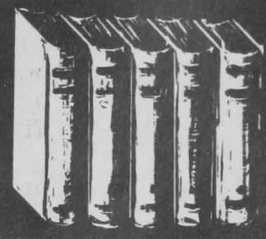




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### DEFOAMING AGENTS APPROVED AS SAFE IN PAPER AND PAPERBOARD USED TO PACK FOODS:

Defoaming agents may be safely used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard intended for use in packaging, transporting, or holding food under certain prescribed conditions. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated the data submitted in petitions filed by several companies, and other relevant material, has issued an order approving the use of certain defoaming agents. Under the prescribed conditions of safe usage, substances approved are not expected to become components of food in any significant amount. The order issued in the August 30, 1961, Federal Register and effective on that date, lists about 125 substances. Included are fatty triglycerides and the fatty acids, alcohols, and dimers derived from them, and included are such substances as beef tallow, corn oil, fish oil, sperm oil, and other types of oil. Another group approved is the fatty triglycerides, rosin oils, and marine oils, and the fatty acids and alcohols derived from them and reacted with one or more of the substances listed under this group, with or without dehydration, to form chemicals of the category indicated in the list. Some of the chemicals listed in this group are soaps, esters, amides, air-blown oils, etc.

The list of substances approved is in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart F, section 121.2519."

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### EFFECTIVE DATE OF FOOD ADDITIVES STATUTE FOR CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED INDIRECTLY IN FOODS EXTENDED:

The use in foods of certain substances as indirect additives has been further extended

under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended. The order issued by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration was published in the August 31, 1961, Federal Register, and became effective on August 22, 1961.

About 146 substances used as components of coatings of paper and paperboard for food packaging are included in the order, including such substances as aluminum stearate, animal glue, boric acid, borax, hydrogenated fish oil, tallow, tall oil, etc. The extension of effective date for all substances listed in the order is to July 1, 1962.

The list of substances is in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart A, section 121.91."

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### EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF FOOD ADDITIVES STATUTE FOR CERTAIN SUBSTANCES USED DIRECTLY IN FOODS:

Three new orders further extend the use in foods of certain substances as direct additives under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as amended. One order issued by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration was published in the September 6, 1961, Federal Register, and became effective on August 28, 1961. Used under the conditions prescribed in the order, the 23 substances listed may be used as direct additives in food until July 1, 1962, for some and until July 1, 1963, for others. Among the substances listed are certain fatty acids, boron, fluorine, sorbitol, starch modified with polyethylene oxide, etc.

A second order involves the direct use in foods of certain substances as flavoring substances and adjuncts in accordance with good manufacturing practice. The order was published in the September 6, 1961, Federal Register, and became effective on August 28, 1961. About 470 substances are listed in the order, including such substances as styrene, styrolyl, alcohol, nerol, linalyl propionate ethyl lactate, etc. The extension of effective date for

all substances listed in the order is to January 1, 1963, and in some cases to June 30, 1964.

The third order concerns the direct use in foods of certain flavoring substances and natural substances used in conjunction with flavors. The order was published in the September 8, 1961, Federal Register, and became effective on August 30 1961. About 164 substances are included in the order. Specific uses or restrictions are shown for a few of the substances listed, which include Iceland moss, rosin, saffron, etc. Extension of effective date is to January 1, 1963, because tolerances have not been established or petitions therefor denied for the substances listed.

The list of substances in all three orders are included in the regulations as "Part 121--Food Additives, Subpart A, section 121.90."

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### STANDARD OF IDENTITY FOR FISH FLOUR PROPOSED:

Establishment of a proposed definition and standard of identity for fish protein concentrate or whole fish flour was announced by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register of September 15, 1961.

