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO OFF-RESERVATION INDIAN TREATY FISHING:

Notice was published in the Federal Register, July 16, 1965, of a proposal to amend

Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, by adding a new part 255--Off-Reservation Treaty Fishing. The purpose of the proposed regulations is "to provide a framework within which the exercise of off-reservation fishing rights reserved to certain Indian tribes under treaties with the United States may be subjected to Federal restrictions and controls wherever required for conservation of the fishery resources."

The proposed regulations contain provisions which would provide, among other things, for the issuance of (1) off-reservation treaty fishing permits; and (2) "conservation regulations to govern Indian off-reservation treaty fishing for areas found . . . to be in need of Federal restrictions on Indian fishing as a means of assuring the conservation and wise utilization of the fishery resources for the benefit of the Indians and other persons entitled to the enjoyment thereof."

The proposed regulations provide that off-reservation treaty fishing permits shall be issued only to Indians who are members of a "recognized Indian tribe having off-reservation treaty fishing rights."

Following are the proposed regulations as published in the Federal Register, July 16, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[25 CFR Part 255]

OFF-RESERVATION TREATY FISHING

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 237), that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to amend Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, by adding a new Part 255—Off-Reservation Treaty Fishing. The proposed regulations are set forth in tentative form below.

The proposed regulations are to be adopted under the authority contained

tion with appropriate State conservation regulations governing fishing by persons not fishing under treaty rights, the depletion or impairment of the fishery resources.

(b) In formulating their recommendations for regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, the two Commissioners shall seek the views of the affected Indian tribes, of the fishery conservation agency of any affected State, or of other interested persons as may desire to participate in the proposed rule making. A general notice of proposed rule making shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER to afford interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments with or without opportunity to present the same orally as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Following the expiration of the time allowed for the submission of written data, views, or arguments, the final recommendations of the Commissioners shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for appropriate action. Such of the recommended regulations or modifications thereof as the Secretary shall adopt shall become effective on such date as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

(c) Any regulations issued pursuant to this section shall contain provisions for invoking temporary emergency closures or restrictions or the relaxation thereof

at the field level when necessary or appropriate to meet conditions not foreseeable at the time the regulations were issued.

(d) Regulations issued pursuant to this § 255.7 may include such requirements for recording and reporting catch statistics as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary for effective fishery management.

§ 255.8 Enforcement.

(a) Any fishing or related activity which is contrary to the provisions of the regulations in this Part 255 and the laws of the State in which it occurs shall be deemed to be outside the scope of any off-reservation treaty fishing rights, and the offender shall be subject to arrest and prosecution under State law: *Provided*, That this paragraph (a) shall not apply to Indians fishing within any Indian reservation or within reservation boundary waters in which an Indian tribe has exclusive fishing rights.

(b) Any unattended fishing gear which is not marked or labeled for identification as required by the regulations in this Part 255 shall be presumed not to be used in the exercise of an off-reservation treaty fishing right and shall be subject to control or seizure under State law.

§ 255.9 Savings provisions.

Nothing in these regulations (25 CFR Part 255) shall be deemed to:

(a) Prohibit or restrict any person from engaging in any fishing activity in any manner which is permitted under State law;

(b) Deprive any Indian or any Indian tribe, band or group of any right which may be secured to him or to it by treaty or other law of the United States;

(c) Permit any Indian to exercise tribal fishing right in any manner prohibited by any ordinance or regulation of his tribe;

(d) Enlarge the right, privilege, immunity of any person to engage in fishing activity granted or reserved treaty with the United States;

(e) Exempt any person or any fishing gear, equipment, boat, vehicle, fish, fish products, or other property from requirements of any law or regulation pertaining to safety, obstruction of navigable waters, national defense, security of public property, pollution, health, sanitation, or registration of boats or vehicles; or

(f) Abrogate or modify the effect of any agreement affecting fishing practices entered into between any Indian tribe and the United States, or any State or agency of either.

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,

Under Secretary of the Interior

JULY 5, 1965.



