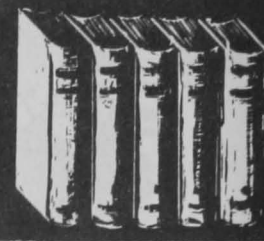




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

#### BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### FROZEN OCEAN PERCH AND PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH FILLETS VOLUNTARY GRADE STANDARDS ISSUED:

Voluntary standards for the production of good quality frozen ocean perch and Pacific ocean perch fillets became effective January 22, 1961. Notice of the promulgation of these standards was carried in the Federal Register of December 23, 1960.

Notice of intention to establish the proposed standards was carried in the Federal Register of October 21, 1960. Interested persons were given until November 20, 1960, to submit written comments, suggestions or objections, to the proposed standards. No comments, suggestions or objections were received.

Products which conform to these standards are readily identifiable to the consumer. Firms which have continuous inspection are entitled to mark their packages with the Federal shield. Those which subscribe only to sample inspection may certify that the product meets the requirements of the grade specified but cannot use the prefix "U.S." nor the shield.

The standards for ocean perch (*Sebastes marinus*) and Pacific ocean perch (*Sebastes alutus*) fillets apply to clean, whole, whole-some fillets, cut away from either side of the fish, which are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product. The standards include product description, grades, recommended weights and dimensions, factors of quality, definitions and methods of analysis, lot certification tolerances, and score sheet. The grades include "U.S. Grade A" and "U.S. Grade B." Quality below these grades would be classified as substandard.

The standards do not define proper labeling for this product. Frozen ocean perch and

Pacific ocean perch fillets, when sold in interstate commerce, must conform to the labeling regulations of the Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Funds made available by Public Law 466 (83rd Congress), commonly referred to as the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act, have been used to expedite progress on the Bureau's program for the development of voluntary Federal standards. The National Fisheries Institute, acting as contract research agency for the Bureau, has supplied the industry liaison essential to the standards program and has furnished consulting services at meetings and conferences on the standards. A committee of industry technologists, representatives of both producers and distributors, actively cooperated with the Bureau's scientific staff in the development of realistic and practical standards. The standards as they appeared in the Federal Register of December 23, 1960, follow:

### Title 50—WILDLIFE

#### Chapter II - Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER G—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS		PRODUCT DESCRIPTION AND GRADES	
	Sec. Sec.		
<b>PART 269—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN OCEAN-PERCH FILLETS AND FROZEN PACIFIC OCEAN-PERCH FILLETS<sup>1</sup></b>	269.1	Product description.	
	269.2	Grades of frozen ocean-perch fillets.	
		WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS	
	269.6	Recommended weights and dimensions.	
		FACTORS OF QUALITY	
	269.11	Ascertaining the grade.	
	269.12	Evaluation of the unscored factor of flavor and odor.	
	269.13	Evaluation and rating of the scored factors: Appearance, size, absence of defects, and character.	
	269.14	Appearance.	
	269.15	Size.	
	269.16	Absence of defects.	
	269.17	Character.	
		DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS	
	269.21	Cooking in a suitable manner.	
		LOT CERTIFICATION TOLERANCES	
	269.25	Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.	
		SCORE SHEET	
	269.31	Score sheet for frozen ocean-perch fillets.	

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

AUTHORITY: §§ 269.1 to 269.31 issued under sec. 8(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 AND GRADES**

**§ 269.1 Product description.**

The product described in this part consists of: (a) Clean, whole, wholesome filets, cut away from either side of the ocean perch, *Sebastes marinus*, which are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product; or (b) clean, whole, wholesome filets, cut away from either side of the Pacific ocean perch, *Sebastes alutus*, which are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product.

**§ 269.2 Grades of frozen ocean-perch filets.**

(a) "U.S. Grade A" is the quality of frozen ocean-perch filets that possess good flavor and odor; and for those factors of quality which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part the total score is not less than 85 points.

(b) "U.S. Grade B" is the quality of frozen ocean-perch filets that possess at least reasonably good flavor and odor; and for those factors of quality which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in this part the total score is not less than 70 points.

(c) "Substandard" is the quality of frozen ocean-perch filets that fail to meet the requirements of U.S. Grade B.

**WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS**

**§ 269.6 Recommended weights and dimensions.**

(a) The net weights and dimensions of packaged frozen ocean-perch filets and Pacific ocean-perch filets are not incorporated in the grades of the finished product since net weights and dimensions, as such, are not factors of quality for the purpose of these grades.

