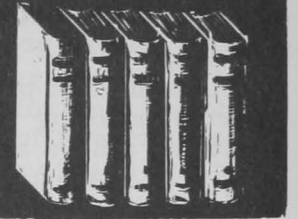




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Committee for Reciprocity Information

### 1960 CONSULTATIONS ON FOREIGN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS:

The Committee for Reciprocity Information (CRI) has invited public views on the use of import restrictions by other countries which hamper the trade in United States products. Consultations are to be conducted during 1960 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with the following member countries which have imposed restrictions for balance of payments reasons:

May 1960	July 1960	October 1960
Austria	Finland	Australia
Brazil	France	Burma
Denmark	Ghana	Ceylon
Greece	Israel	Chile
India	Norway	Indonesia
Malaya	Sweden	Japan
Uruguay	Turkey	New Zealand
	Yugoslavia	Pakistan
		Rhodesia/Nyasaland

The consultations will afford the United States an opportunity to discuss moderation of particular policies and practices of other countries that have proved unduly burdensome to United States exporters.

United States firms or associations having an interest in exporting to the consulting countries may, as a result of their experience, have information which would be useful to the United States Government in the consultations. Such information as (1) import restrictions causing unnecessary damage to commercial interests, (2) complex and arbitrary licensing procedures, (3) inadequate information available to traders on import regulations, or (4) discrimination in the treatment of goods available from the United States in favor of goods from other countries, is useful.

Written statements concerning problems caused by import restrictions in

the countries listed were to be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C. Statements were due April 15, 1960, for those countries consulting in May; May 15, 1960, for those countries consulting in July and are due August 15, 1960, for those countries consulting in October.



## Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

#### A NUMBER OF REGULATIONS REGARDING FOOD ADDITIVES ISSUED:

The food additives amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 409, 701, 72 Stat. 1785, et seq.; 21, U. S. C. 348, 371) became effective on March 6, 1960, according to a statement of policy issued by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and published in the December 31, 1959, *Federal Register*. However, this date may be and has been extended on a product-by-product basis for a time not to exceed 12 months "on the basis of a finding that such extension involves no undue risk to the public health and that conditions exist which necessitate the prescribing of such an additional period."

This means that hundreds of chemicals now found in foods must be approved by the Food and Drug Administration before they can be used. Law applies to all food chemicals introduced prior to January 1, 1958. Prior to that time any substance could be added to food and it couldn't be banned unless the Government proved it harmful. Now the chemicals may be used only if their manufacturer or promoters prove to the Food and Drug Administration that they are harmless. Food and Drug already has issued a number of orders listing food additives or substances generally recognized as safe, and other orders regarding food additives.

In the *Federal Register* of November 20, 1959, a list of about 185 substances that are generally recognized as safe was issued. This order indicated that it is impracticable to list all substances that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use. However, by way of illustration, the Agency regards such common food ingredients as salt, pepper, sugar, vinegar, baking powder, and monosodium glutamate as safe for their intended use. Also listed were certain chemical preservatives, buffers and neutralizing agents, emulsifying agents, nonnutritive sweeteners, nutrients, sequestrants, stabilizers, anticaking agents, etc. Most of the chemicals or substances listed are used to improve the color, flavor, texture, appearance, nutritional value, and keeping quality of foods. The order became effective on December 20, 1959.

A list of about 70 spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extractives that are generally recognized as safe for intended use, appeared in the January 19, 1960, Federal Register. This order became effective upon publication.

A list of substances and chemicals supplementing the list published in the Federal Register of November 20, 1959, was proposed and published in the Federal Register of February 2, 1960. The proposal listed certain substances generally recognized as safe within the meaning of the Act, and interested persons were requested to present their views. Included were certain chemical preservatives, buffers and neutralizing agents, nonnutritive sweeteners, nutrients, stabilizers, anticaking agents, etc.

