

gineers. That would come before the Congress as a separate matter and Congress would then exercise its own judgment at that point.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I would suggest, unless someone has an amendment prepared, that this bill go over until the next call of the Consent Calendar so that we can get the \$50,000 limitation in the bill, plus, perhaps, some other safeguarding language. But, at least, that much.

Mr. FORD. I believe the legislative record made here today would be clear evidence to the Corps of Engineers that the passage of this bill does not authorize the Corps of Engineers to proceed without further congressional authorization. Under no circumstances should they interpret the situation otherwise. But I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Kilgore], is time somewhat of the essence on this?

If an amendment limiting it to \$50,000 was drafted and submitted here I would withdraw my reservation.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go to the foot of the calendar so that an appropriate amendment may be prepared.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AUTHORIZED TO GRANT SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATIONS FOR 60 DAYS FOR CERTAIN NONBROADCAST OPERATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1005) to amend paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by granting the Federal Communications Commission additional authority to grant special temporary authorizations for 60 days for certain nonbroadcast operations.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (2) (G) of subsection 309(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 309(c) (2) (G)), is amended to read as follows:

"(G) a special temporary authorization for nonbroadcast operation not to exceed thirty days where no application for regular operation is contemplated to be filed or not to exceed sixty days pending the filing of an application for such regular operation, or".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PETITIONS FOR INTERVENTION BEFORE THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1193) to amend section 309(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to re-

quire that petitions for intervention be filed not more than 30 days after publication of the hearing issues in the Federal Register.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 309(e) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(e) If, in the case of any application to which subsection (a) of this section applies, a substantial and material question of fact is presented or the Commission for any reason is unable to make the finding specified in such subsection, it shall formally designate the application for hearing on the ground or reasons then obtaining and shall forthwith notify the applicant and all other known parties in interest of such action and the grounds and reasons therefor, specifying with particularity the matters and things in issue but not including issues or requirements phrased generally. When the Commission has so designated an application for hearing, the parties in interest, if any, who are not notified by the Commission of such action may acquire the status of a party to the proceeding thereon by filing a petition for intervention showing the basis for their interest not more than thirty days after publication of the hearing issues or any substantial amendment thereto in the Federal Register. Any hearing subsequently held upon such application shall be a full hearing in which the applicant and all other parties in interest shall be permitted to participate. The burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and the burden of proof shall be upon the applicant, except that with respect to any issue presented by a petition to deny or a petition to enlarge the issues, such burdens shall be as determined by the Commission."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS IN THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1988) to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas by persons other than nations or inhabitants of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am not opposed to this legislation, but I wonder, if it is enacted by the Congress, whether it will be any more effective than other legislation on this subject or whether the State Department will do with it as it pleases with respect to U.S. fishing rights?

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, this bill has in it a reciprocity agreement. These come under the treaties of fishing under international agreements among nations.

As to answering the gentleman's question directly, of course that is beyond me to answer, but I would hope the State Department will recognize legislation passed by this body and passed by the Congress if it becomes law.

Mr. GROSS. I join with the gentle-

ment will one day give serious attention to the protection of the rights of American fishermen.

Mr. BONNER. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as the chairman of the committee knows, many of our fishermen do fish inside the territorial waters of Canada. Do I understand from the gentleman that there is a reciprocity agreement in this case?

Mr. BONNER. That is the fact.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is unlawful for any vessel, except a vessel of the United States, or for any master or other person in charge of such a vessel, to engage in the fisheries within the territorial waters of the United States, its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or to engage in the taking of any Continental Shelf fishery resource which appertains to the United States except as provided by an international agreement to which the United States is a party. However, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue a license authorizing a vessel other than a vessel of the United States to engage in fishing within the territorial waters of the United States or for the resources of the Continental Shelf which appertain to the United States and to land its catch in a United States port, upon certification by the Secretary of the Interior that such permission would be in the national interest and upon concurrence of any State, Commonwealth or territory directly affected.

Sec. 2. (a) Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Every vessel employed in any manner in connection with a violation of this Act including its tackle, apparel, furniture, appurtenances, cargo, and stores shall be subject to forfeiture and all fish taken or retained in violation of this Act or the monetary value thereof shall be forfeited.

(c) All provisions of law relating to the seizure, judicial forfeiture, and condemnation of a cargo for violation of the customs laws, the disposition of such cargo or the proceeds from the sale thereof, and the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this Act, insofar as such provisions of law are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. (a) Enforcement of the provisions of this Act is the joint responsibility of the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of the Interior, and the United States Bureau of Customs. In addition, the Secretary of the Interior may designate officers and employees of the States of the United States, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and of any territory or possession of the United States to carry out enforcement activities hereunder. When so designated, such officers and employees are authorized to function as Federal law enforcement agents for these purposes.

(b) The judges of the United States district courts, the judges of the highest courts of the territories and possessions of the United States, and United States commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue such warrants or other process, including warrants or other process issued in admiralty proceedings in Federal district courts, as may be necessary.

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