U.S. Tariff Commission

STUDY OF FREE ENTRY OF TEMPORARY IMPORTS-- PUBLIC COMMENTS INVITED:

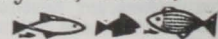
The U. S. Tariff Commission has begun a study of various statutory provisions included in title 19 of the United States Code. Included are those provisions permitting the temporary importation into the United States of merchandise without the payment of ordinary duties, or permitting a virtual recovery of duties paid when the imported merchandise or its domestic equivalent is exported either in its original form or in a changed condition.

Without excluding other sections, the study includes in whole or in part the following sections of title 19 of the U. S. Code; Section 81- Foreign Trade Zones; Section 1202-(Schedule 8, Part 5C) Temporary Free Entry under Bond; Section 1311-Bonded Manufacturing Warehouses; Section 1312-Bonded Smelting and Refining Warehouses; Section 1313-Drawback and Refunds; Section 1555-Bonded Warehouses; Section 1557-Entry for Warehouse-- Warehouse Period--Drawback; Section 1562-Manipulation in Warehouse.

The study will review the original objectives of each provision, examine the extent which each provision is now accomplishing purposes, and determine the impact each provision has on U. S. international trade. The Commission is especially interested in what the economic forces which led to the creation of those programs have so changed in the intervening years as to warrant modification and possible consolidation of the procedures to meet current conditions.

Interested parties should file their comments with the Secretary, U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., no later than September 1, 1965.

At the conclusion of a preliminary study all comments and all other pertinent information, the Commission will publish a summary of the results of the preliminary study, together with any proposals for revision of the present statutes. Public notice will be given thereafter of a hearing to be held by the Tariff Commission to permit all interested parties to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard regarding any proposed revisions. (U. S. Tariff Commission, July 26, 1965.)



nd States District Court

AIN GULF SHRIMP FISHERMEN HELD
E INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS
O TAX PURPOSES:

June 9, 1965, in three separate tax re-
ases (Thompson Enterprises, Inc. v. United States; W. G. Wells, et al v. United States; and John Fernandez, et al v. United States), the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida concluded as a matter of law that shrimp captains and crewmen working on a share basis on plain-
shrimp trawlers were not employees, independent contractors for Federal em-
ment tax purposes.

Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1965 p. 83.



ly-Ninth Congress
Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may di-
rectly or indirectly af-
fect the fisheries and
allied industries are
reported upon. Intro-
duction, referral to
committees, pertinent
legislative actions by
the House and Senate,
as well as signature in-
to law or other final
disposition are covered.



OROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, 1965; Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fish-
Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on
Marine and Fisheries, House of Representa-
9th Congress, 1st session, on Hudson River
Grounds, May 10, 11, 1965, H. R. 23, H. R. 24,
H. R. 334, and H. R. 4349, bills to authorize the Sec-
Interior to initiate a program for the con-
servation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's
anadromous fish in cooperation with the several states;
H. R. 227, H. R. 800, H. R. 2399, and H. R. 3798, to
authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate with
the several states a cooperative program for the conserva-
tion, development, and enhancement of the Nation's
anadromous fish, and for other purposes; June 2, 3, 1965,
No. 89-9, 219 p., printed. Contents include
hearings, reports, and letters from various state and
federal officials, members of Congress, and represent-
atives from various associations and business firms.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 9805
(Wilson) introduced in House July 13, 1965, to amend
the Antidumping Act, 1921; to Committee on Ways and

ANTIDUMPING INTERNATIONAL PROCEDURES: S. Res. 133 (Javits), introduced in Senate July 28, 1965, expressing the sense of the Senate that the President im-
mediately take such action as may be necessary to con-
vene a conference of the major trading nations, and other
interested states, to conclude a multilateral agreement
harmonizing the antidumping laws and procedures of all
nations; to Committee on Finance.

ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND SURVEY: S. 2282
(Nelson) introduced in Senate July 13, 1965, to authorize
the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of re-
search, study, and surveys, documentation and descrip-
tion of the natural environmental systems of the United
States for the purpose of understanding and evaluating
the condition of these systems and to provide information
to those concerned with natural resources management,
and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs. Includes a section authorizing partici-
pation in environmental research in surrounding oceans
in cooperation with other countries or with international
organizations.