(b) It is recommended that the net weight of the packaged frozen ocean-perch filets and Pacific ocean-perch filets be not less than 12 ounces and not over 10 pounds and that the product be classified as large, medium, or small as classified by common commercial size classification practices.

**FACTORS OF QUALITY**

**§ 269.11 Ascertaining the grade.**

The grade of frozen ocean-perch filets is ascertained by examining the product in the frozen, thawed, and cooked states. The following factors of quality are evaluated in ascertaining the grade of the product: Flavor and odor, appearance, size, absence of defects, and character.

These factors are rated in the following manner:

(1) *Flavor and odor.* This factor is rated directly by organoleptic evaluation. Score points are not assessed (see § 269.12).

(2) *Appearance, size, absence of defects, and character.* The relative importance of these factors is expressed numerically on the scale of 100. The maximum number of points that may be given each of these factors are:

Factors:	Points
Appearance	15
Size	20
Absence of defects	50
Character	15
<b>Total possible score</b>	<b>100</b>

**§ 269.12 Evaluation of the uncooked factor of flavor and odor.**

(a) *Good flavor and odor.* "Good flavor and odor" (essential requirement for a Grade A product) means that the fish flesh has good flavor and odor characteristic of the species (either *Sebastes marinus* or *Sebastes alutus*) and is free from staleness, and off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

(b) *Reasonably good flavor and odor.* "Reasonably good flavor and odor" (minimum requirement for a Grade B product) means that the fish flesh may be somewhat lacking in good flavor and odor; and is free from objectionable off-flavors and off-odors of any kind.

**§ 269.13 Evaluation and rating of the scored factors: Appearance, size, absence of defects, and character.**

The essential variations in quality within each factor which is scored are so described that the value may be ascertained for each factor and expressed numerically. Point deductions are allotted for each degree or amount of variation within each factor. The net score for each factor is the maximum points for that factor less the sum of the deduction-points within the factor. The total score for the product is the sum of the net scores for the four scored factors.

**§ 269.14 Appearance.**

(a) The factor of appearance refers to the color of the frozen fish flesh, and to the degree and amount of surface dehydration of the frozen product.

(b) For the purpose of rating the factor of appearance the schedule of deduction-points in Table I apply. Frozen ocean-perch filets which receive 15 deduction points for the factor of appearance shall not be graded above Substandard regardless of the total score for the product. This is a limiting rule.

**TABLE I—SCORED DEDUCTIONS FOR APPEARANCE**

Color of frozen product	Deduction points	
	Over—	Not over—
No discoloration	0	4
Slight yellowing	1	2
Moderate yellowing	9	15
Excessive yellowing and/or rusting	15	15

Degree of dehydration of frozen product	Surface area affected (percent)		Deduction points
	Over—	Not over—	
Slight—Shallow and not color run-kine	0	1	0
	1	50	2
	50	100	5
Moderate—Deep, but just deep enough to easily scrape with fingernail	0	25	5
	25	50	10
	50	100	15
Excessive—Deep dehydration not easily scraped off	0	5	5
	5	100	15

**§ 269.15 Size.**

(a) The factor of size refers to the degree of freedom from undesirably small filets.

(b) For the purpose of rating the factor of size, the schedule of deduction-points in Table II apply. Ocean-perch filets which receive 20 deduction-points for this factor shall not be graded above Substandard regardless of the total score for the product. This is a limiting rule.

**TABLE II—SCORE DEDUCTIONS FOR SIZE OF FILETS**

Number of filets per pound	Number of small filets or pieces of filets											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points	Deduction points
Under two ounces in weight												
2	0	5	10									
3	0	4	7	10								
4	0	4	7	10	15							
5	0	4	7	10	15	20						
6	0	3	6	9	15	20						
Under one ounce in weight												
7	0	5	10	15	20	20						
8	0	5	10	15	20	20	20					
9	0	5	10	15	20	20	20	20				
10	0	5	10	15	20	20	20	20	20			
11	0	5	10	15	20	20	20	20	20	20		
12	0	4	7	10	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	
13	0	4	7	10	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
14	0	0	0	4	7	10	15	15	15	15	20	20
15 or more	0	0	0	1	4	7	10	15	15	15	20	20

**§ 269.16 Absence of defects.**

(a) The factor of "absence of defects" refers to the degree of freedom from improper packing, cutting and trimming imperfections, blemishes, and bones. Evaluation for the defect of improper packing is made on the frozen product. Evaluation of the defects of cutting and trimming, blemishes, and bones are made on the thawed product.

