



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

EFFECTIVE DATE OF FOOD ADDITIVES STATUTE IS EXTENDED FOR ADDITIONAL ITEMS:

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, has designated (Federal Register, August 4, 1960) additional food additives which can be used in foods either directly or indirectly under certain specified conditions for a period of 1 year from March 6, 1960, or until regulations have been issued establishing or denying tolerances or exemptions. On the basis of data supplied, the Commissioner has found that no undue risk to the public health is involved and that conditions exist that make necessary the prescribing of an additional period of time for obtaining tolerances or denials of tolerances or for granting exemption from tolerances.

One list contains 18 and a second list an additional 18 items (including sodium nitrate or a combination of sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite) as direct additives to food; a third list contains about 125 items as indirect additives to food. In many instances the tolerance limit is given, where applicable, and the specified uses or restrictions are specified.

Also, the Commissioner proposes to add about 39 nutrients incorporated in dietary food supplements.

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PROPOSAL TO ADD CERTAIN SYNTHETIC FLAVORINGS TO SUBSTANCES RECOGNIZED AS SAFE:

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, proposed to amend the food additives regulations to exempt certain synthetic fla-

vorings substances used as additives from the requirement of tolerances by adding them to the list of substances generally recognized as safe (Federal Register, August 12, 1960.)

The list of synthetic flavorings contains about 27 items.

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EFFECTIVE DATE OF FOOD ADDITIVES STATUTE EXTENDED FOR SYNTHETIC FLAVORINGS:

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, has designated (Federal Register, August 13, 1960) synthetic flavoring substances and adjuncts which can be used in foods either directly or indirectly under certain specified conditions for a period of 1 year from March 1, 1960, or until regulations have been issued establishing or denying tolerances or exemptions. On the basis of data supplied, the Commissioner has found that no undue risk to the public health is involved and that conditions exist that make necessary the prescribing of an additional period of time for obtaining tolerances or denials of tolerances or for granting exemption from tolerances.

The list contains hundreds of synthetic flavoring substances and adjuncts used as direct additives to food.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FEDERAL CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE REVISED:

A revision of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, which contains all regulations pertaining to fish and wildlife as administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its two bureaus--Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--appeared in the September 1, 1960, Part II issue of the Federal Register.

Chapter I covers the regulations of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and includes the following subchapters: general provisions; hunting and possession of wildlife; the National Wildlife Refuge System; management of Wildlife Research Areas; management of Fisheries Conservation Areas; and Federal Aid to States in fish and wildlife restoration.

Chapter II covers the regulations of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and includes the following subchapters: general provisions; North Pacific commercial fisheries; aquatic mammals other than whales; whaling; Northwest Atlantic commercial fisheries; aid to fisheries; processed fishery products, processed products thereof, and certain other processed food products.

Chapter III covers international regulatory agencies (fishing and whaling) and includes the following subchapters: International Pacific Halibut Commission; International Whaling Commission.

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UNITED STATES WHALING REGULATIONS BROUGHT UP TO DATE:

The provisions of the whaling regulations, as originally embodied in the schedule annexed to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, by the United States and certain other Governments have been amended several times by the International Whaling Commission. The last amendments were made in October 1959 and January 1960. Therefore, the United States whaling regulations, as last amended on October 5, 1959, and January 3, 1960, have been edited to conform in numbering, internal references, and similar items to regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, but no changes have been made in the substantive provisions. The regulations are applicable to nationals and whaling enterprises of the United States.

The regulations as amended and republished appeared in the August 17, 1960, Federal Register. The regulations cover inspection; killing of gray or white whales prohibited; killing of calves or suckling whales prohibited; operation of factoryships limited; closed area for factoryships in Antarctic; limitations on the taking of humpback whales; closed seasons for pelagic whaling for baleen and sperm whales; minimum size limits; closed seasons for land stations; use of factoryships in waters other than south of 40° S. latitude; limitations

on processing of whales; prompt processing required; remuneration of employees; submission of laws and regulations; submission of statistical data; factoryship operations within territorial waters; and definitions.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, June 1960 p. 68, May (1960) p. 71.

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BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

QUALITY STANDARDS ESTABLISHED FOR FROZEN SHRIMP:

Voluntary standards for the production of high-quality, frozen, raw, headless shrimp have been approved, the Department of the Interior announced August 11, 1960. The standards were published in the Federal Register of August 11, 1960, and became effective September 10, 1960. The notice of intention to establish standards was carried in the Federal Register on May 7, 1960.

The standards were developed by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries after months of research. Well-advertised public meetings in Los Angeles, New Orleans, Chicago, Jacksonville, and Corpus Christi, were attended by interested industry groups, consumer representatives, and representatives of the National Fisheries Institute. Suggestions made as a result of these and other contacts were all given full consideration and many of them were adopted.

Shrimp is the most valuable fishery resource of the United States. In 1959, the United States catch amounted to about 142 million pounds, with the heads removed. More than 80 percent of the catch was landed at Gulf of Mexico ports from Texas to Florida, about 11 percent at South Atlantic ports, and about eight percent at Pacific Coast ports. Texas was the biggest producing state, followed by Louisiana and Florida. The shrimp catch in 1959 was valued at nearly 60 million dollars to the fishermen.

Acceptance of the quality standards by individual firms is entirely voluntary. Firms with USDI continuous inspection service will have the right to so inform the consumer by appropriate markings on the product package.

Quality standards have already been established for frozen fish sticks, raw frozen breaded shrimp, frozen raw halibut steaks, frozen haddock fillets, cod fillets, raw breaded fish portions, frozen fish blocks, and frozen salmon steaks.

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries also announces that 34 processing firms

now have the right to use the Department of the Interior shields of quality.

Title 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER K—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 182—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW HEADLESS SHRIMP¹

On page 4114 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 7, 1960, there was published a notice and text of a proposed new Part 182 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the new part is to issue United States Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Headless Shrimp under the authority transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742e).

Interested persons were given until June 6, 1960, to submit written comments, suggestions or objections with respect to the proposed new part. Comments were received and considered and the proposed new part is hereby adopted with minor changes and is set forth below. This amendment shall become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: August 5, 1960.

FRED G. AANDAHL,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION, GRADES AND SIZES

Sec.	Product description.
182.1	Product description.
182.2	Grades of frozen raw headless shrimp.
182.3	Sizes of frozen raw headless shrimp.

