

ment publications authorized for distribution to depository libraries. Designation of regional depository libraries may be made by a Senator or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico within the areas served by them, after approval by the head of the library authority of the State or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as the case may be, who shall first ascertain from the head of the library to be so designated that the library will, in addition to fulfilling the requirements for depository libraries, retain at least one copy of all Government publications, either in printed or microfacsimile form (except those authorized to be discarded by the Superintendent of Documents); and within the region served will provide interlibrary loan, reference service, and assistance for depository libraries in the disposal of unwanted Government publications as herein provided. The agreement to function as a regional depository library shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Documents by the Senator or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico when designation is made.

Disposition of publications after five years.

The libraries designated as regional depositories shall be authorized to permit depository libraries, within the areas served by them, to dispose of Government publications which they have retained for at least five years after first offering them to other depository libraries within their area, then to other libraries, and then if not wanted to discard.

44 USC 4.

SEC. 10. The Public Printer, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, as provided for by section 2 of the Printing Act of 1895 (ch. 23, sec. 2, 28 Stat. 601), as amended, shall adopt and employ such measures as he deems necessary for the economical and practical implementation of this Act.

Repeal.

SEC. 11. The Act entitled "An Act to make the United States Coast Guard Academy library a public depository for Government publications", approved August 5, 1939 (53 Stat. 1209; 44 U.S.C. 87a), is hereby repealed.

Approved August 9, 1962.

Public Law 87-580

AN ACT

August 9, 1962
[H. R. 7336]

To promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains, and for other purposes.

Oysters.
Disease-resistant strains, propagation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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 Secretary may thereafter transfer such brood stock to the particular States involved for planting in spawning sanctuaries and protection of such State or States. Distribution of the resultant seed oysters by the States shall be in accordance with plans and procedures that are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the cooperating States: *Provided*, That the purchase of oyster brood stock hereunder by the Secretary shall be conditional upon the participating State or States, in each instance, paying one-third of the cost of such brood stock. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the States in any manner necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

Grants to States for research, etc.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to the States referred to in the first section of this Act for the purpose of assisting such States in the financing of research and other activities

necessary in the development and propagation of disease-resistant strains of oysters. A grant under this section shall be made upon agreement by the State to use the proceeds thereof only for the purposes specified in this section and to use an additional amount for such purposes from State or other non-Federal sources equal to at least 50 per centum of the amount of such grant.

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such sum, not to exceed \$100,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved August 9, 1962.

Public Law 87-581

AN ACT

August 13, 1962
[H. R. 10786]

To establish standards for hours of work and overtime pay of laborers and mechanics employed on work done under contract for, or with the financial aid of, the United States, for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Work Hours Act of 1962" and title I may be cited as the "Contract Work Hours Standards Act".

Work Hours Act
of 1962.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "this Act" means the Work Hours Act of 1962 except in title I, where it means the Contract Work Hours Standards Act.

TITLE I—CONTRACT WORK HOURS STANDARDS ACT

SEC. 101. As used herein, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor.

"Secretary".

SEC. 102. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the wages of every laborer and mechanic employed by any contractor or subcontractor in his performance of work on any contract of the character specified in section 103 shall be computed on the basis of a standard workday of eight hours and a standard workweek of forty hours, and work in excess of such standard workday or workweek shall be permitted subject to the provisions of this section. For each workweek in which any such laborer or mechanic is so employed, such wages shall include compensation, at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay, for all hours worked in excess of eight hours in any calendar day or in excess of forty hours in the workweek, as the case may be.

Forty-hour week
provision.

(b) The following provisions shall be a condition of every contract of the character specified in section 103 and of any obligation of the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia in connection therewith:

(1) No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any laborer or mechanic, in any workweek in which he is employed on such work, to work in excess of eight hours in any calendar day or in excess of forty hours in such workweek except in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and

(2) In the event of violation of the provisions of paragraph (1), the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable to such affected employee for his unpaid wages and shall, in addition, be liable to the United States (or, in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory) for liquidated damages as provided therein. Such

Liability of
employers for
violation.