(1) *Improper packing.* "Improper packing" means poor arrangement of filets, presence of voids, depressions, frost, and the imbedding of packaging material into the frozen fish flesh.

(2) *Cutting and trimming imperfections.* "Cutting and trimming imperfections" means that the thawed filets have ragged edges, tears, holes, or are otherwise improperly cut or trimmed.

(3) *Blemish.* "Blemish" means an instance of blood-spot, bruise, black-belly lining or membrane, fin, scales, or extraneous material. Blemish also means an instance of skin on skinned filets. One "instance of blood spot" is one of such size and prominence as to be considered objectionable. An "instance of bruise" consists of a bruise not less than 1/2 square inch and not more than 1 1/2 square inches in area; each bruise larger than 1 1/2 square inches is considered as two instances of bruise. An "instance of black-belly lining or membrane" is any piece of black-belly lining or membrane not less than 1/2 inch and not more than 1 inch in length; each additional 1/2 inch length of individual pieces of black-belly lining or membrane longer than 1 inch is considered as an instance. Each aggregate area of identifiable fin or parts of any fin up to 1 square inch is considered as one "instance of fin". One "instance of scales" is an aggregate area of scales greater than 1/2 square inch per filet. One "instance of skin" consists of one piece of skin at least 1/2 square inch in area; except that any skin patches larger than 1 1/2 square inches are considered as two instances of skin.

(4) *Bones.* One "instance of bones" means an objectionable bone or group of bones occupying or contacting a circular area up to 1 square inch. An objectionable bone is any bone of such size and rigidity as to remain objectionable after cooking. Bones which will soften or disintegrate after cooking are not considered objectionable.

(b) For the purpose of rating the factor of absence of defects the schedule of deduction-points in Table III applies.

**§ 269.17 Character.**

(a) General: The factor of character refers to the tenderness and moistness of the cooked fish flesh.

(b) For the purpose of rating the factor of character, the schedule of deduction-points in Table IV apply. Ocean-perch filets which receive 15 deduction-points for the factor of character shall not be graded above Substandard regardless of the total score for the product. This is a limiting rule.

**TABLE III—SCORE DEDUCTIONS FOR ABSENCE OF DEFECTS**

Subfactors	Method of determining subfactor score	Deduction points
Improper packing	Slight defects, not noticeably affecting the product's appearance.	0
	Moderate defects noticeably affecting the product's appearance.	2
	Excessive defects, seriously affecting product's appearance.	4
	Number of blemishes per 1 lb. of product when there are 6 or less filets per lb.:	
	Over 0 not over 2	0
	Over 2 not over 4	2
	Over 4 not over 6	4
	Over 6 not over 8	7
	Over 8 not over 10	10
	Over 10 not over 11	15
Blemishes	Number of blemishes per 1 lb. of product when there are 6 or less filets per lb.:	
	Over 0 not over 3	0
	Over 3 not over 5	2
	Over 5 not over 6	4
	Over 6 not over 7	7
	Over 7 not over 9	10
	Over 9 not over 10	15
	Over 10 not over 11	20
	Over 11 not over 12	30
	Over 12	40
Bones	Number of blemishes per 1 lb. of product when there are 18 or more filets per lb.:	
	Over 0 not over 6	0
	Over 6 not over 8	2
	Over 8 not over 10	4
	Over 10 not over 11	7
	Over 11 not over 12	10
	Over 12 not over 13	15
	Over 13 not over 14	20
	Over 14 not over 15	30
	Over 15	40
Cutting and trimming	Number of instances per lb. of product when there are 6 or less filets per lb.:	
	Over 0 not over 4	0
	Over 4 not over 6	1
	Over 6 not over 7	2
	Over 7 not over 8	5
	Over 8 not over 9	12
	Over 9 not over 10	20
	Over 10	35
	Number of instances per lb. of product when there are 7 or more filets per lb.:	
	Over 0 not over 3	0
Over 3 not over 4	1	
Over 4 not over 5	2	
Over 5 not over 6	5	
Over 6 not over 7	12	
Over 7 not over 8	20	
Over 8 not over 9	35	
Over 9	50	
Character	Slight defects, scarcely noticeable.	0
	Moderate defects, noticeable but not affecting the usability of any filets.	4
	Excessive defects impairing:	
	(a) the usability of up to 1/4 of the total number of filets.	8
	(b) the usability of over 1/4 but not more than 1/2 of the total number of filets.	16
	(c) the usability of over 1/2 of the total number of filets.	40

is maintained. Immerse the pouch and its contents in boiling water and cook until the internal temperature of the filets reaches 160° F. (about 20 minutes).