FACTORY-FISHING VESSELS: H. R. 10215 (Tupper)
introduced in House August 2, 1965, to assist the domes-
tic commercial fishing industry through the construction
of three advanced design factory-fishing vessels; to Com-
mittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

FISHERIES LOAN FUND EXTENSION: H. Rept. 600,
Amending Fisheries Loan Act (July 7, 1965, report from
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S.
House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session,
to accompany S. 998), 12 pp., printed. Committee re-
ported favorably without amendments. Discusses pur-
pose, need, background, conclusion, and cost of the leg-
islation; departmental reports; and changes in existing
law.

House July 12, 1965, passed without amendment S. 998,
extending and liberalizing terms of fisheries loans which
may be made under the Fish and Wildlife Act, and cleared
it for the President. Rep. Dingell in Congressional Rec-
ord (pp. 15778-15783), July 12, 1965, pointed out that
S. 998 would extend for 5 years the period during which
the Secretary would be authorized to make loans; author-
ize \$20 million as initial capital; expand the program so
as to provide loans for the purchase of new and used ves-
sels; permit loans for vessels other than for those re-
placing an existing vessel or one lost to the fleet; amend
the 1965 act to create a permanent fund.

Senate July 15, 1965, sent to the President S. 998.

On July 24, 1965, the President signed S. 998 (P. L. 89-85).

FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS BANK:
H. R. 9845 (Brown of Calif.) introduced in House, July
14, 1965, to provide credit facilities for the use of fish-
ermen's cooperative associations through establishment
of a Bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations,
and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Ma-
rine and Fisheries.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT AMENDMENT:
H. R. 9810 (Wilson) introduced in House July 13, 1965,
to amend the act of Aug. 27, 1954, relating to the seizure
of vessels of the United States by foreign countries; to
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Rep.
Wilson in Congressional Record (pp. 1596-1597), July
13, 1965, pointed out that the bill would amend the Fish-
ermen's Protective Act so that the owner of any detained

American-flag vessel will be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all costs, including demurrage.

FISHERMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Committee on Commerce met Aug. 5, 1965, on S. 1054, assuring bargaining rights of fishermen's organizations in the ex-vessel sale of fish on which the livelihood of their members depend.

FISHING LIMIT OF 12 MILES: Sen. Bartlett in Congressional Record (p. 15384), July 8, 1965, pointed out that in Japan his bill (S. 2218) has been criticized as being contrary to international law and to international custom. The facts do not support such statements. There is no international law establishing proper breadths for territorial seas.

Sen. Gruening in Congressional Record (pp. 16077-16079), July 13, 1965, spoke in the Senate regarding "Action To Establish the 12-Mile Limit for Our Fisheries Gains Support: It is Overdue." He inserted "Proclamation 2668--Policy of the United States with Respect to Coastal Fisheries in Certain Areas of the High Seas, By The President of the United States of America," "Executive Order 9633--Reserving and Placing Certain Resources of the Continental Shelf Under the Control and Jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior"; and Executive Order 9634; all issued by President Truman. Same day Rep. Wilson (Calif.) in extension of remarks inserted (p. A3715) an editorial from San Diego Union of July 1, 1965, "Twelve-Mile Coastal Limit is Excellent Beginning."

FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION: House, August 2, 1965, received a letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Food Marketing, transmitting interim report of the National Commission on Food Marketing, July 1, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 88-354; to Committee on Agriculture.

HALIBUT COMMISSION: S. Rept. 383, Offices For The International Pacific Halibut Commission (June 30, 1964, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1975), 8 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendment. Discusses purpose, background, and need for legislation; cost; changes in existing law; Federal agency comments; and text of North Pacific Halibut Act of 1937, as amended.