The announcement stated that a manufacturer had visited the Agency to discuss a process he has developed for manufacturing a fish flour product which could be used as

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration  
[ 21 CFR Part 37 ]

### FISH PROTEIN CONCENTRATE, WHOLE FISH FLOUR

#### Notice To Establish Definition and Standard of Identity

A manufacturer approached the Food and Drug Administration to discuss a process that he has developed for manufacturing a fish flour product which could be used as a source of protein to be marketed at a price that would be most attractive when compared with the cost of other sources of protein. The article was referred to as "whole fish flour" and was to be made by taking whole fish of varying sizes, grinding them, and, after removing the fat by a chemical process, drying the flour so produced. In some cases the flour was to be deodorized by a further process.

The Food and Drug Administration informally expressed the opinion that this "whole fish flour" should be regarded as an adulterated article under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, because it was to be made

a source of protein to be marketed at a price "that would be most attractive when compared with the cost of other sources of protein."

The "whole fish flour" is to be made by taking whole fish of varying sizes, grinding them, and after removing the fat by a chemical process, drying the flour so produced.

The Food and Drug Administration informally expressed the opinion that this "whole fish flour" should be regarded as an adulterated article under the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, because it was to be made without the removal of those portions of the fish, including the intestines and intestinal contents, that are not normally regarded as acceptable for human food in the United States. Proponents of the product, however, stated that they did not agree with this view and represented that if consumers generally were fully informed of the nature of the article they would regard it as suitable for use in their food supply.

The proposed standard includes the following specifications:

1. Protein content measured by methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, shall not be less than 70 percent by weight of the final product and biological values of the finished fish protein concentrate.
2. Moisture and ash contents shall not exceed 6 percent and 25 percent by weight of the final product.
3. Fat content shall not exceed one percent.
4. The final product should have no more than a faint fish odor and taste and when baked in bread in the ratio of one part of fish protein concentrate to 11 parts of grain flour, there should be no detectable fish odor or taste.
5. The fish protein concentrate, after six months storage at temperatures prevailing in areas of intended use but not exceeding 100 degrees F. and when packed in metal containers or in polyethylene bags, should show no spoilage as judged by the development of off-flavors, mold growth, production of toxic amines, or by deterioration in protein quality as shown by digestibility and available lysine values below the specific minima.

without the removal of those portions of the fish, including the intestines and intestinal contents, that are not normally regarded as acceptable for human food in the United States. Proponents of the product, however, stated that they did not agree with this view and represented that if consumers generally were fully informed of the nature of the article they would regard it as suitable for use in their food supply.

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has received from Mr. Harold Putnam of Washington, D.C., acting on behalf of the manufacturer of this article, and others, a petition for the establishment of a standard of identity for "whole fish flour." The Commissioner has concluded that this proposal should be published in order to afford all persons interested in this article an opportunity to comment thereon.

The proposal submitted is as follows:

#### § 37.5 Fish protein concentrate, whole fish flour; definition and standard of identity.

(a) *Definition.* Fish protein concentrate, whole fish flour, is a food supplement consisting primarily of a dried and processed fish protein and of the naturally associated vitamins and inorganic minerals. It is derived from any species of whole and wholesome fish, handled from catch to packaging in a sanitary manner.

(b) *Standard of identity.*—(1) *Protein content.* Protein content (N X 6.25), measured by methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, shall not be less than 70 percent by weight of the final product (Official Methods of Analysis, A.O.A.C., 9th Ed., secs. 22.011, 22.023, 22.024; ch. 22, p. 285). Biological values of the finished fish protein concentrate shall not be less than 105 percent as measured by the official A.O.A.C. method for the biological evaluation of protein quality (secs. 39.133-39.137, inclusive, ch. 39, p. 680).

(2) *Moisture and ash content.* Moisture and ash contents shall not exceed 6 percent and 25 percent, respectively, by weight of the final product, measured by A.O.A.C. standards (secs. 22.003, 22.010, ch. 22, p. 283, 284).

(3) *Fat content.* Fat content shall not exceed 1 percent (sec. 18.011-18.012, inclusive, ch. 18, p. 235, or sec. 22.037, ch. 22, p. 287).