**TABLE IV—SCORE DEDUCTIONS FOR CHARACTER**

Texture of the cooked fish	Point deductions
1. Texture:	
(a) Firm, but tender and moist.	0
(b) Slightly tough, dry, and/or fibrous, or mushy.	4
(c) Moderately tough, rubbery, and/or fibrous.	15
(d) Excessively tough, rubbery, and/or fibrous.	35

**LOT CERTIFICATION TOLERANCES**

**§ 269.25 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).

**SCORE SHEET**

**§ 269.31 Score sheet for frozen ocean-perch filets.**

Label	.....
Size and kind of container	.....
Container mark or identification	.....
Size of lot	.....
Number of packages per master carton	.....
Size of sample	.....
Type of overwrap	.....
Actual net weight	(lb.) ..... (kg.) .....

**DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS**

**§ 269.21 Cooking in a suitable manner.**

"Cooking in a suitable manner" shall mean that the product is cooked as follows: Place the thawed unseasoned product into a boilable film-type pouch. Fold the pouch over a suspension bar and clamp it in place so that a loose seal

Factor	Score points	Sample score
Appearance.....	15	.....
Size.....	20	.....
Absence of defects.....	50	.....
Character.....	15	.....
Total.....	100	.....

Flavor and odor.....  
Final grade.....

Dated: December 17, 1960.

ELMER F. BENNETT,

Acting Secretary of the Interior

Note: Also see Commercial Fisheries Review, March 1960 p. 12 and December 1960 p. 94.

Correction: In the December 1960 issue of Commercial Fisheries Review, p. 95, under the title "Frozen Ocean Perch and Pacific Ocean Perch Fillets Voluntary Grade Standards" the scientific name of Pacific ocean perch should have read; "Sebastes alutus."



## Eighty-Seventh Congress (First Session)

**CONGRESS CONVENES:** The first session of the 87th Congress convened January 3, 1961. 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 by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



**BUY AMERICAN ACT:** H.R. 2073 (Stratton), introduced in House, January 4, a bill to amend title III of the act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the Buy American Act, with respect to determining when the cost of certain articles, materials, or supplies is unreasonable, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works. Would amend Buy American Act to make two important changes. First, would spell out in the statute the cost differential which Government agencies must be guided by in conforming with the requirement that they make their purchases from American manufacturers so long as the price differential is not unreasonable. At the present time the definition of reasonable and unreasonable price differentials is set by executive action. Until recently that figure has been set at 6 percent generally and 12 percent in the case of American-made goods manufactured in areas of substantial unemployment. The second feature of this bill is that it would establish the percentage at 25 percent.

**CATCH TRANSFER AT SEA:** H. R. 682 (Kilgore), January 3, 1961, introduced in House, a bill relating to documentation and inspection of vessels of the United States. The purpose of this bill is to legalize transferring of the catch of one fishing vessel to another on the

high seas, and transporting it without charge, to a port of the United States.

**COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN TREATY:** On January 17, the President submitted to the Senate a treaty (Executive C, 87th Congress, 1st Session), between the United States and Canada concerning the cooperative development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin, signed at Washington, January 17, 1961, together with a report from the Secretary of State. The treaty envisages construction of reservoirs in Canada and the United States, which will in no way interfere with the cycle for salmon and other anadromous fish which constitute such an important economic and recreational asset for the people of the Pacific Northwest; referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**CONSERVATION OF GAME AND FOOD FISH IN DAM RESERVOIRS:** S. 460 (Fulbright), introduced in Senate, January 17, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game and food fish in dam reservoirs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Identical to H.R. 2722 (Clem Miller), introduced in House, January 16. Also H.R. 3072 (Reifel), introduced in House, January 23, similar to S. 460 except it is restricted to game fish only.

**CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES:** S. 239 (Engle and 30 other Senators), introduced in Senate, January 9, a bill to declare a national policy on conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Offers a declaration of national policy on resources conservation and utilization, and proposes to establish effective coordinating mechanism in the Executive Office of the President in the form of a permanent Council of Resources and Conservation Advisers.