FACTORS OF QUALITY AND GRADE

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DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

182.21 Definitions and methods of analysis.

LOT CERTIFICATION TOLERANCES

182.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

SCORE SHEET

182.31 Score sheet for frozen raw headless shrimp.

AUTHORITY: §§ 182.1 to 182.31 issued under sec. 6(a), Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742e), and sec. 205(b), Agricultural Marketing Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1624(b)).

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION, GRADES AND SIZES

§ 182.1 Product description.

Frozen raw headless shrimp are clean, wholesome, headless, shell-on shrimp of the regular commercial species. They are sorted for size, packed, and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product.

§ 182.2 Grades of frozen raw headless shrimp.

(a) "U.S. Grade A" or "U.S. Fancy" is the quality of frozen raw headless shrimp

of a single commercial count that possess a good flavor and odor, that are of a reasonably uniform color, and that for those factors which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in the following sections, the total score is not less than 90 points.

(b) "U.S. Grade B" or "U.S. Good" is the quality of frozen raw headless shrimp of a single commercial count that possess at least reasonably good flavor and odor, and that for those factors which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in the following sections, the total score is not less than 80 points.

(c) "U.S. Grade C" or "U.S. Commercial" is the quality of frozen raw headless shrimp of a single commercial count that possess at least reasonably good flavor and odor, and that for those factors which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in the following sections, the total score is not less than 70 points.

(d) "Substandard" is the quality of frozen raw headless shrimp that fail to meet the requirements of "U.S. Grade C" or "U.S. Commercial."

§ 182.3 Sizes of frozen raw headless shrimp.

The average weight and number of shrimp per pound (count) of frozen raw headless shrimp are not factors of quality in determining the grade of the product. However the degree of conformity of the weights of the individual shrimp to the average weight of shrimp in the sample is rated since it is a factor affecting the utility of the product. Descriptive size names are not recommended. The commercial count (number per pound) and descriptive size names, if used, shall conform to one of the following categories:

Commercial count— Number of shrimp per pound	Number of shrimp per pound (average)		Descriptive size name
	Over—	Not over—	
Under 10.....		9.9	Extra colossal.
10-15.....	9.9	15.0	Colossal.
16-20.....	15.0	20.0	Extra jumbo.
21-25.....	20.0	25.0	Jumbo.
26-30.....	25.0	30.0	Extra large.
31-35.....	30.0	35.0	Large.
36-42.....	35.0	42.0	Medium large.
43-50.....	42.0	50.0	Medium.
51-60.....	50.0	60.0	Small.
61-70.....	60.0	70.0	Extra small.
Over 70.....	70.0		Tiny.

FACTORS OF QUALITY AND GRADE

§ 182.11 Ascertaining the grade.

(a) *General.* In addition to considering other requirements outlined in the standards, the grade is ascertained by observing the product in the frozen, thawed, and cooked states and is evaluated by considering the following:

(1) *Factors rated by score points.* The quality of the product with respect to factors scored is expressed numerically. Factors rated by score points are: dehydration; deterioration; black spot on shell or loose membrane only; black spot on meat; broken, damaged and pieces of shrimp; legs, loose shell, and flippers; heads an unacceptable shrimp; extraneous materials; uniformity of size; and the texture of the cooked product.

Cumulative point deductions from the maximum possible score of 100 are assessed for variations of quality for each factor in accordance with the schedule in Table I. The minimum score is 0.

(2) *Factor not rated by score points.* The factor of "flavor and odor" is evaluated organoleptically after the product has been cooked in a suitable manner, and is defined as follows:

(i) *Good flavor and odor.* "Good flavor and odor" (essential requirement for a Grade A product) means that the product has the good flavor and odor characteristic of freshly caught, chilled shrimp and is free from off-flavors and off-odors of any kind. The presence of iodoform-like flavor and odor is not to be construed as off-flavor and off-odor.

(ii) *Reasonably good flavor and odor.* "Reasonably good flavor and odor" (minimum requirement of Grade B and Grade C products) means that the product may be somewhat lacking in the good flavor and odor characteristic of freshly caught, chilled shrimp but is free from objectionable off-flavors and objectionable off-odors of any kind.

DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

§ 182.21 Definitions and methods of analysis.

(a) "Count," or number of shrimp per pound, is determined by dividing the number of shrimp in the package by the actual net weight in pounds of the shrimp.

(b) "Net weight" of the shrimp is determined as follows:

(1) *Equipment needed.* (i) Container, 4-gallon or more capacity;

(ii) Source of running water that can be maintained at 75°-85° F; with hose of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the container;

(iii) Balance accurate to 0.01 ounce, or 0.1 gram;

(iv) U.S. standard wire sieve, ASTM No. 20, 12-inch diameter.

(2) *Procedure.* Place the frozen shrimp in the 4-gallon container into which fresh water of a temperature from 75° to 85° F. is introduced from the bottom at a flow of approximately six gallons per minute. After any glaze has been removed and the shrimp separate easily, empty the contents of the container through the tared sieve, spreading the shrimp out evenly. Tilt the sieve at approximately a 45-degree angle to facilitate drainage; drain the shrimp for 2 minutes; and then weigh the sieve and contents. The net weight is the weight of the sieve and contents minus the weight of the sieve.

(c) "Cooked in a suitable manner" means that a thawed sample of the product has been cooked by the following method:

Place 2 to 4 ounces of peeled deveined and rinsed shrimp in a boilable plastic bag with ½-cup of salt solution (1 teaspoon salt dissolved in 1 pint or 2 cups of water). Add a 2-ounce stainless steel weight or snap a large clip on bottom of bag. Suspend the bag in a kettle of boiling water and return the water to a boil as rapidly as possible. (More than one sample may be cooked at a time, as long as the water will return to a boil within 2 minutes). After the water is boiling, cook according to the following timetable:

¹ Compliance with the provisions of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Count of shrimp—Number per pound	Cooking time (minutes)
Up to 15.....	12
16 to 35.....	9
Over 35.....	6

Remove from bag, drain, and cool to approximately room temperature (do not refrigerate) for evaluation of flavor and odor.

(d) "Dehydration" refers to the occurrence of a whitish area on the exposed ends of the shrimp, due to the drying of the affected area, and to a generally desiccated appearance of the meat after the shell is removed.

(e) "Deterioration" refers to any detectable change from the normal good quality of freshly caught shrimp. It is evaluated by noting deviations of the odor of the thawed product from the normal odor of freshly caught shrimp.

(1) "Slight deterioration" means that the shrimp lack the pleasant odor characteristic of freshly caught shrimp.

(2) "Moderate deterioration" means that the shrimp have slight off-odors.

(3) "Marked deterioration" means that the shrimp have definite off-odors, but are not spoiled.