The use in foods of certain additives for which tolerances have not yet been established or petitions therefor denied was authorized by an order published in the Federal Register of February 27, 1960. The listed additives may be used in food, under certain specified conditions, for a period of one year from March 6, 1960, or until regulations shall have been issued establishing or denying tolerances or exemptions from the requirement of tolerances, in accordance with the Act. Effective upon publication. In the Federal Register of March 5 a correction to the order issued in the February 27 Federal Register appeared. The correction corrected the listing of certain items.

Chemicals and substances (about 67 items) used in manufacture of paper and paperboard products for food packaging were listed in a proposal issued and published in the Federal Register of March 1. The substances listed in the proposal were those generally recognized as safe and those migrating to food from paper and paperboard products used in food packaging. Interested persons were requested to submit their views.

In the Federal Register of March 17 an order appeared extending the time during which certain container-lining ingredients may be used. The order authorizes continued use of lining ingredients comprising all categories of materials entering into lining formulations, insofar as they may be food additives, on the ground that no imminent risk to health is involved and that additional time is needed to appraise the entire list. Also involved is the consideration that a minimum quantity of any of the materials will be imparted to food, consistent with good manufacturing practices. Effective on publication.

Also in the March 17 Federal Register appeared an order extending the effective date for certain specified food additives as direct additives to food and certain additives as indirect additives to food. Became effective on publication. Also in the same issue was an order authorizing the use in foods of certain additives for which tolerances have not yet been established or petitions therefor denied, specifically substances migrating from adhesives used in food packaging. Effective on publication.

A notice appeared in the Federal Register of March 19 filing a petition for a regulation establishing tolerances for calcium disodium (ethylenedinitrilo) tetraacetic acid in cooked, canned shrimp and crab meat. Also in the same issue appeared a notice filing a petition for a regulation establishing tolerance for 66 nylon resin and 610 nylon resin in food-handling equipment other than for milk.

A notice appeared in the Federal Register of March 23, filing a petition for a regulation providing for the use of vinylidene chloride polymer dispersion-coated cellophane films in food packaging.

A notice appeared in the Federal Register of March 25, filing a petition for a regulation to provide for the use of sources of radiation-producing X-radiation at energy levels of 300 kv.-peak, or lower, for the purpose of inspection of foods, food packages, and for controlling food processes.

Many regulations affecting food additives are being issued in accordance with the recent changes in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Those interested in complete details should write directly to the Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., or directly to the local office of that Agency if one is located in your area.

\* \* \* \* \*

## PETITION FILED FOR REGULATION ON TOLERANCES FOR CHEMICAL USED IN CANNED SHRIMP AND CRAB MEAT:

A petition has been filed with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration for issuance of a regulation establishing tolerances for calcium disodium (ethylenedinitrilo) tetraacetic acid in cooked, canned shrimp and crab meat, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Petition filed by a Port Royal, S. C., fishery firm proposes a tolerance of 180 parts per million (0.018 percent) of the chemical when added to cooked, canned shrimp for the intended purpose of controlling struvite formation, discoloration, and softening; and a tolerance of 200 parts per million (0.020 percent) in cooked, canned crab meat for the intended purpose of controlling struvite formation and discoloration.

The notice of the filing of the petition appeared in the March 19 Federal Register.



## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### SEASON CHANGED FOR LAND-BASED WHALING FOR BALEEN WHALES:

The six-months season for land-based whaling for baleen whales by United States nationals and whaling enterprises has been changed by the Secretary of the Interior. The change, as it appeared in the Federal Register of April 6, 1960, shows that the opening date of the season has been advanced two weeks and the closing date has been advanced two weeks. This change was requested by the industry to take advantage of relatively better weather conditions during the early spring. Any resulting increase in the take of whales will be too small to affect significantly the conservation of the whale resources.

Section 151.20 (Whale catchers attached to land stations taking baleen whales) has been amended as follows: "It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a land station for the purpose of taking or killing blue whales or minke whales,

except during the period April 16 to October 15 following, both days inclusive."