**DEPRESSED AREAS:** H.R. 5 (Flood), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Identical or similar to: Introduced in House: January 3: H.R. 34 (Walter), H.R. 76 (Conte), H.R. 273 (VanZandt), H.R. 361 (Gray), H.R. 420 (Mrs. Kee), H.R. 446 (Lesinski), H.R. 493 (Machrowicz), H.R. 499 (Morgan), H.R. 782 (Saylor), H.R. 807 (Multer), H.R. 1084 (Saylor), H.R. 1087 (Stratton), H.R. 1270 (Zelenko), H.R. 1724 (Blatnik), H.R. 1744 (Celler); January 4: H.R. 1759 (Curtin), H.R. 1931 (Ichord of Missouri), H.R. 1987 (Bailey), H.R. 1994 (Buckley), H.R. 2014 (Green of Pa.); January 9: H.R. 2247 (Holland), H.R. 2265 (Moeller), H.R. 2272 (Olson), H.R. 2288 (Schneebeli), H.R. 2330 (Whalley); January 12: H.R. 2472 (Dingell), H.R. 2486 (Kowalski), H.R. 2495 (McDowell), H.R. 2510 and H.R. 2511 (Rabaut), H.R. 2528 (Slack), H.R. 2547 (Monagan), H.R. 2550 (Morris); January 16: H.R. 2738 (Shipley), H.R. 2947 (Scranton), H.R. 2702 (Friedel), H.R. 2717 (Lane), H.R. 2725 (Geo. P. Miller); January 18: H.R. 2860 (Addonizio), H.R. 2861 (Garmatz), H.R. 2862 (Granahan), H.R. 2863 (Natcher), H.R. 2864 (O'Konski), H.R. 2865 (Sheppard), H.R. 2866 (Rhodes of Pa.); January 23: H.R. 3016 (Barrett), H.R. 3053 (Clem Miller), H.R. 3070 (Nix), H.R. 3072 (Reifel); January 25: H.R. 3262 (Dent), H.R. 3268 (Farbstein), H.R. 3325 (Multer), H.R. 3337 (Price); January 26: H.R. 3430 (Brademas). Introduced in Senate January 5: S. 1 (Douglas, et al), S. 6 (Scott), and S. 9 (Dirksen, et al).



**DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND: H.R. 2072** (Stratton), introduced in House, January 4, a bill to amend section 202(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 so as to require that dollar funds made available to foreign countries by the Development Loan Fund for the purchase of materials or supplies shall be utilized for the purchase of materials or supplies produced in areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Would direct the Development Loan Fund, in making purchases from American manufacturers, to give priority consideration to manufacturers located in areas of substantial unemployment.

**EXEMPT RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION FOR FISH, LIVESTOCK, AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: H.R. 1823** (Rostenkowski), introduced in House, January 4, a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to extend to the railroads a conditional exemption from economic regulation comparable to that provided for motor carriers engaged in the transportation of ordinary livestock, fish, or agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Would extend to the railroads an exemption from economic regulation in the transporting of various commodities, among which is included cooked or uncooked (including breaded) fish or shellfish when frozen or fresh, but not including fish and shellfish which have been treated for preserving, such as canned, smoked, pickled, spiced, corned or kippered products.

**FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVES ASSOCIATION BANK: H.R. 717** (Lane), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide credit facilities for the use of fishermen's cooperative associations through establishment of a Bank for Fishermen's Cooperative Associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**FISHERY CONSERVATION MEASURES: S. 18** (Bennett), introduced in Senate, January 5, a bill to provide fishery conservation measures on the Provo River, Utah, and for other purposes; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**FISHERY LOAN FUND AMENDMENTS: H.R. 206** (Bonner), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to facilitate administration of fishery loan fund established by section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would give Secretary of the Interior authority to dispose of property acquired through foreclosure of vessel mortgages under the Fisheries Loan Fund.

**FOOD ADDITIVES:** Submitted to the House, January 16, **Ex. Communication 298**, a letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved September 6, 1958, entitled 'An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety, and for other purposes,'" to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also the same letter submitted to the Senate, January 26; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

**FOOD ALLOTMENT PROGRAM: S. 23** (Aiken, for himself, Young of North Dakota, Humphrey and Ander-

son), introduced in Senate, January 5, a bill to safeguard the health, efficiency, and morale of the American people to provide for improved nutrition through a more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program; to assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products; to prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce; to promote the full use of agricultural resources, and for other purposes; to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The term "basic food allotment" shall mean the following amounts of food per person per week or the equivalent thereof in nutritional value as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, meat, poultry, and fish, one pound twelve ounces.

**FOOD STAMP PLAN: H.R. 892** (Anfuso), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide for the establishment of a food stamp plan for the distribution of \$1,000,000,000 worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture. Would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to operate a program to distribute to needy persons in the United States through a food stamp system such surplus food commodities.