(4) "Excessive deterioration" means that the shrimp have a definite odor of spoilage. Deductions in this category are made for individual shrimp which are affected.

(f) "Black spot on the shell or loose membrane only" refers to blackened areas at least moderately affecting the appearance of the shrimp.

(1) "Moderately affecting" means that the black spot which occurs at the shell joints extends at least one-third of the circumference of the shrimp at the particular location at which it occurs, and black spot which occurs as a circular area exceeds one-eighth inch in diameter for 31/35 count shrimp or is proportionately larger or smaller for respectively larger or smaller shrimp.

(g) "Black spot on the meat" refers to any darkened area that is present on the shrimp flesh.

(h) "Broken" refers to a shrimp having a break in the flesh greater than one-third of the thickness of the shrimp at the particular location at which it occurs.

(i) "Damaged" refers to a shrimp that is crushed or mutilated so as to materially affect its appearance.

(j) "Piece" refers to any portion of shrimp that contains less than five segments.

(k) "Legs" refers to walking legs only, not swimmerets, or to portions of the head (cephalothorax) with legs and which may be either loose or attached to a shrimp.

(l) "Loose shell" refers to any piece of shell which is completely detached from the shrimp except paper-thin shell from soft-shelled shrimp.

(m) "Flipper" refers to a tail fin, sometimes including the last shell segment but containing no meat.

(n) "Head" means any portion of head (cephalothorax) large enough to contain an eye and which may be either loose or attached to a shrimp.

(o) "Unacceptable shrimp" refers to abnormal or diseased shrimp.

(p) "Extraneous material" means any material in the package which is not shrimp material.

(q) "Uniformity of size" is evaluated by computing the actual count per pound of the shrimp in the sample, and then determining, by weighing individual shrimp, the number of shrimp that are slightly large, slightly small, exceedingly large, or exceedingly small for that particular count per pound.

(1) "Slightly large" means that a shrimp is more than 25 percent, but not more than 35 percent larger, by weight, than a shrimp of the actual count per pound.

(2) "Exceedingly large" means that a shrimp is more than 35 percent larger, by weight, than a shrimp of the actual count per pound.

(3) "Slightly small" means that a shrimp is more than 25 percent, but not more than 35 percent smaller, by weight, than a shrimp of the actual count per pound.

(4) "Exceedingly small" means that a shrimp is more than 35 percent smaller, by weight, than a shrimp of the actual count per pound. For use in computing the uniformity of size factor, weights of individual shrimp are given in Table II.

(r) "Texture" defect refers to an undesirable toughness and/or dryness and/or mushiness of the shrimp examined in the cooked state.

LOT CERTIFICATION TOLERANCES

§ 182.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

The sample rate and grades of specific lots shall be certified in accordance with Part 170 of this chapter (regulations governing processed fishery products, 23 F.R. 5064, July 3, 1958).

With respect to conformance with the declared commercial count, the lot shall be considered to be of the declared count if the number of deviant units in the sample does not exceed the acceptance number prescribed for the sample size in Part 170 of this chapter. If a lot fails to meet the requirements of any specific commercial count, it shall be marked a mixed lot and shall not be graded.

SCORE SHEET

§ 182.31 Score sheet for frozen raw headless shrimp.

GENERAL

Label.....
Size and kind of container.....
Container mark or identification.....
Size of lot.....
Number of samples.....
Declared count per pound.....
Actual net weight (ounces).....
Actual count per pound.....
Descriptive size name.....

Scored factors (table 1)	Deductions
Frozen and thawed:	
1. Dehydration.....	
Thawed:	
2. Deterioration.....	
3. Black spot on shell or loose membrane only.....	
4. Black spot on meat.....	
5. Broken, damaged, and pieces.....	
6. Legs, loose shell, and flippers.....	
7. Heads and unacceptable shrimp.....	
8. Extraneous material.....	
9. Uniformity of size.....	
Cooked:	
10. Texture.....	
Total deductions.....	
Rating for scored factors (100 minus total deductions).....	
Flavor and odor.....	
Final grade.....	

TABLE I—SCHEDULE OF DEDUCTIONS FOR FACTORS RATED BY SCORE POINTS¹

State	Factor	Description of quality variation	Deduct	
Frozen and thawed	Dehydration.....	Dehydrated—exposed ends		
		Desiccation of meat		
		Frozen state	Thawed state	
		Up to 5 percent.....	None.....	0
		5.1-15.0 percent.....	Up to 2.0 percent.....	3
Over 15.0 percent.....	(2.1-5.0 percent.....)	Moderate.....	6	
		(Over 5.0 percent.....)	Marked.....	11
		(Percent by count of total sample.)		
		Apply the one highest deduction only.		
Thawed	Deterioration.....	Off-odor, overall sample:		
		Slight.....	2	
		Moderate.....	6	
		Marked.....	21	
		Any excessive, each 1 percent or fraction (percent by count).....	5	
	Black spot on shell or loose membrane only.....	Shell affected, but not meat:		
		Not over 5 percent.....	0	
		Each additional 5 percent, or fraction (percent by count).....	1	
	Black spot on meat.....	None.....	0	
		Not over 3 percent.....	1	
	3.1-5.0 percent.....	2		
	Each additional 5 percent, or fraction (percent by count).....	2		
Broken, damaged, and pieces.....	Not over 1 percent.....	0		
	1.1-3.0 percent.....	2		
	Each additional 3 percent, or fraction (percent by weight).....	2		
Legs, loose shell, and flippers.....	Not over 3 percent.....	0		
	Each additional 3 percent, or fraction (percent by count).....	2		
Heads and unacceptable shrimp.....	Not over 1 percent.....	2		
	Each additional 1 percent, or fraction (percent by count).....	3		
Extraneous material.....	1 piece.....	1		
	2 pieces.....	2		
	over 2 pieces.....	4		
Uniformity of size.....	Slightly large and slightly small: Each 3 percent, or fraction.....	1		
	Exceedingly large and exceeding small: Each 3 percent, or fraction (percent by count—based on actual count per pound of sample).....	2		
Cooked	Texture.....	Tough, dry, or mushy:		
		Slight.....	2	
		Moderate.....	4	
		Excessive.....	11	

¹ This schedule of point deductions is based on the examination of sample units composed of: (a) the contents of an entire package or (b) sufficient packages to provide a sample unit of 2 pounds or more, declared net weight.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TABLE II—WEIGHTS OF NON-UNIFORM SHRIMP