The Whaling Convention Act of 1949 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adopt such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. In accordance with that authority, the Secretary on April 12, 1956, issued whaling regulations to give effect to Articles V, VII, VIII, and IX of the Convention as they apply to nations and whaling enterprises of the United States.



## Treasury Department

### BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

#### CLARIFICATION ON APPLICATION OF TARIFF ON FISH BLOCK IMPORTS:

Recently the U. S. Bureau of Customs classified a shipment of imported fish fillet blocks containing only whole fillets of groundfish under Tariff Paragraph 717(b), the category under which groundfish fillets are dutiable. The latter part of 1959, a New York Customs Court's decision (Lee Herrmann Company A/c The Coldwater Seafood Corporation vs. United States) ruled that imported fish blocks made from groundfish are dutiable under Tariff Paragraph 720(b) instead of under Paragraph 717(b) under which groundfish fillets are dutiable. This decision became effective September 15, 1959.

However, under the most recent decision of Customs in classifying the shipment of fish blocks indicated above, all imports of fish blocks, for further processing, must contain a reasonable amount of bits, pieces, and trimmings. It has been indicated that 2 percent of bits, pieces, and trimmings will satisfy the Bureau of Customs. This means that Customs interprets the decision of the Customs Court in the case cited above as requiring the presence of some bits and pieces in order for the blocks to be classified under the 1-cent-a-pound (when weight of contents together with immediate container is 15 pounds or

more) or duty provisions of Tariff Paragraph 720(b). Blocks not containing the required amount of bits and pieces will be classified under the fillet provisions of Tariff Paragraph 717(b) at 1-7/8 cents and 2-1/2 cents a pound.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, Jan. 1960 p. 95 and Dec. 1959 p. 102.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1960:

The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch) fillets and steaks for calendar year 1960 is 36,533,173 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced in the March 2 Federal Register. Divided into quarterly quotas this means that 9,133,293 pounds of groundfish fillets and steaks during each quarter of 1960 may be imported at the 1-7/8 cents-per-pound rate of duty, and any imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of 2-1/2 cents a pound.

The reduced-rate import quota for 1960 is 1.0 percent less than the 1959 quota of 36,919,874 pounds. From 1951 to 1960 the quantity of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets permitted to enter the United States at the reduced rate of duty of 1-7/8 cents a pound has increased 24.7 percent.

Reduced-Tariff-Rate Import Quota for Fresh and Frozen Groundfish Fillets, 1951-1960	
Year	Quota 1,000 Lbs.
1960	36,533
1959	36,920
1958	35,892
1957	37,376
1956	35,197
1955	35,433
1954	33,950
1953	33,866
1952	31,472
1951	29,290

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets and steaks (including the fillet blocks and slabs used in the manufacture of fish sticks, but excluding fish blocks since September 15, 1959, and blocks of fish bits) for the three years (1957-1959) preceding 1960 was 243,554,489 pounds, calculated in accordance with the proviso to item 717(b) of Part I, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802). This was less than the average consumption of 246,132,491 pounds for 1955-56, and also less than the average of 249,170,004 pounds consumed in the 1954-56 period.

A decision by the United States Customs Court in 1959 held that fish blocks imported in bulk are dutiable at one cent a pound under Tariff paragraph 720(b). Prior to that decision, fish blocks were classified under paragraph 717 (b), the same as fish fillets. The change became effective September 15, 1959, and fish blocks imported in bulk since that date have been classified under paragraph 720(b). Therefore, fish blocks imported since the effective date have not entered in the calculation of apparent annual consumption or the quota since only imports under 717(b) are considered in the calculation. In view of this, it is estimated that if fish blocks had remained under the 717(b) classification, apparent annual consumption for 1957-1959 would have been greater than that for the previous three-year period, and also the quota for 1960 would have been greater than that for 1959.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1959, p. 104.