**FOREIGN-FLAG VESSELS LANDING FISH IN VIRGIN ISLANDS: Ex. Communication 274**, a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to permit certain foreign-flag vessels to land their catches of fish in the Virgin Islands in certain circumstances, and for other purposes"; referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on January 12. The same letter received in Senate on January 17, and referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**H.R. 3159** (Bonner), introduced in House, January 24, a bill to permit certain foreign-flag vessels to land their catches of fish in the Virgin Islands in certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would permit foreign-flag vessels of not more than 50 feet over-all length to land catches, which range from about 900 to 4,000 pounds, in ports of Virgin Islands. Bureau of Customs has been overlooking this small importation of fresh fish in small boats from nearby places since the supply was for immediate local consumption in the Islands. The Collector of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department, was approached by certain large fishing and packing interests, inquiring as to the possibility of their landing fresh tuna in the Virgin Islands taken by Japanese fishing vessels, canning the catch in canneries to be established in the Virgin Islands, and thereafter shipping the product to ports or places in the continental United States without payment of duty. This legislation will permit catches of the small boats to be landed in the Virgin Islands as long as the landings are for immediate consumption. Sale of the imported fresh fish to any agent, representative, or employees of a freezer or cannery is prohibited in the absence of satisfactory evidence that such sale or transfer is for immediate consumption. Identical to **S. 679** (Magnuson), introduced in Senate, January 30.

**FOREIGN TRADE STUDY COMMISSION: S.J. Res. 25** (Dirksen), introduced in Senate, January 9, a 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; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

**HARBOR FACILITIES REHABILITATION:** H.R. 348 (Fallon), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to establish within the Housing and Home Finance Agency a new program of mortgage insurance to assist in financing the construction, improvement, expansion, and rehabilitation of harbor facilities for boating and commercial craft; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**IMPORT COMPETITION ADJUSTMENT:** H.R. 757 (Mrs. St. George), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries with respect to the level of wages and the working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**IMPORTED COMMODITY LABELING:** H.R. 2484 (Herlong), introduced in House, January 12, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the marking of imported articles and containers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**IMPORTS OF POLLUTED SHELLFISH PROHIBITED:** H.R. 659 (Colmer), introduced in the House, January 3, a bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of polluted shellfish; to the Committee on Ways and Means. Would ascertain that sanitary standards governing the harvesting and preparation of shellfish for importation into United States are not lower than the minimum standards prescribed by Public Health Service, under its program of supervision of like products in interstate commerce.

**MARINE MAMMAL HIGH SEAS PROTECTION:** H.R. 777 (Saylor), introduced in House, January 3, a bill for the protection of marine mammals on the high seas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Would give Secretary of Interior authority to take proper action to protect, conserve, and manage species of polar bear, sea otter, and walrus.

**MAXIMUM WORKWEEK REDUCTION:** H.R. 248 (Libonati), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to reduce the maximum workweek under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to 35 hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor. Under this legislation the maximum workweek for which an employee may be employed under section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, without compensation for his employment at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed shall not (1) after the expiration of two years from the effective date of this Act exceed thirty-seven and one-half hours; nor (2) after the expiration of four years from the effective date of this Act exceed thirty-five hours. Every employer who employs any of his employees in excess of the hours specified shall pay such employee compensation for his employment in excess of such hours at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed. Also H.R. 1940 (Holland), introduced January 6.

**MEDICAL CARE FOR FISHING VESSEL OWNERS:** H.R. 2252 (Clem Miller), introduced in House, January 9, a bill to amend section 322 of the Public Health Service Act to permit certain owners of fishing boats to receive medical care and hospitalization without charge at hospitals of the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL:** S. 367 (Magnuson and Bartlett), introduced in Senate, January 11, a bill to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**METRIC SYSTEM STUDY:** H.R. 269 (Roosevelt), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide that the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to determine the practicability and desirability of the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics. Also H. Con. Res. 44 (Fulton), and H.R. 2049 (Geo. P. Miller), introduced in House, January 6.

**MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION:** H.R. 13 (Rooney), introduced in House, January 3, 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. Similar or identical to following bills also introduced January 3: H.R. 208 (Buckley), H.R. 240 (Libonati), H.R. 440 (Lesinski), H.R. 671 (Gilbert), H.R. 716 (Lane), H.R. 832 (Multer), H.R. 1263 (Zelenko); January 4: H.R. 1726 (Ashley), H.R. 1749 (Celler), H.R. 2067 (Shelley), H.R. 2412 (Dingell). Introduced in Senate January 9: S. 256 (Dirksen).