ALTERNATE TABLE II—WEIGHTS OF NON-UNIFORM SHRIMP

[Ounces]					[Grams]				
Count per pound	Exceedingly large	Slightly large	Slightly small	Exceedingly small	Count per pound	Exceedingly large	Slightly large	Slightly small	Exceedingly small
	<i>Over—</i>	<i>Over—</i>	<i>Under—</i>	<i>Under—</i>		<i>Over—</i>	<i>Over—</i>	<i>Under—</i>	<i>Under—</i>
8.....	2.70	2.50	1.50	1.30	8.....	76.5	70.9	42.5	38.2
9.....	2.40	2.22	1.33	1.16	9.....	68.0	62.9	37.7	32.9
10.....	2.16	2.00	1.20	1.04	10.....	61.2	56.7	34.0	29.5
11.....	1.96	1.82	1.09	0.94	11.....	55.6	51.6	30.9	26.6
12.....	1.80	1.67	1.00	.87	12.....	51.0	47.3	28.4	24.7
13.....	1.66	1.54	0.92	.80	13.....	47.1	43.7	26.1	22.7
14.....	1.54	1.43	.86	.74	14.....	43.7	40.5	24.4	21.0
15.....	1.44	1.33	.80	.69	15.....	40.8	37.7	22.7	19.6
16.....	1.35	1.25	.75	.65	16.....	38.3	35.4	21.3	18.4
17.....	1.27	1.18	.71	.61	17.....	36.0	33.4	20.1	17.3
18.....	1.19	1.11	.67	.58	18.....	33.7	31.5	19.0	16.4
19.....	1.14	1.05	.63	.55	19.....	32.3	29.8	17.9	15.6
20.....	1.08	1.00	.60	.52	20.....	30.6	28.4	17.0	14.7
21.....	1.03	0.95	.57	.50	21.....	29.2	26.9	16.2	14.2
22.....	0.98	.91	.54	.47	22.....	27.8	25.8	15.3	13.3
23.....	.94	.87	.52	.45	23.....	26.6	24.7	14.7	12.8
24.....	.90	.83	.50	.43	24.....	25.5	23.5	14.2	12.2
25.....	.86	.80	.48	.42	25.....	24.4	22.7	13.6	11.9
26.....	.83	.77	.46	.40	26.....	23.5	21.8	13.0	11.3
27.....	.80	.74	.44	.38	27.....	22.7	21.0	12.5	10.8
28.....	.77	.71	.43	.37	28.....	21.8	20.1	12.2	10.5
29.....	.74	.69	.41	.36	29.....	21.0	19.6	11.6	10.2
30.....	.72	.67	.40	.35	30.....	20.4	19.0	11.3	9.9
31.....	.70	.64	.39	.34	31.....	19.8	18.1	11.0	9.6
32.....	.67	.62	.38	.32	32.....	19.6	17.6	10.8	9.2
33.....	.65	.61	.36	.32	33.....	18.4	17.3	10.2	8.9
34.....	.64	.59	.35	.30	34.....	18.1	16.7	9.9	8.6
35.....	.62	.57	.34	.30	35.....	17.6	16.2	9.6	8.4
36.....	.60	.56	.33	.29	36.....	17.0	15.9	9.4	8.2
37.....	.58	.54	.32	.28	37.....	16.4	15.3	9.1	7.9
38.....	.57	.53	.32	.27	38.....	16.2	15.0	9.0	7.7
39.....	.55	.51	.31	.27	39.....	15.6	14.5	8.8	7.6
40.....	.54	.50	.30	.26	40.....	15.3	14.2	8.5	7.4
41.....	.53	.49	.29	.25	41.....	15.0	13.9	8.3	7.2
42.....	.51	.48	.29	.25	42.....	14.4	13.6	8.1	7.0
43.....	.50	.47	.28	.24	43.....	14.2	13.3	7.9	6.9
44.....	.49	.46	.27	.24	44.....	13.9	13.0	7.7	6.7
45.....	.48	.44	.27	.23	45.....	13.6	12.5	7.6	6.6
46.....	.47	.44	.26	.23	46.....	13.3	12.3	7.4	6.4
47.....	.46	.42	.26	.23	47.....	13.0	12.0	7.2	6.3
48.....	.45	.42	.25	.22	48.....	12.8	11.8	7.1	6.2
49.....	.44	.41	.24	.21	49.....	12.4	11.6	6.9	6.0
50.....	.43	.40	.24	.21	50.....	12.2	11.3	6.8	5.9
51.....	.42	.39	.24	.20	51.....	11.9	11.0	6.8	5.7
52.....	.42	.38	.23	.20	52.....	11.9	10.8	6.5	5.7
53.....	.41	.38	.23	.20	53.....	11.6	10.8	6.5	5.7
54.....	.40	.37	.22	.19	54.....	11.3	10.5	6.2	5.4
55.....	.39	.36	.22	.19	55.....	11.1	10.2	6.2	5.4
56.....	.39	.36	.21	.18	56.....	11.1	10.2	6.0	5.1
57.....	.38	.35	.21	.18	57.....	10.8	9.9	6.0	5.1
58.....	.37	.34	.21	.18	58.....	10.5	9.6	6.0	5.1
59.....	.37	.34	.20	.18	59.....	10.5	9.6	5.7	5.1
60.....	.36	.33	.20	.17	60.....	10.2	9.4	5.7	4.8
61.....	.35	.33	.20	.17	61.....	9.9	9.4	5.7	4.8
62.....	.35	.32	.19	.17	62.....	9.9	9.1	5.4	4.8
63.....	.34	.32	.19	.16	63.....	9.6	9.1	5.4	4.5
64.....	.34	.31	.19	.16	64.....	9.6	8.8	5.4	4.5
65.....	.33	.31	.18	.16	65.....	9.4	8.8	5.1	4.5
66.....	.33	.30	.18	.16	66.....	9.4	8.5	5.1	4.5
67.....	.32	.30	.18	.16	67.....	9.1	8.5	5.1	4.5
68.....	.32	.29	.18	.15	68.....	9.1	8.2	5.1	4.3
69.....	.31	.29	.17	.15	69.....	8.8	8.2	4.8	4.3
70.....	.31	.28	.17	.15	70.....	8.8	7.9	4.8	4.3
71.....	.30	.28	.17	.15	71.....	8.5	7.9	4.8	4.3

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, July (1960) p. 82.

PROHIBITION EXTENDED ON HIGH-SEAS NET FISHING FOR SALMON IN NORTH PACIFIC:

Salmon fishing with nets will be prohibited to United States nationals on the high seas of the entire North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea north of 48° 30' N. latitude as the result of regulations issued in the Federal Register of August 16, 1960.