(4) *Odor and taste.* The final product should have no more than a faint fish odor and taste, and when baked in bread in the ratio of 1 part of fish protein concentrate to 11 parts of grain flour, there should be no detectable fish odor or taste.

(5) *Storage stability.* Fish protein concentrate, after 6 months' storage at temperatures prevailing in areas of intended use (but not exceeding 100° F.

(38° C.), and when packed in metal containers or in polyethylene bags, should show no spoilage as judged by the development of off-flavors, mold growth, production of toxic amines (mistamine, tyramine), or by deterioration in protein quality as shown by digestibility and available lysine values below the specific minima.

(6) *Bacteriology.* The product should be free of *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, and pathogenic anaerobes, and have a total bacterial plate count of not more than 2,000 per gram.

(7) *Safety.* The finished product should contain no additives, preservatives, or harmful solvent residues.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919, 72 Stat. 948; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and in accordance with the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (25 F.R. 8625), all interested persons are invited to submit their views in writing regarding the proposal published herein. Such views and comments should be submitted in quintuplicates, addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D.C., prior to the sixtieth day following the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: September 7, 1961.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,  
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.



## Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

### MINIMUM WAGE ORDER FOR AMERICAN SAMOA AFFECTS FISH CANNING INDUSTRY:

Higher minimum wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act have been set for industries (including the fish canning and processing industry) in American Samoa and became effective September 14, 1961. The new rates were announced in a wage order issued by the Administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. The order was published in the August 30, 1961, Federal Register.

In the fish canning and processing industry and the petroleum marketing industry, a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour replaces



the previous hourly rate of 75 cents. The minimum rate for Classification B of the shipping and transportation industry has also been increased to 90 cents, replacing the 75-cent rate. Classification A of that industry, which includes seamen newly covered by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961, is subject to a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour.

All other covered industries are grouped under miscellaneous industries, where a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour applies. Previous hourly rate for those industries was 55 cents. The 70-cent rate also applies to any workers newly covered by the amendments, except seamen.

The new rates are based on the recommendations of Industry Committee No. 4 for American Samoa, which earlier this year met in Pago Pago. Such committees are authorized by the Fair Labor Standards Act to recommend minimum wage rates for American Samoa at or below the statutory minimum which applies on the mainland. Composed of residents of American Samoa and the mainland, the committees are equally representative of employers, employees, and the public.

The fish canning and processing industry in American Samoa is defined as including the canning, freezing, preserving or other processing of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal life and the manufacture of any byproduct thereof.

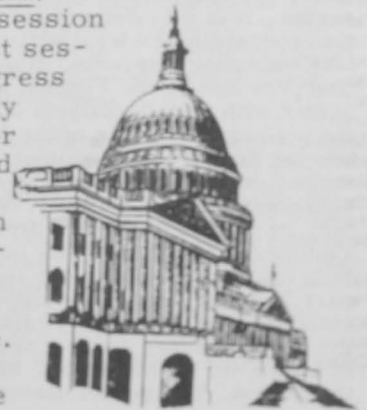


## Eighty-Seventh Congress

(First Session)

### CONGRESS ADJOURNS:

After the longest session in ten years, the first session of the 87th Congress adjourned in the early morning of September 27, 1961. The second session of this Congress will convene on January 10, 1962, unless the President calls a special session in the meantime. All pending legislation before either the



Senate or House will retain its status as of adjournment and will be subject to further consideration in the second session. Bills introduced in the first session do not have to be reintroduced. Bills that were reported out of a committee or passed by one body of the Congress remain in status quo and do not have to again retrace their legislative steps.