\* \* \* \* \*



**U. S. IMPORTS OF  
CANNED TUNA IN BRINE  
UNDER QUOTA PROVISIO FOR 1960:**

The quantity of tuna canned in brine which may be imported into the United States during calendar year 1960 at the 12½ percent rate of duty is limited to 53,448,330 pounds. This is 2.1 percent more than the 52,372,574 pounds in 1959, 19.6 percent more than the 44,693,874 pounds in 1958, and 17.6 percent more than the 45,460,000-pound quota for 1957. Any imports in excess of the 1960 quota will be dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem.

Any tuna classifiable under Tariff Act paragraph 718(b)--fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in airtight containers. . . (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances;. . .)--which is entered or withdrawn for consumption is included.

A proclamation (No. 3128), issued by the President on March 16, 1956, gave effect to an exchange of notes with the Government of Iceland to withdraw tuna canned in brine from the 1943 trade agreement and invoked the right to increase the duty reserved by the United States in negotiations with Japan and other countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The quota is based on 20 percent of the previous year's United States pack of canned tuna.

The notice was published in the April 2, 1960, Federal Register.



**White House**

**PRESIDENT APPROVES  
NORTH PACIFIC HALIBUT  
REGULATIONS FOR 1960:**

The regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission adopted pursuant to the Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention between the United States and Canada (signed March 2, 1953) were approved by the President of the United States on March 24, 1960. The regulations were published in the Federal Register of April 6, 1960.

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, April 1960, p. 33.



**Eighty-Sixth Congress  
(Second Session)**

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



**CHEMICAL PESTICIDES COORDINATION ACT:** H. R. 11502 (Wolf), introduced in House on March 31, a bill to provide for advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and with State wildlife agencies before the beginning of any Federal program involving the use of pesticides or other chemicals designed for mass biological controls; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**COLOR ADDITIVES IN FOOD:** The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on March 11, 1960, heard testimony of representatives of the Department of Agriculture on H. R. 7624 and S. 2197, color additives bills. The Committee adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE LEGISLATION:** The Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings March 22-23, 1960, and heard testimony from various public witnesses on S. 1262, to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game and fish in dam reservoirs; and on H. R. 8613 and S. 2481, pertaining to fishing vessel mortgage insurance, the subcommittee heard testimony from the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; also took up H. R. 7386 and S. 2053, re acceptance by U. S. of a fish hatchery in South Carolina.

The subcommittee, in executive session, reported to the full committee S. 2053, to provide for acceptance by the U. S. of a fish hatchery in the State of South Carolina; and also S. 1262 and S. 2481.

**FISHERMEN'S BENEFITS:** House on March 30 took up Executive Communication 2001, a letter from Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting texts of several International Labor Organization Conventions, which included the Convention (No. 112) concerning the minimum age for admission as fishermen and ILO Convention (No. 113) concerning medical examination of fishermen. These were adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 43rd session, at Geneva, June 19, 1959, pursuant to Article 19 of the Constitution of ILO (H. Doc. No. 365); referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

**GAME FISH CONSERVATION IN DAM RESERVOIRS:** H. R. 11298 (Johnson of Calif.), introduced in House March 21, 1960, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a research pro-

gram in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HYDROFOIL VESSEL: S. 3206 (Magnuson), a bill to authorize the construction of an oceangoing hydrofoil vessel in order to demonstrate the commercial application of hydrofoil seacraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; introduced in Senate March 15, 1960. Identical to S. 3126 (Bartlett), introduced in Senate March 1, 1960.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS: On March 29, 1960, by unanimous vote of 78 yeas the Senate passed with amendments H. R. 10401, fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies, after adopting all committee amendments en bloc, which were thereafter considered as original text for purpose of further amendment. Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference, and appointed conferees.

Senate Report No. 1203, Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1961 (March 25, 1960, 86th Congress, Second Session, Report from the Committee on Appropriations to accompany H. R. 10401), 42 pp. printed. Contains appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1960. Included are funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service and its two Bureaus totaling \$37,035,000, as recommended by the Committee. Office of the Commissioner \$342,000.