The notice of intention was carried in the Federal Register of June 9, 1960. Although

interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit their written comments, suggestions, or objections, none were received.

This revision of prior regulations extends the prohibited salmon net-fishing area to the west of longitude 175° W. where it has not previously been in effect.

The new regulation, which continues a similar exception in the previous regulation, does not apply to fishing for sockeye salmon

or pink salmon south of latitude 49° N. because control of those species is covered from latitude 49° to 48° by the International Sockeye Salmon Commission.

The revised regulation conforms with a request of Alaska's legislature which, in its Second Session, asked for the stoppage of all salmon fishing by nets on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

The regulation as it appeared in the Federal Register of August 16, 1960, follows:

SUBCHAPTER F—NORTH PACIFIC COMMERCIAL
FISHERIES
PART 130—NORTH PACIFIC AREA
Salmon Fisheries

On page 5153 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of June 9, 1960, there was published a notice of intention to amend Part 130 of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the amendment is to extend the boundaries of the area on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean where it is prohibited to fish for, or take, salmon with any net; to define the term North Pacific Area; and to retitle Subchapter F.

Interested persons were given 30 days within which to submit their written comments, suggestions or objections with respect to the proposed amendment. No written comments, suggestions or objections have been received and the proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below.

This amendment shall become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The heading for Subchapter F of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended to read: Subchapter F—North Pacific Commercial Fisheries.

Part 130 is amended to read as follows:

Sec.
130.1 Definition.
130.10 Salmon fishing prohibited; exception.

AUTHORITY: §§ 130.1 and 130.10 issued under sec. 1, 68 Stat. 698, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.

§ 130.1 Definition.

For the purpose of the regulations of this part the North Pacific area is defined to include all waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea north of 48 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, exclusive of waters adjacent to Alaska north and west of the International Boundary at Dixon Entrance which extend three miles seaward (a) from the coast, (b) from lines extending from headland to headland across all bays, inlets, straits, passes, sounds and entrances, and (c) from any island or groups of islands, including the islands of the Alexander Archipelago, and the waters between such groups of islands and the mainland.

§ 130.10 Salmon fishing prohibited, exception.

No person or fishing vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall fish for or take salmon with any net in the North Pacific area, as defined in this part: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to fishing for sockeye salmon or pink salmon south of latitude 49 degrees north.

Dated: August 9, 1960.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1960 p. 77.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES AID IN FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION NOT INCLUDED UNDER MORTGAGE INSURANCE PLAN:

Federal financial assistance given toward the construction of a fishing vessel will not be included in arriving at the "actual cost" of the vessel for mortgage insurance purposes if an amended regulation proposed by the Department of the Interior becomes effective. The proposed amendment was carried in the Federal Register of August 31, 1960. Final action was expected to follow the usual 30-day period granted for comment, suggestions, and objections.

Two laws relative to fishing vessels, recently passed by the Congress and signed by the President, are being activated by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. One of these provides a program of financial assistance to vessels of American registry being constructed in this country. This is to offset the cheaper construction costs abroad and to provide auxiliary vessels in times of national emergency. United States fishermen are not permitted by law to avail themselves of the lower foreign construction costs. The act permits a Federal grant of not more than one-third of the construction cost under certain restricted conditions. An annual authorization of \$2,500,000 is provided, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, only \$750,000 was appropriated by Congress.

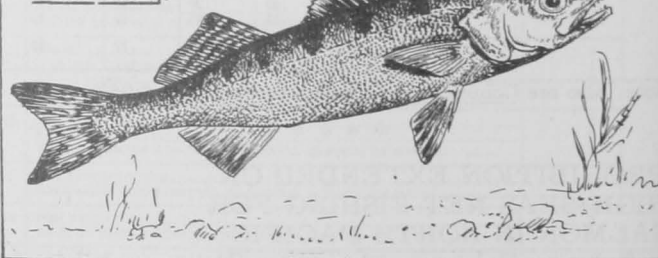
The other law provides for a mortgage insurance program for fishing vessels. Under this legislation, the Department, through the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, may guarantee a mortgage up to 75 percent of the "actual cost" of the vessel. The amended regulation specifies that any Federal financial aid given toward the construction of a vessel shall not be included in determining the "actual cost" of the vessel as far as mortgage insurance is concerned.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMERCIAL FISHING REGULATIONS FOR RED LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION REVISED:

A revision of the commercial fishing regulations for the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota, appeared in the Federal Register of August 16, 1960. The principal revisions

Walleye pike (*Stizostedion vitreum vitreum*).



in the regulations include application of a maximum annual quota to yellow or walleye pike, the main species, rather than to all game fish; and prohibits the taking of yellow and northern pike (pickerel) during their spawning season except for propagation purposes. The remaining revisions are pri-

marily for clarification and to eliminate functions of the Red Lake Fisheries Association from the regulations. The regulations as they appeared in the Federal Register follow:

Title 25—INDIANS

**Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior**

SUBCHAPTER H—ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

**PART 89—COMMERCIAL FISHING ON
RED LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION**

On page 4750 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of May 28, 1960, there was published a Notice of Intention to amend Part 89 of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of this amendment is to revise the regulations in regard to commercial fishing on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota. The principal revisions in the regulations include application of a maximum annual quota to walleye pike, the main species, rather than to all game fish; and prohibits the taking of walleye and northern pike during their spawning season except for propagation purposes. The remaining revisions are primarily for the purpose of clarification and to eliminate functions of the Red Lake Fisheries Association from the regulations.

Interested persons were given 30 days within which to submit written comments, suggestions or objections with respect to the proposed amendment. No comments, suggestions or objections have been received and the proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change as set forth below. This amendment shall become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

- Sec.
- 89.1 Definitions.
- 89.2 Authority to engage in commercial fishing.
- 89.3 Authority to operate.
- 89.4 Fishing.
- 89.5 Disposition of unmarketable fish.
- 89.6 Spawning season.
- 89.7 Suspension.
- 89.8 Penalty.
- 89.9 Quotas.
- 89.10 Fishing equipment limitations.
- 89.11 Royalty.
- 89.12 Authority to lease.

AUTHORITY: §§ 89.1 to 89.12 issued under 25 U.S.C. 2, 5 U.S.C. 22.

§ 89.1 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(b) "Council" means the General Council of the Red Lake Band of the Chippewa Indians as recognized by the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) "Association" means the Red Lake Fisheries Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and whose articles of incorporation and by-laws and any amendments thereto have been approved by the Council and the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) "Member of Association" means as defined in the Association By-Laws.