House July 8, 1965, received Senate-passed S. 1975, an act to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Also, July 9, H. R. 9734 (Pelly); July 13, H. R. 9801 (Adams); July 29, H. R. 10174 (Meeds); to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; all similar to S. 1975. Purpose is to authorize \$500,000 to construct facilities needed by the Commission. Rep. Meeds pointed out in Congressional Record (p. 18078) July 29, the necessity for the facilities and remarked on the Commission's work in conserving the North Pacific halibut resources.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1966: Subcommittee, in executive session, July 27, 1965, approved for consideration of full Senate Committee on Appropriations H. R. 7765, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies. 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.

MARINE AND ATMOSPHERIC AFFAIRS COORDINATION ACT OF 1965: S. 2251 (Muskie and 17 others) introduced in Senate July 7, 1965, to coordinate the civilian marine and atmospheric functions of the Federal Government through the establishment of a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs, to enunciate national policies pertinent to the marine and atmospheric interests of the United States, to further the expanded protection of marine environs and the use of marine resources to encourage research and development in the marine atmospheric sciences and technologies, and for other purposes; to Committee on Government Operations. Would among other things, establish a Department of Marine and Atmospheric Affairs, which would include the U. S. Maritime Administration, U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Weather Bureau, the National Oceanographic Data Center, the coastal Engineering Research Center, the Sea-Air Interaction Laboratory, the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory--existing agencies--and a new Bureau of Marine Fisheries formed by the division of the fisheries responsibilities of the present Fish and Wildlife Service. A new coordinating office of Marine Geology and Mineral Resources would also be established. Also introduced in House July 27, H. R. 10106 (Hathaway); July 28, H. R. 10136 (Rivers of Alaska) and H. R. 10138 (Thompson of Texas); Aug. 3, H. R. 10231 (O'Neill of Mass.)

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY: Senate Committee on Commerce July 19, 1965, submitted report (S. Rept. 463) on S. 1735 (without amendment).

S. Rept. 463, Land Use by U. S. Marine Biological Research Laboratory, La Jolla, Calif. (July 19, 1965) report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 1735), 8 pp., printed. Presents purpose of bill, agency report and cost.

Senate July 21, 1965, passed without amendment S. 1735, limiting use of certain University of California lands donated for a marine biological research laboratory. Sen. Mansfield pointed out in Congressional Record (pp. 17066-17067), July 21, 1965, that the purpose of the bill is to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to reconvey certain lands to the University of California when those lands are no longer needed by the United States or when the United States ceases to use the land for more than 2 years exclusively for fishery and oceanography research purposes.

House July 22, 1965, received Senate-passed S. 1735 to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

METRIC SYSTEM STUDY: Senate Committee on Commerce July 14, 1965, held hearings on S. 774, providing for a study to determine the practicability of adoption by the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures. Hearings adjourned subject to call.

House Committee on Science and Astronautics held hearing Aug. 3, 1965, on H. R. 2626, similar to S. 774.

MINIMUM WAGE: Subcommittee on Labor of Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare concluded current series of hearings on S. 1986, to extend minimum wage coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and other pending related bills (S. 763, 1741, 1742 and 2210).

pp. Krebs inserted in Congressional Record (pp. 3948-3949) July 21, 1965, under extension of remarks, discussion on "Minimum Wage Should be \$2 an Hour."

H. R. 10275 (Roosevelt) introduced in House Aug. 4, 1965 to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage, and for other purposes; to Committee on Education and Labor.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings August 3-12 on H. R. 921, 2218, 5654, 5175, 5884, 7849, and 9064, similar bills dealing with various approaches to oceanography in government.

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: Senate Committee on Commerce, July 15, 1965, in executive session, ordered favorably reported amended S. 944. Committee held another executive session on July 20, and July 29, 1965, reported (S. Rept. 528) with amendments to Senate S. 944, to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council, and for other purposes. Senator All pointed out in Congressional Record (p. 18146), July 19, 1965, that as amended bill provides for a "National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development" staff at the Cabinet level, and that it will discontinue the existing oceanographic agencies, but will provide them with coordination and high-level endorsement they require. At the same time, it calls for a self-perpetuating Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, to plan a broad outline, over an 18-month period, or proposed policy and direction.