**FISHING VESSEL DISASTER LOANS:** H. R. 9375 (Kilgore), introduced in House on September 22, a bill to provide disaster loans to fishing vessel owners and operators adversely affected by failure of the fishery resource, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. It is proposed that initial operating funds of \$30,000,000, maximum, be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by the Secretary of Agriculture from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a). The money would be used to set up a separate revolving fund to carry out the loan provisions proposed in the bill. Fishing vessel owners or operators would be able to make loans at a maximum interest rate of 3 percent from the fund if the following conditions exist: If as a result of production failure or resource disaster temporary financial difficulty exists; credit is not available on reasonable terms from commercial banks, co-op lending agencies, or other sources; an adequate record of production for three successive years can be demonstrated; satisfactory evidence can be provided that repayment can be reasonably assured.

**IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT:** H. R. 9292 (Bow), introduced in House September 19, a bill to regulate the foreign trade of the United States by providing safeguards to domestic industry against unfair and destructive imports and to authorize reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and foreign countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Subcommittee on the Impact of Imports and Exports on American Labor, of the House Committee on Education and Labor scheduled hearings on Fisheries Imports--Seattle, Wash., on November 29, and Portland, Oreg., on November 30.

**INSPECTION FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS:** H. Rept. 1241, Consumer Protection Activities of Federal Departments and Agencies (Eighth Report by the Committee on Government Operations, 87th Congress, 1st Session), 346 pp., printed. This report is the first of a series. It is intended primarily to give basic information concerning Federal activities which directly protect consumer interests. Report consists of information provided by the Federal agencies concerned, together with a staff analysis of data provided. While the primary activities of the Department of Interior are not directed to consumer protection, there are three fields of activity in the Department which affect consumer interest directly, one of which is the voluntary inspection of fishery products. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has operated the USDI voluntary inspection service for fishery products for the past 3 years, and has developed and promulgated U. S. standards for grades of 10 fishery products. This program offers three distinct services: (a) continuous inspection, (b) lot inspection, and (c) unofficial sample inspection. The report discusses these three services

in more detail, giving statutory authority; number of employees; annual expenditures; adequacy of resources; consumer education; legal or administrative provisions; and services in connection with fish processing.

**INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES ORGANIZATIONS:** H. Doc. 222, United States Contributions to International Organizations (Letter from the Acting Secretary of State, dated August 10, transmitting the Ninth Report on the Extent and Disposition of U. S. Contributions to International Organizations for the Fiscal Year 1960, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 806, 81st Congress), 128 pp., printed. Each year the Secretary of State reports on the extent and disposition of financial contributions by the United States to International Organizations of which it is a member. This is the ninth such report to Congress, and covers United States contributions for the fiscal year 1960. Only multi-lateral organizations and programs are included. Bilateral commissions have been excluded. This document gives a brief outline of the history of each such commission; secretary or director; term of office; origin and development; initial date of United States participation; current authority for United States participation; purpose of organization; United States contribution; and the governing body. Among the various organizations mentioned are the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission; International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries; International Whaling Commission, and the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission.

**LABOR, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1962:** On September 26, H. R. 7035, fiscal 1962 appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, was approved and signed by the President (P. L. 87-290). (Public Health Service appropriations, under "Milk, Food, Interstate, and Community Sanitation," contain funds for research grants for shellfish technology and marine ecology; shellfish sanitation; and \$1,820,000 for construction, equipping, staffing, and operating two shellfish laboratories, one on the East Coast and one on the Gulf Coast, to combat the danger of transmission of disease, such as hepatitis, from raw shellfish to humans. Also includes funds for Federal Water Pollution Control Program.

**NUTRITION OFFICE:** H. R. 9440 (King, Utah), introduced into House September 25, a bill to establish an Office of Nutrition in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Office of Nutrition would be headed by a Commissioner who would be a recognized authority in the field of biologic chemistry, competent to direct research and application of the products of research in the field of human nutrition. He would conduct and encourage, cooperate with, and render assistance to other appropriate public authorities, scientific institutions, and scientists in the conduct of, research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies in the field of human nutrition. An annual report of activities would be submitted to the President and Congress.

**OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM:** On September 15, the Committee on Conference submitted conference report and statement on H. R. 6845 (H. Rept. 1194). The bill passed the Senate, amended on June 12. Senate amendment struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted S. 1189 as substitute. House asked for conference June 29. In conference the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment

of the Senate with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and Senate amendment. The conference substitute would require the Coast Guard to conduct such oceanographic research, to use such equipment and instruments, and to collect and analyze such oceanographic data, in cooperation with other agencies of the Government, or not, as may be in the national interest.

H. Rept. 1194, Coast Guard Oceanographic Research (Report from the Committee of Conference 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 6845), 3 pp., printed. The Committee recommended that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to same with amendment. The Senate agree to same. Contains recommendations of Conference Committee and Statement of the Managers of the House.

On September 19, the Senate adopted the conference report and on September 21 the House adopted the conference report.

On September 25, the Committee on House Administration reported that H. R. 6845 was sent to the President for signature. President approved bill on Oct. 5 (P. L. 87-396).

Oceanography 1961--Phase 3 (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U. S. House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session on H. R. 4276), 379 pp., printed. Contains text of bill; testimony of various naval officers, scientists, and government officials; reports of ten government departments; and 3 tables, 3 charts, and 1 appendix. Would establish the National Oceanographic Council, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Director of the National Science Foundation. The Council would be required to develop long-range plans for research, development, studies, and surveys of the aquatic environment, and coordinate the efforts of all Government agencies in the field of oceanography. The Council would be directed to establish a National Oceanographic Data Center, whose functions would be to (1) acquire, assemble, process, and disseminate all scientific and technological oceanographic and related environmental data; (2) conduct research and other projects within the fields of its activities for any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States on a cost reimbursable basis, and (3) exchange or sell, on a cost reimbursable basis; such data, publications, or other information of the center as the Council deems to be in the public interest.

PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE, IMPROVEMENTS: On September 15, the Senate proceeded to consider S. 2394, to authorize the improvement of Portland Harbor, Maine, with an amendment. Amendment was agreed to, bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ACT FUNDS REAPPORTIONMENT: Fishery Research and Rehabilitation (Amendments to Saltonstall-Kennedy Act) (June 15, 1961, Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1230), 107 pp., printed. Contains statements and communications from various Senators, government officials, Chambers of Commerce, fisheries associations, and

industry officials; 1 chart and 25 tables. The Saltonstall-Kennedy Act of 1954 provides an amount equivalent to 30 percent of duties collected on the importation of fisheries products annually be used to rehabilitate our domestic fishing industry. Under S. 1230 an additional sum equal to 30 percent of the custom receipts on fisheries products from the 30 percent gross custom receipts appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture would be turned over to the Secretary of Interior to be placed in another special fund for allocation to the States in proportion to the value of the raw fish landed and of manufactured and processed fishery merchandise manufactured within each State, averaged over the preceding 3 years for which figures are available.

SPORT FISHING STAMP: H. R. 9475 (Fulton), introduced in House Sept. 27, a bill to provide for the issuance of a Federal fishing stamp in connection with non-commercial fishing licenses for nonresidents in States, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Stamps would be sold at U. S. post-offices, under regulations prescribed by the Postmaster General. Fee is to be set by the Secretary of the Interior. Proceeds from sale of stamps would be paid into a special "Fishing Stamp Fund," and shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior to promote fishing in national parks, including stocking of streams, etc., within national parks.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1962: On September 15, the Committee on House Administration reported it had presented to the President for his approval H. R. 7371, an act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. On September 21, the President signed H. R. 7371 (P. L. 87-265). Includes funds for international fisheries commissions.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, ETC.: S. Doc. 54, Proposed Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, Small Business Administration, the Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Agriculture (September 21, 1961, Communication from the President of the United States Transmitting Proposed Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1962 in the Amount of \$15 Million for Disaster Relief, \$30 Million for the Small Business Administration, \$5 Million for the Corps of Engineers, and \$5 Million for the Department of Agriculture), 3 pp., printed. Contains letter from the President submitting proposed supplemental appropriations as submitted to him from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Includes funds in amount of \$5 million appropriated to the President for unforeseeable conditions of severe nature, to assure that adequate funds will be available to give assistance to disaster-stricken areas during the remainder of fiscal year; and for the Small Business Administration, appropriates \$30 million for the revolving fund. Would enable SBA to make disaster loans to victims of recent hurricane in Texas, and other disasters which could arise during balance of fiscal year.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1962: H. R. 9169 (Thomas), introduced in House September 12, a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, from the House Committee on Appropriations, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union (H. Rept. 1175). For the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Committee has allowed \$400,000, or one-half the supplemental request of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to conduct additional research on the problem of passing mi-