(e) "Commercial Fishing" means the catching of any fish for sale directly or indirectly to others than Indians on the reservations or licensed traders on the reservation for resale to Indians.

§ 89.2 Authority to engage in commercial fishing.

No person shall engage in commercial fishing in the waters of the Red Lakes on the Red Lake Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota except the Red Lake Fisheries Association, a corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, and its members, and then only in accordance with the regulations in this part. The authority hereby granted to the Association and its members to engage in commercial fishing may, at any time, be cancelled and withdrawn and these regulations may be modified and amended.

§ 89.3 Authority to operate.

The association may conduct commercial fishing operations on the reservation under authority of its articles of incorporation and by-laws only in accordance with the regulations in this part.

§ 89.4 Fishing.

(a) Enrolled members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians may take fish at any time except as prohibited by § 89.6 from waters of the Red Lakes on the Red Lake Indian Reservation for their own use and for sale to: (1) Other Indians on the reservation and (2) licensed traders on the reservation for resale to Indians.

(b) Fish may be taken for commercial purposes only by the Association through members of the Association in residence on the reservation during the fishing season which shall be May 15 to November 15 inclusive. All fish taken for such purposes shall be marketed through the Association.

(c) In connection with commercial fishing, Association member fishermen may be assisted only by Indians who are members of the Red Lake Band.

§ 89.5 Disposition of unmarketable fish.

All unmarketable live fish taken under authority of these regulations must be returned to the water, and all unmarketable dead fish taken must be buried by the person taking the same.

§ 89.6 Spawning season.

Walleye and northern pike (or pickerel) shall not be taken during their spawning season except for propagation purposes.

§ 89.7 Suspension.

All commercial fishing operations may be suspended by order of the Secretary at any time.

§ 89.8 Penalty.

Any Indian violating the provisions of §§ 89.4 and 89.6 shall forfeit his right to take fish for any purpose for a period of three months.

§ 89.9 Quotas.

The Secretary may set such commercial quotas as he may find desirable, based on available biological and other information, on the amount of fish which may be taken under authority of the regulations in this part in any one season. Until otherwise determined by the Secretary, not more than 650,000 pounds of walleyes may be taken in any one fishing season.

§ 89.10 Fishing equipment limitations.

(a) Any variety of fish may be taken by enrolled members of the Band from any waters on the reservation by hook and line, and from Upper and Lower Red Lakes by gill net or entrapment gear for noncommercial use only.

(b) For commercial fishing each member of the Association shall be limited to eight gill nets of 300 feet in length and six feet in depth, of which not to exceed six of such nets may be of nylon and other synthetic material.

(c) Gill nets for taking pike shall have a mesh of not less than 3½ inches extension measure.

(d) Gill nets for taking white fish shall have a mesh of not less than 5½ inches extension measure.

(e) Entrapment gear may only be used by members of the Association for

taking fish of any variety for commercial purposes or propagation, in accordance with such specifications and directions as the manager of the Association may provide.

(f) All nets used in Red Lake Reservation waters must be marked with appropriate tags to be furnished by the Association.

§ 89.11 Royalty.

The Association shall pay five percent of the gross receipts from the sale of fish by the Association to the designated col-

lection officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which shall be deposited to the credit of the Band in the Treasury of the United States.

§ 89.12 Authority to lease.

The Band, with the approval of the Secretary, may execute a lease or permit on its fisheries plant and hatchery at Redby, Minnesota, to the Association.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 9, 1960.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1960 p. 78.

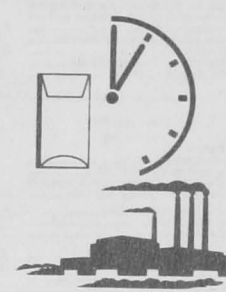


Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

**INDUSTRY COMMITTEE TO REVIEW
WAGE RATES IN PUERTO RICO FOR
FISH CANNING INDUSTRY:**

The U. S. Department of Labor appointed Industry Committee No. 49-A to recommend hourly wage rates for the Food and Related Industry in Puerto Rico. The tuna-canning industry in Puerto Rico has a minimum rate of 85 cents an hour. This rate has been in effect since November 17, 1958. The Fair Labor Standards Act authorizes special industry committees to recommend minimum hourly wage rates for Puerto Rican industries operating at or below the \$1.00 an hour statutory minimum that applies on the mainland.



In order to attain the prescribed statutory minimum wage as rapidly as is economically feasible, the industry committee will recommend to the Administrator the highest minimum wage rate or rates which it determines will not substantially curtail employment in the industry, and will not give the industry in Puerto Rico a competitive advantage over the industry in the United States.

Industry Committee No. 49-A held its public hearing on August 15, in the offices of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, San Juan, Puerto Rico.



Department of State

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

FISHERIES GRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

A list of financial grants by the International Cooperation Administration to aid and rehabilitate the fisheries of a number of foreign countries appeared in the August 24, 1960 Congressional Record. Senator Gruening presented the list in the Senate for publication. The fishing projects financed for the 5 fiscal years since fiscal year 1955 follow:

TABLE 4.—Agriculture and natural resources (18) Fisheries Fiscal year 1955

FAR EAST	
China: Ocean fisheries improvement.....	\$204,000
Indonesia: Expansion and modernization of marine fisheries.....	224,700
Expansion of marine and inland fisheries.....	51,000
Philippines: Fisheries development.....	82,000
Thailand: Fisheries.....	50,000
Vietnam: Development of inland fisheries.....	3,000
Development of marine fisheries.....	98,000
NEAR EAST, AFRICA, AND SOUTH ASIA	
Ethiopia: Fisheries survey.....	10,200
India: Project for modernization and expansion of marine and inland fisheries and exploratory fishing program.....	278,100
Liberia: Marine and fresh water fisheries.....	22,000
Pakistan: Karachi fish harbor.....	364,000
Turkey: Purses seine fishing specialists.....	6,500
Peru: SCIPA project fisheries.....	32,061
Total.....	1,431,561

Fiscal year 1956	
FAR EAST	
China (Taiwan): Fishing fleet rehabilitation.....	5,000
Fish propagation (RETSER).....	8,000
Indonesian Republic: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	150,498
Korea: Fishing boat construction.....	\$1,000,000
Laos: Inland fish culture.....	13,450
Thailand: Fisheries.....	71,000
Vietnam: Development of inland fisheries.....	13,800
Development of marine fisheries.....	40,000
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	
India: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	487,830
Pakistan: Fisheries development: West Pakistan.....	371,375
Marine development: East Pakistan.....	120,295
Turkey: Purses seine fishing specialists.....	10,000
AFRICA	
Ethiopia: Fisheries survey.....	7,000
Liberia: Marine and fresh water fisheries.....	25,280
EUROPE	
Iceland: Canning industry team for the fish industry, 3d country training.....	4,900
Yugoslavia: Fisheries.....	14,020
LATIN AMERICA	
El Salvador: Fisheries.....	15,055
Peru: Fisheries development program (SCIPA project fisheries).....	33,910
Total.....	2,355,503