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries \$7,051,000 for the management and investigations of resources, with the following increases (total \$802,000) recommended by the Committee--exploratory fishing and gear development \$160,000 for the continuation of the south Atlantic exploratory program (from Cape Hatteras to Cape Canaveral) which was established in August 1959 with funds allocated from the Saltonstall-Kennedy program; pesticides research \$67,000; industrial fisheries research (menhaden, sardines, and herring) \$175,000; and tuna fisheries investigations \$400,000. For construction \$2,400,000--\$2,055,000 for the construction of a fishing research vessel to replace the recently decommissioned Albatross III; for Great Lakes \$85,000; design biological laboratory, Seattle, Wash., \$45,000; quarters construction, Brooks Lake, Alaska, \$35,000; dock repair and improvement, Woods Hole, Mass., \$60,000; station rehabilitation, Little Port Walter, Alaska, \$45,000; laboratory rehabilitation, Galveston, Tex., \$30,000; utility system improvement, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, \$20,000; bulkhead construction, Beaufort, N. C., \$25,000. For Fisheries Loan Fund \$250,000 for administering the program. General Administrative Expenses \$361,000. Administration of Pribilof Islands \$2,070,000, includes \$304,500 for the construction of new facilities on the islands and an additional \$18,500 for increased operating costs. These funds are derived from the receipts from the sale of fur skins and other products from the Islands.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for the management and investigation of resources, with increases recommended as follows--\$25,000 for fishery management program to assist the tribes of Navajo, Hopi, Fort Apache, and Zuni Reservations in development of fisheries; \$10,000 for ini-

tiation of fish-farming research program; \$345,000 (includes \$250,000 for pesticide-wildlife relationships) for wildlife research; \$250,000 to initiate a program of marine sport fisheries research authorized by Marine Sport Fisheries Act in 1959. The budget estimate includes \$3,564,750 for activities that have previously been financed from funds made available from "Migratory Bird Conservation Account" (Duck Stamp Funds). For construction \$4,841,000--principally for hatchery facilities. General Administrative Expenses \$950,000, and includes \$311,800 for activities previously financed with funds from the "Migratory Bird Conservation Account."

Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1961 (Hearings before a subcommittee H. R. 10401, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes), 1,110 pp., printed. Contains text of testimony presented by Government representatives; certain Departmental and Commission reports; various statements, letters, and information submitted; and Committee recommendations.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE: H. R. 11229 (Buckley), a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from \$1 to \$1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of that Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor; introduced in House March 17, 1960. Identical to H. R. 11080 (Gilbert), introduced March 11, 1960 and similar in purpose to H. R. 11431 (Gallagher), introduced in House March 29, 1960, and several other bills introduced during first and second sessions of the 86th Congress.

SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ACT FUNDS REAPPORTIONMENT: H. R. 10939 (Rivers of Alaska), a bill to amend the Act of August 11, 1939, to provide that a percentage of the funds available under the Act shall be apportioned among the states and paid to certain state agencies for projects pertaining to commercial fisheries; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; introduced in House on March 7, 1960. Provides for reapportionment of a separate fund created for use of the Secretary of Interior. The following apportionment schedule would apply: (1) Forty-two percent of the funds shall be expended by the Secretary as provided in section 2(a) of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954 (P. L. 466). (2) Fifty percent of the funds shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the States which manage a commercial fishery on a percentage basis determined by the ratio of the value of commercial raw fish landed within each State (regardless of where caught) plus the value of capital investments in all fishing industry property located within each State to the total value of all commercial raw fish landed in all participating States plus the total value of capital investments in all fishing industry property located within all participating States; funds so apportioned shall be made available to the State agencies with authority to regulate commercial fisheries, to be spent on any biological, technological, or other research projects pertaining to the commercial fisheries of such participating States which are approved by the Secretary and to develop locally unexploited fish products as set forth in section 2(a) of the Act. (3) Eight percent of the funds shall be available to pay administrative costs of the Secretary in carrying out his prescribed duties.