Committee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 3, 1965, held hearings on H. R. 921, and similar bills, dealing with various approaches to the establishment of a comprehensive long-range and coordinated national program in oceanography; also held hearing on H. R. 5175, oceanographic legal problems.

Murphy in Congressional Record (p. 18383), Aug. 3, 1965, spoke in the Senate, paying tribute to San Diego for its world leadership in the exploration and study of oceans. One of the most significant contributions to oceanography has been the launching of "Sealab II," the U. S. man-in-the-sea-program. He continued: When the "Sealab II" undersea unit starts its experimental work this month in actual undersea quarters on the bottom one-half mile off the Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, the Nation will see and hear real-time televised broadcasts from "Sealab II" and the deep quarters. Aquanauts in the quarters will conduct experimental salvage techniques, engage in oceanographic and marine biological research, and undertake a series of physiological and human performance tests. He also referred to legislation he introduced to provide for expanded research and establish National Oceanographic Council; to S. 944 to coordinate Nation's overall effort to explore the oceans and set up an Oceanographic Council; and Rep. Wilson's proposal to establish a National Oceanographic Year.

OCEANOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS: Rep. Wilson in Congressional Record (pp. A4010-4011), July 22, 1965, under extension of remarks included the following from the July 9, 1965, Free Cuba News: "Inside Russia Extends 'Oceanographic' Investigations."

OCEANOGRAPHY LEGAL PROBLEMS: Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant

Marine and Fisheries Aug. 3, 1965, held hearings on H. R. 5175, providing for a study of the legal problems of management, use, and control of the natural resources of the oceans and ocean beds. Also held hearing on H. R. 921, oceanographic agency or council.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL INSPECTION: H. Rept. 599, Exempting Oceanographic Research Vessels From the Application of Certain Vessel Inspection Laws (July 7, 1965, report from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 627), 9 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with amendments. Discusses purpose, background, amendments, and cost of the legislation; and Federal agency comments.

House July 12, 1965, passed and returned to Senate, with committee amendments, S. 627, to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws.

Senate July 19, 1965, concurred in House amendments to S. 627; this cleared bill for President's signature.

S. 627, to exempt oceanographic research vessels from the application of certain vessel inspection laws, was signed by the President July 30, 1965, P. L. 89-99.

PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER PROJECT: Senate July 12, 1965, received a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, reports on the Passamaquoddy tidal power project and the Upper St. John River hydroelectric development (with accompanying document); to Committee on Public Works. On same day House received the same communication (H. Doc. 236); to Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 9765 (Hathaway, Maine) and H. R. 9775 (Tupper, Maine) introduced in House July 12, to authorize a flood control project on the upper St. John River, and for other purposes; to Committee on Public Works. Rep. Hathaway inserted letters he wrote to the President and the Secretary of the Interior; also a letter from Secretary Udall to the President which spells out the proposals of the Secretary and which was approved by the President. Among the recommendations in Secretary's letter was one in which the Federal Government, in full participation with State and regional planning groups, would continue to intensify a comprehensive program already planned and initiated for the multiple use of the area's natural resources including, among others, fish and wildlife conservation, particularly by restoration of the Atlantic salmon fisheries.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LAND IN MARYLAND: The Public Lands Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs July 9, 1965, in executive session, approved for full committee consideration S. 1988. Property affected includes the site of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory, College Park, Md.

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs July 19, 1965, favorably reported and submitted report (S. Rept. 468) on S. 1988.

Senate July 21, 1965, passed with committee amendment S. 1988. Sen. Mansfield pointed out in Congressional Record (pp. 17068-17069), July 21, 1965, that the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Maryland approximately 14 acres of

land on the University of Maryland campus at College Park, Md., which was donated by the State of Maryland to the United States in 1935, and now occupied by the Bureau of Mines and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

House July 22, 1965, received Senate-passed S. 1988.

TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE CONVENTION: H. R. 10177 (Rivers of Alaska) and H. R. 10183 (Pelly), introduced in House July 29, 1965, to establish a contiguous fishery zone beyond the territorial sea of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to other Senate and House bills.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 9696 (Berry) introduced in House July 8, 1965, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to Committee on Ways and Means. Rep. Berry in Congressional Record (pp. 15485-15486), July 8, 1965, pointed out that the legislation which he was joining in introducing would go far to moderate the extreme measures that could be taken under the present law. First, the hope of gaining adjustment assistance would be considerably enhanced by loosening the requirements of the law. Second, criteria are laid down by which items can be removed from the President's list of products offered for tariff cuts. The present bill would go beyond that by providing for import quotas if certain import levels are reached. Also, H. R. 9920 (Fisher) July 19; H. R. 10058 (Dent), July 26; to Committee on Ways and Means.

Rep. Moore in Congressional Record (pp. 15733-15735), July 9, 1965, stated that he was joining those who have introduced a bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 so as to "remove certain items from the President's list and provide machinery for the imposition of import quotas to prevent imports from doing yet more damage than they have already inflicted on many of our industries."

Rep. Fisher in extension of remarks in Congressional Record (p. A3873-A3875), July 19, 1965, pointed out the urgent need for amending the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Bill would establish criteria to guide our negotiators in Geneva, would make it possible to prevent further tariff reductions in all instances in which imports have reached a height equal to at least 7½ percent of domestic production, provided that the imports had increased at least 75 percent since 1958, which was the year in which the last preceding tariff-cutting act was passed.

H. R. 10135 (Fogarty), introduced in House July 28, 1965, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Would in effect establish a new style of peril point by providing that no product that is imported to the extent of at least 7½ percent of domestic production and has increased as much as 75 percent since 1958 would be subjected to another tariff cut under the present negotiations; or if imports already supply as much as 20 percent of the domestic market, while the number of production workers in the domestic industry has declined since 1958, no further tariff cut would be permitted. There are a few other criteria that, if met by imports of a particular product, would remove that item from the President's authorization to cut the tariff.

Rep. Langen pointed out in Congressional Record (pp. 18067-18068), July 29, 1965, under the title, "U. S. Economy Needs Improved Trade Policy," that he joined

others who have introduced legislation to amend the Trade Expansion Act, and gave his reasons. H. R. 10177 (Utt) introduced in House July 29, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10237 (Mrs. Reid of Ill.) and H. R. 10285 introduced in House Aug. 3, and Aug. 4, 1965, respectively, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to Committee on Ways and Means. Rep. Collier in Congressional Record (p. 18569), Aug. 3, 1965, pointed out that a bill should be passed that provides that any product whose imports have risen 75 percent since 1958, now occupies 7½ percent of domestic production, should be taken off the list of products to be considered for further tariff reductions.

VESSEL "JANICE VEE:" Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 14, 1965, held hearing on H. R. 2137, to permit vessel Janice Vee to be documented for use in the fisheries and coastwise trade.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Senate July 28, 1965, insisted on its amendments to the Water Quality Act of 1965, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees.

House July 29, 1965, insisted on its amendment to S. 4; agreed to a conference asked by the Senate, and appointed conferees. Would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, to establish the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, to provide grants for research and development, etc.

Conferees, Aug. 4, 1965, met to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 4; recessed subject to call.

WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT: Senate July 12, 1965, received message from the President announcing that on July 9, 1965, the President approved and signed S. 1229, to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects for other purposes (P. L. 89-72).

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT: Committee of Conference July 8, 1965, filed conference report (Rept. 603) in House on S. 21, to provide for the optimum development of the Nation's natural resources through the coordinated planning of water-related land resources; establishment of a water resources council and river basin commission.

H. Rept. 603, Development of the Nation's Natural Resources (July 8, 1965, report from the Committee of Conference, U. S. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 21), 13 pp., prepared. Committee recommended that Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment. Discusses statement of policy and effect on existing laws; presents text of bill, and statement of managers on the part of the House.

By a voice vote House July 13, 1965, adopted the conference report on S. 21, and sent the bill to the Senate.

Senate July 14, 1965, received and agreed to report of the Committee of Conference on S. 21. Thus bill cleared for President's signature.

President on July 22, 1965, signed S. 21 (P. L. 89-72).