grant fish over dams. This is in addition to \$527,000 in the regular 1962 fund bill and \$252,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds carried over from last year, making a total of \$1,179,000 for the 1962 program. The Committee pointed out that this almost triples the level of 1961, and any additional requirement should be absorbed out of the \$3,000,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds which are available for special emergency projects. Also provides additional amounts for: Public Health Service "Water supply and water pollution control," for grants to States under section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, and funds for depressed areas. On September 15, the House passed H. R. 9169. On September 16, the bill was received in Senate and referred to Committee on Appropriations.

On September 18, the Senate Committee on Appropriations began hearings on H. R. 9169.

On September 21 the Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded hearings on H. R. 9169 after hearing various Congressmen and witnesses from the Department of the Interior and various other Departments. Committee held executive session September 22, to mark up bill.

On September 22, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments, H. R. 9169 Smathers (Florida), submitted a notice in writing to suspend the rule, to amend the bill to add:

" Amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938

"Section 13(a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (22) and inserting in lieu thereof; 'or' and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

" '(23) any employee employed in the processing, marketing, freezing, curing, storing, packing for shipment, or distributing of shellfish unless canned and retorted. '

"Section 13(b) (4) of such Act is amended by inserting after 'vegetable life' the following: '(other than shellfish unless canned and retorted).' "

This would have meant if passed that employees employed in shellfish processing (other than canned

and retorted) would be exempt from the new minimum wage law. This amendment was not approved and did not become part of H. R. 9169.

On September 26, the Senate passed H. R. 9169, after adopting all committee amendments en bloc-- which were then considered as original text for purpose of further amendment. Senate then passed a series of other amendments proposed by Senators Russell, Morse, Mansfield, Hill, Long, and Hayden. The Senate insisted on its amendments, asked for conference with House, and appointed conferees. The House disagreed to amendments of the Senate on H. R. 9169, agreed to conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and appointed conferees. The conferees, in executive session, agreed to file conference report on differences of Senate- and House-passed versions of bill (H. Rept. 1272). On September 27, by voice vote the House adopted the conference report, insisted on its disagreement to amendment 96, and sent bill back to the Senate. The Senate agreed to conference report September 27, and the bill was passed and cleared for President. On September 30, the President signed the bill (P. L. 87-332).

H. Rept. 1272, Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962 (Report of Committee of Conference, 87th Congress, 1st Session, to accompany H. R. 9169), 12 pp., printed. Committee submitted to their respective Houses the action agreed upon and recommended in conference. Contains statement of managers on part of the House, and explanation of each of the amendments.

TUNA CONVENTION ACT OF 1950 AMENDMENTS: S. 2568 (Magnuson), introduced in Senate September 18 a bill to amend the act of September 7, 1950, to extend the regulatory authority of the Federal and State agencies concerned under the terms of the Convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, signed at Washington, May 31, 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce. The Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was originally conceived as an investigatory body. But with recent development of new fishing techniques and gear, namely purse seining with the nylon net and power block, the productivity of the U. S. tuna fleet has increased rapidly, particularly as regards yellowfin tuna. An annual yellowfin tuna quota for the entire convention area is the objective of this bill.