Fiscal year 1957	
FAR EAST	
China: Fishing fleet rehabilitation program.....	17,000
Fisheries.....	13,000
Tuna long liners.....	630,000
Indonesia: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	149,000
Korea: Fisheries development.....	2,314,000
Thailand: Fisheries.....	17,000
Vietnam: Development of inland fisheries.....	7,000
Development of marine fisheries.....	160,000
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	
India: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	98,000
Pakistan: Fisheries development.....	45,000
Marine development, East Pakistan.....	46,000
Turkey: Purses seine fishing specialists.....	2,000

AFRICA	
Ethiopia: Fisheries development project.....	26,000
Liberia: Fresh water fisheries.....	18,000
Tunisia: Aid to commercial fisheries.....	48,000
Overseas territories: Somalia: Fisheries development.....	2,000
EUROPE	
Iceland: Canning industry team for the fish industry, 3d country.....	5,000
Fish byproduct utilization.....	2,000
Herring processing study 3d country.....	1,000
LATIN AMERICA	
El Salvador: Fisheries.....	8,000
Peru: Renewable resources development.....	66,000
Total.....	3,416,000

Fiscal year 1958	
FAR EAST	
Cambodia: Fisheries conservation.....	35,000
China (Taiwan): Fisheries development.....	11,000
Indonesian Republic: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	68,000
Korea: Fisheries development.....	100,000
Vietnam: General fisheries development.....	192,000
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	
India: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	44,000
Pakistan: Fisheries development, West Pakistan.....	116,000
Fisheries development, East Pakistan.....	65,000
AFRICA	
Liberia: Fresh water fisheries.....	16,000
Tunisia: Aid to commercial fisheries.....	14,000
EUROPE	
Yugoslavia: Fisheries.....	8,000
LATIN AMERICA	
Peru: Renewable resources development (forestry and fisheries).....	30,000
ASIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	
Marine research in South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand.....	580,000
Total.....	1,528,000

Fiscal year 1959	
FAR EAST	
Cambodia: Fisheries conservation.....	\$41,000
China (Taiwan): Fisheries development (FOR).....	13,000
Indonesia: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	84,000
Korea: Fisheries development.....	478,000
Vietnam: Fisheries development.....	598,000
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	
India: Expansion and modernization of marine and inland fisheries.....	106,000
Pakistan: Fisheries development, West Pakistan.....	91,000
Fisheries development, East Pakistan.....	22,000
AFRICA	
Liberia: Fresh-water fisheries.....	15,000
Tunisia: Aid to commercial fisheries.....	20,000
Overseas Territories: Somalia: Fisheries.....	18,000
EUROPE	
Iceland: Fish control survey.....	2,000
LATIN AMERICA	
Overseas territories: British Guiana: Snapper fishing equipment demonstration project.....	6,000
ASIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	
Marine research development in South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand.....	400,000
Total.....	2,201,000



Treasury Department

COAST GUARD

FISHING VESSELS EXEMPTED FROM ADVANCE ARRIVAL TIME NOTICE:

The exemption of certain vessels from advance notice of time of arrival was announced by the U. S. Coast Guard in the Federal Register of July 29, 1960. Among those exempted are vessels engaged in the fisheries.

The master or agents of every foreign vessel and every documented vessel of the United States except (1) United States vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, (2) United States vessels engaged in the fisheries, or (3) United States yachts shall give at least 24 hours' advance notice of arrival to the Coast Guard Captain of the Port at every port or place where the vessel is to arrive.



Eighty-Sixth Congress

(Second Session)

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



ADJOURNMENT: The Eighty-Sixth Congress adjourned "sine die" or finally on September 1, 1960, and a considerable number of bills of interest to fisheries ended up as "unfinished business." These bills will have to be re-introduced in the 87th Congress next year if they are to receive consideration, since all bills not completed during the Second Session of this Congress are "dead" and do not carry over to the Eighty-Seventh Congress which will convene in January 1961. Also, this means that bills if and when re-introduced must go through the entire process of committee consideration, hearings, etc.

The Senate re-opened the short session of the 86th Congress on August 8 and the House reconvened on August 15, 1960. Both Houses had adjourned on July 3, 1960, for a recess of several weeks.

ALASKA FISHERIES TRANSPORT ACT EXTENSION: S. 2669 (Bartlett and Gruening), a bill to extend the period of exemption from inspection under the provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying freight to and from places on the inland waters of southeastern Alaska, was introduced in the House on September 9, 1959; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Reported to the Senate March 11, 1960 (S. Rept. No. 1160). Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Referred to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee March 29, 1960. Reported to the House June 16, 1960 (H. Rept. No. 1886). Rules suspended and passed House on Union Calendar, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate asked for a conference June 29, 1960. House agreed to conference June 30, 1960. Conference report filed July 2, 1960 (S. Rept. 2086). House agreed to conference report August 24, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report August 24, 1960. Signed by the President September 2, 1960 (Public Law 86-688, 74 Stat. 735). Extends Act to December 31, 1962, and it permits certain small vessels (many of them fishing vessels) operated by cooperatives or associations to transport merchandise of members on a nonprofit basis to or from places within the inland waters of southeastern Alaska and Prince Rupert, B. C., or to or from places within said inland waters of the State of Washington. The Act originally was approved August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 833).

FISH & WILDLIFE COOPERATIVE RESEARCH TRAINING UNITS: On September 2, 1960, the President signed S. 1781, a bill to facilitate cooperation between the Federal Government, colleges and universities, the states, and private organizations for cooperative unit programs of research and education relating to fish and wildlife, and for other purposes (Public Law 86-686, 74 Stat. 733). Authorizes the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to continue to enter into cooperative agreements for conducting research, training, and demonstrational fish and wildlife resources programs.

FOREIGN TRADE EFFECTS ON AMERICAN ECONOMY: H. Res. 629 (Levering), resolution authorizing investigation of effects of foreign trade on American economy, was introduced in the House on August 26; referred to the Committee on Rules. Because of a continuing and growing unrest in certain United States industries because of GATT, because administration of Buy American Act has been detrimental to the American economy, and because there is a continuing and chronic unemployment of about 5 million workers in the United States, the resolution authorizes the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor to appoint a committee to start a full investigation of the operations of reciprocal trade agreements, the economic developments under the foreign and mutual aid programs, the rulings and operations of the Buy American Act and the Small Business Administration Act, to determine the effect on the economics of this country; also on the direct or indirect relationship of foreign trade on domestic employment.