**SEAWEEDS (GROUND, POWDERED, OR GRANULATED) ON FREE IMPORT LIST:** The Senate on March 28 passed H. R. 5884, a bill to place ground, powdered, or granulated seaweeds on the free duty list. This would put all ground, granulated, or powdered seaweeds on the free list. At the present time crude or unmanufactured seaweeds are free of duty. Kelp, a form of seaweed, is free of duty also when ground, granulated, or powdered. H. R. 5884 would put all ground, granulated, or powdered seaweed in the same category as kelp. At the present time the duty is 5 percent. The uses are much the same, namely as a jelling, thickening agent in certain prepared foods and extracts, and is considered a raw material in those uses. Seaweeds manufactured beyond grinding would not be affected by the bill.

**SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS:** On March 24, 1960, the Senate passed H. R. 10743 (Thomas), second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1960. Includes for Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, an increase of \$55,000 to modify and improve docking facilities at Technological Laboratory, Pascagoula, Miss.

**SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES:** H. R. 10961 (Herlong), a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the establishment of country-by-country quotas for the importation of shrimp and shrimp products, to impose a duty on all shrimp imported in excess of the applicable quota; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House on March 8, 1960. Similar in purpose to about 29 bills introduced during the first and second sessions of the 86th Congress. H. R. 10961 omits part of the language of H. R. 8769 (Herlong) which was introduced on August 24, 1959, during the first session of the 86th Congress. Similar to S. 3204 (Ellender et al), introduced in Senate March 15, 1960, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the establishment of country-by-country quotas for the importation of shrimp and shrimp products, to impose a duty on all unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of the applicable quota, and to impose a duty on processed shrimp and prohibit its importation in excess of the applicable quota; to the Committee on Finance.

On March 18, the names of Senators Talmadge, Holland, Magnuson, Kerr, Gruening, and Bartlett were added as additional cosponsors of S. 3204, introduced by Ellender (for himself, Long of Louisiana, Eastland, Stennis, and Yarborough) on March 15, 1960.

S. 3204 directs establishment of initial quotas for processed and unprocessed shrimp, effective for year 1960. The initial quota by country cannot be less than the actual 1958 imports, or January-August 1959 imports, plus 50 percent, whichever is higher. A country with no history of importation would have a provisional quota of 100,000 pounds of shrimp. After the initial quota is established, the bill provides for a cumulative increase in country-by-country quotas for 5 years in order to determine the permanent quotas for each country. These annual quota increases range from 5 percent annually, compounded, for countries exporting more than 5 million pounds of shrimp to this country to 25 percent for those exporting less than 1 million pounds. At the end of the 5 years, a permanent basic quota for each country will be calculated under this formula: First, the average annual importations for the years 1960 to 1964, inclusive, not counting any year in which there were no imports; second, a minimum guaranteed permanent basic quota not less than the actual importation for 1964. Imports of unprocessed shrimp in excess of quota will be subject to 50 percent ad valorem duty. All processed shrimp will pay a 25 percent ad valorem duty within quotas. Virtually all shrimp importations fall within the classification of "unprocessed" as defined in this bill.

**South Carolina Memorial:** To the House and the Senate on March 28 was presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact suitable legislation to prohibit imported shrimp from competing with our shrimping industry and to favorably consider H. R. 8982; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**STAMP FOR SPORT FISHING:** H. R. 11410 (George P. Miller), introduced in the House on March 28, a bill to provide for the issuance of a Federal fishing stamp, to give the consent of Congress to a compact relating to the use of a Federal-State fishing stamp in connection with noncommercial fishing licenses for nonresidents of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS:** H. Con. Res. 618 (Cunningham), concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means; introduced in House March 11, 1960. Identical to several concurrent resolutions previously introduced.