Submitted to House, January 21, Executive Communication 431, a letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report of information pertaining to extension of the act's protection to additional employees, and summarizes data concerning the minimum wage, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

**NATIONAL AQUARIUM IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** H.R. 111 (Kirwin), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct a National aquarium in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**NATIONAL FISHERIES CENTER IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** H.R. 2720 (McMillan), introduced in House, January 16, a bill to create a Federal planning commission to conduct a study of the possible establishment in the District of Columbia of a National fisheries center; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY:** H.R. 1 (Anfuso), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide for the establishment, under the National Science Foundation, of a National Science Academy; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics, similar to H.R. 266 (Pucinski), introduced in House January 3.

**OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL RESOURCES:** H.R. 904 (Bennett of Fla.), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide for the establishment on an effective Federal aid program to assist States in the development of certain outdoor recreational resources; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 2204 (Aspinall), introduced in House, January 9, a bill to extend the time in which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission shall submit its final report; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Also S. 449 (Anderson), introduced in Senate, January 17.

**OYSTER PLANTERS DISASTER LOANS:** H.R. 946 (Downing), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of the present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen; to the Committee on Agriculture.

**POWER PROJECTS FISHERY RESOURCES PROTECTION:** H.R. 1764 (Dingell), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to promote the conservation of migratory fish and game by requiring certain approval by the Secretary of the Interior of licenses issued under the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 323 (Church, Neuberger, and Engle), introduced in Senate, January 10, a bill to provide for the conservation of anadromous fish spawning areas in the Salmon River, Idaho; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Purpose is to prohibit, until developments justify a change in this policy, the authorization of structures on the Salmon River that would restrict the passage of such fish to reach spawning areas or which would flood established spawning grounds. Also H.R. 3589 (Westland), introduced in House January 30.

**SALTONSTALL-KENNEDY ACT FUND REAPPORTIONMENTS:** H.R. 615 (Anfuso), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to amend the act of August 11, 1939, with respect to the allocations of funds available under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Also H.R. 2255 (Lennon), introduced in House on January 9.

**SCIENCE DEPARTMENT:** S. 623 (Kefauver), on January 26, introduced in Senate a bill to establish a U.S. Department of Science and to prescribe the functions thereof; to the Senate Committee on Government Operations. Would achieve over-all coordination in matters pertaining to science, through establishment of a new Federal department, so that the nation can forge ahead in scientific technology and research.

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE INVESTIGATIONS:** S. Res. 74 (Magnuson), on January 26, the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported an original resolution authorizing the Committee to investigate certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Empowers Committee to examine, investigate, and make complete study of any and all matters pertaining to, among others, fisheries and wildlife, and marine sciences. The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce shall report its findings together with recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable at earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1962. Expenses of said committee shall not exceed \$315,000. Continues its four standing subcommittees, including the one on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**SHELLFISHERIES RESEARCH CENTER:** S. 606 (Bush, for himself and Dodd), introduced in Senate, January 26, a bill to provide for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford Conn.; to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Would provide funds for construction of a research center consisting of pilot hatchery including rearing tanks and ponds, and a training school, which shall be used for the conduct of basic research on the physiol-

ogy and ecology of commercial shellfish, the development of hatchery methods for cultivation of mollusks, including the development of principles that can be applied to water ponds for shellfish culture, and to train persons in the most advanced methods of shellfish culture. The State of Connecticut has donated to the Federal Government land for the new building, and this bill would authorize an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the Research Center, and \$75,000 for hatchery ponds. Identical to H.R. 2894 (Giaino).

**SHRIMP IMPORT DUTIES:** H.R. 573 (Thompson), introduced in House, January 3, 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 Ways and Means. Similar to H.R. 653 (Colmer), and H.R. 1810 (Lennon), introduced also January 3.

H.R. 659 (Colmer), a bill introduced in the House on January 3, 1961, to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**SUBMERGED LANDS ACT AMENDMENT:** H.R. 4 (Boykin), introduced in House on January 3, 1961, a bill to amend the Submerged Lands Act to establish the seaward boundaries of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico and providing for the ownership and use of the submerged lands, improvements, minerals, and natural resources within said boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary. Similar to H.R. 22 (Roberts), introduced in House January 3; H.R. 2574 (Selden), introduced in House January 12; S. 406 (Hill, et al), introduced in Senate January 13.

**TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS:** H. Con. Res. 4 (Bailey), introduced in House, January 3, a concurrent resolution declaring the sense of the Congress that no further reduction in tariffs be made during the life of the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means. This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the President should not exercise the authority granted him in the Trade Extension Act of 1958 to reduce existing tariffs by as much as 20 percent. Similar or identical to resolutions also introduced on January 3: H. Con. Res. 10 (Flynt); January 6: H. Con. Res. 42 (James C. Davis), H. Con. Res. 50 (Utt); January 9: H. Con. Res. 54 (Lane), H. Con. Res. 57 (Van Zandt); January 12: H. Con. Res. 72 (Berry), H. Con. Res. 74 (Cederburg), H. Con. Res. 75 (Dorn), H. Con. Res. 76 (Mason), H. Con. Res. 77 (Whitener); January 16: H. Con. Res. 85 (Cunningham), H. Con. Res. 86 (Dent), H. Con. Res. 87 (Fisher), H. Con. Res. 88 (Kitchin); January 18: H. Con. Res. 92 (Alexander), H. Con. Res. 98 (McIntire), H. Con. Res. 100 (Riley), H. Con. Res. 101 (Slack); January 23: H. Con. Res. 106 (Scherer), H. Con. Res. 108 (Staggers); H. Con. Res. 110 (Baring), H. Con. Res. 111 (Hiestand); January 25: H. Con. Res. 118 (Stratton); January 26: H. Con. Res. 122 (Moeller), January 30: H. Con. Res. 124 (Clark). Introduced in Senate: January 17: S. Res. 46 (Saltonstall).

**TARIFF REVISIONS:** H.R. 3095 (Staggers), introduced in House, January 23, a bill to amend the Tariff



Act of 1930, and for other purposes; to Committee on Ways and Means. Would amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to import classifications and rates, administration of trade agreements, periodic adjustment of import duties, statistical enumeration, and exclusion of articles from entry. Identical to H.R. 17 (Bailey).

**TARIFF STUDY COMMISSION:** H.J. Res. 65 (Robison), introduced in House, January 3, a 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; to Committee on Ways and Means. Would create a commission consisting of twelve members, chosen from general public--industry, labor, agriculture, trade, and Government--which would study, among others, impact of foreign trade in goods and services upon American economy; differentials in labor, etc., between foreign and domestic producers; prices of major goods and services in United States and abroad; aid rendered by United States and foreign governments to export trade, etc. Similar to S. J. Res. 25 (Dirksen, et al), introduced in Senate, January 9; identical to H. J. Res. 152 (Riehlman), introduced in House, January 3.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL:** Executive Communication submitted to Senate on January 26, a letter from the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to strengthen the enforcement provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and extend the duration of the authorization of grants for State water pollution control programs, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Senate Committee on Public Works.

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL RESEARCH LABORATORY:** S. 325 (Morse, Neuberger, and Magnuson),

introduced in Senate on January 10, a bill to establish a Federal Regional Water Pollution Control Research Laboratory in the Pacific Northwest and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works. The Surgeon General of the United States is directed to establish a laboratory for research into the pollution control problems of the Northwestern United States. Problems shall include, but not be limited to, municipal and industrial water supply, municipal and industrial pollution, fish, aquatic life and wildlife, forestry and wood products, reservoirs and effects of storage on water quality and recreational facilities. Also H.R. 2054 (Norblad) introduced in House, January 6.

**WATER RESOURCES:** S. 498 (Bartlett & Gruening), on January 17, 1961, introduced a bill to establish a water resources commission for Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The commission, to be created by this bill, would be the principal agency for coordinating Federal, States, and local plans for developing water and related land resources in Alaska.

Executive Communication submitted to Senate on January 26, a letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to redefine the authority of the Secretary of the Interior and others for the purpose of providing for coordinated planning for the development of the Nation's water and related land resources through the establishment of water resources commissions (with an accompanying paper); to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**WEATHER STATION IN GULF:** H.R. 651 (Colmer), introduced in House, January 3, a bill to provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in the Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.



#### NEW METHOD OF CURING SALT COD

A new method of curing salt cod, known as the "mechanical flake," is in operation at a Newfoundland, Canada, plant. Instead of the conventional drying racks made of "longers and boughs," the new process requires well-built and sturdy wooden racks. These are made to fit wire trays on which the fish are spread. The trays are pulled into position and removed by means of a cable and winch. This method of spreading the fish enables a crew of 14 men to handle 500,000 pounds in less than 1 hour. The same number of men spreading fish by hand would take many more hours to handle the same quantity.

--Canadian Fisherman, November 1953