H. J. Res. 808 (Robinson), joint resolution to provide for a commission to study and report on the influence of foreign trade upon business and industrial expansion in the United States; introduced in the House August 31, 1960, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similar to H. Res. 629 in purpose except that H. J. Res. 808 would provide a commission to make the study while H. Res. 629 authorizes the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor to appoint a committee to make the investigation.

H. J. Res. 807 (Riehlman) also introduced on August 31 is identical to H. J. Res. 808.

IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING: H. R. 5054, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers, on August 26, 1960, was sent to the President for signature. On September 8 the President vetoed the bill. In explanation of the veto, the President asserted that the bill would conflict with the reduction of unnecessary trade barriers, a major objective of United States foreign policy; also that the bill is unnecessary since the Federal Trade Commission now has the authority to require the disclosure of the country of origin of repackaged imported articles whenever the "public interest" is involved. House-passed version provided that imported articles removed from their original containers (which are required to be labeled with the country of origin), repackaged, and offered for sale in a new container, shall be marked to show the country of origin. The Senate-passed version amended the bill by providing that it would not apply in cases where the Secretary of the Treasury finds that compliance with the marking requirements would necessitate such substantial changes in customary trade practices as to cause undue hardship and that repackaging of the article in question is otherwise than for the purpose of concealing the origin of such article.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS RESERVE: S. Rept. No. 1922, International Food for Peace Resolution (August 26, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations to accompany S. Con Res. 116), 4 pp., printed. The Committee, after considering S. Con. Res. 114, S. Res. 357, S. Res. 340, and S. Res. 8, which deal with using United States surplus agricultural commodities in food for peace programs, reported S. Con. Res. 116, and original resolution, and recommended passage. Report explains purpose and background of the legislation. The appendix contains a statement from the Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1961: H. Rept. No. 2181, Public Works Appropriation Bill, 1961 (August 26, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, Report from Conference Committee to accompany H. R. 12326), 30 pp., printed. Recommendations of the Conference Committee on the disagreements between the House and Senate versions of the legislation. Includes funds for Fish and Wildlife Service studies of effect of water projects on fish and wildlife and Columbia River fishery programs.

House on August 30 adopted the conference report on H. R. 12325, and sent the legislation to the Senate. H. R. 12326 on August 30 was cleared for President's signature when Senate adopted conference report.

House on September 1 presented to the President for signature H. R. 12326. President signed the bill September 2, 1960 (Public Law 86-700, 74 Stat. 743). Includes funds to permit detailed studies by Fish and Wildlife Service of numerous Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects in the United States as to their effect on fish and wildlife; funds for operation and maintenance by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the lower Columbia River fisheries development and fish sanctuary program.

SHRIMP IMPORTS: A resolution was adopted by the Senate Committee on Finance in August 1960 directing the United States Tariff Commission to make a thorough investigation of the domestic shrimp industry (including fishing, processing, and other related operations) and of imports of shrimp and shrimp products provided for in paragraph 1761 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and report to the Committee on Finance not later than March 1, 1961.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: H. R. 11666, fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and the Judiciary. Signed by the President August 31, 1960 (Public Law 86-678, 74 Stat. 555). Includes funds (\$1,875,000) for the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in nine international fisheries commissions.

STERN RAMP TRAWLER: H. J. Res. 804 (Westland), joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to construct a modern stern-ramp trawler to be used for research purposes and authorizing the appropriation of funds; introduced in the House August 30, 1960, and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Similar to S. J. Res. 216 introduced in the Senate on June 30, 1960. Provides for use of the vessel in the eastern Bering Sea and other North Pacific Ocean areas and includes certain authorities for the Secretary of the Interior.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FY 1961: Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for 1961 (Hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 86th Congress, Second Session, on H. R. 13161), 644 pp., printed. Contains statements of various agencies on requests for additional funds for fiscal year 1961, and included are statements by officials of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for additional Bureau of Commercial Fisheries funds for fishing vessel differential construction subsidy and Eastern Pacific tuna research program; and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife funds for emergency repairs to two wildlife refuges.

S. Rept. No. 1925, Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961 (August 27, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, Report from Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 13161), 29 pp., printed. Contains amendments and changes to supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, for several Federal agencies as recommended by the Senate Committee. With reference to additional funds for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Committee recommended \$300,000 for an expansion of the tuna research programs in the Eastern Pacific instead of the House allowance of \$100,000; for the fishing vessel differential construction subsidy program, the Senate Committee recommended \$1,000,000 instead of the

House allowance of \$500,000. For the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Committee recommended \$250,000 for emergency repairs to two wildlife refuges, the same as allowed by the House. The Committee also recommended the inclusion of a provision that the Fish and Wildlife Service be authorized to acquire 20 police-type vehicles.

H. Rept. No. 2211, Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1961 (August 30, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, Conference Report to accompany H. R. 13161), 7 pp., printed. Contains recommendations of the Committee of Conference on the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 13161, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, for several Federal agencies. Includes additional funds for the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: The Committee agreed to appropriate \$100,000 for the Eastern Pacific tuna research program as proposed by the House instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate; \$750,000 for the fishing vessel construction differential subsidy instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and the \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

House disagreed on August 30 to Senate amendments to H. R. 13161, agreed to conference requested by Senate on August 29, and appointed conferees. Conferees on August 30, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 13161. Committee of Conference reported to House on August 30 H. R. 13161 (H. Rept. No. 2211).

House August 31 adopted conference report on H. R. 13161, and sent the legislation to the Senate. Senate August 31 adopted conference report and cleared the bill for the President. As finally agreed upon in conference, bill includes for the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries \$100,000 for Eastern Pacific tuna research and \$750,000 for the fishing vessel differential construction subsidy program. For the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries \$250,000 for emergency repair work on two wildlife refuges.

Signed by the President September 8, 1960 (Public Law 86-722, 74 Stat. 821).

WAGES--MINIMUM HOURLY RATE INCREASE: Conferees continued, in executive session, on August 30 to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12677, proposing amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which would raise the minimum wage and cover additional workers. The two versions affect the fishery exemption under the Act differently. Conferees did not reach final agreement, and recessed subject to call, but Congress adjourned and no further action was taken on the bill.

