



FEDERAL ACTIONS

Agency for International Development

LOAN TO HELP BANK FOR CHILEAN COOPERATIVES:

A private Cooperative Development Bank to provide financial, technical, and managerial services to Chile's cooperatives (including fish cooperatives) will be established under the Alliance for Progress with loan assistance from the U. S. Agency for International Development (AID).

A \$3,650,000 AID loan to IFICOOP (the bank's Spanish initials) will be supplemented by the equivalent of \$384,000 from Chilean sources. The \$4,034,000 total will be used chiefly as "seed" capital for the bank's operations. The bulk of AID loan funds, \$3.3 million, will be for re-lending to Chilean cooperatives including those engaged in farming and logging, among others. (AID, July 15, 1965.)



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

REVISION OF U. S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP:

Revised U. S. standards for grades of frozen raw breaded shrimp were published in the Federal Register, August 3, 1965, as an amendment to Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 262.

The proposed revision will upgrade the standards for frozen raw breaded shrimp particularly as concerns: (1) uniformity, (2) condition of coating (batter and breading), and (3) quality loss in shrimp prior to processing. The evaluation factors for flavor and odor would also be upgraded.

Following are the revised standards as published in the Federal Register, August 3, 1965:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

SUBCHAPTER G—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 262—U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP

On pages 3598-3601, inclusive, of the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 18, 1965, there was published a notice and text of a proposed amendment of Part 262—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Shrimp of Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

Interested persons were given 30 days to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment. Two responses to the proposal were received.

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposal set forth in the aforesaid notice, the proposed revised part is hereby adopted with changes and is set forth below.

Four changes are made in the revised part from the revision proposed in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 18, 1965 (30 F.R. 3598), as follows:

1. Section 262.21(p) Damaged Shrimp (thawed state) was deleted.
2. The phrase "or other methods giving equivalent results" was deleted from § 262.21(v).
3. "+2" was added to the formula in § 262.21(v) (2) (ii) for calculating the percent of shrimp material.
4. Factor 7, Damaged Shrimp, in Table II was deleted.

The revised part is issued pursuant to sections 203 and 205 of Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended, 7 U.S.C. sections 1622 and 1624 (1958), as transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 70 Stat. 1122 (1956), 16 U.S.C. section 742e (1958).

This part shall become effective at the beginning of the 30th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, *Except*: That the requirements for uniformity, condition of coating, and degree of dehydration, shall

become effective at the beginning of the 120th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. This will give the breaded shrimp industry an opportunity to modify and adjust its operations so that it can meet the new requirements of the higher standards of quality for breaded shrimp.

Breaded shrimp inspected and graded in accordance with this revised part between the 30th and the 120th day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER shall meet the requirements for uniformity, condition of coating and degree of dehydration as provided in Part 262—U.S. Grade Standards for Raw Breaded Shrimp and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (25 F.R. 8444) dated September 1, 1960, as amended by interim regulations published on page 7444 of the FEDERAL REGISTER dated June 5, 1965.

DONALD L. MCKERNAN,
Director, Bureau of
Commercial Fisheries.

JULY 30, 1965.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION, STYLES, TYPES, AND GRADES

Sec.	
262.1	Product description.
262.2	Styles of frozen raw breaded shrimp.
262.3	Types of frozen raw breaded shrimp.
262.4	Grades of frozen raw breaded shrimp.

FACTORS OF QUALITY

262.11	Ascertaining the grade.
262.12	Factors evaluated on the product in the frozen breaded state.
262.13	Factors evaluated on thawed debreaded product.

DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

262.21	Definitions and methods of analysis.
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LOT CERTIFICATION TOLERANCES

262.25	Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.
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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 262 issued under section 6, 70 Stat. 1123, 16 U.S.C. section 742e; and sections 203 and 205, 60 Stat. 1087, 1090, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION, STYLES, TYPES, AND GRADES

§ 262.1 Product description.

Frozen raw breaded shrimp are whole, clean, wholesome, headless, peeled, and deveined shrimp, of the regular commercial species, coated with a wholesome, suitable batter and/or breading. Whole shrimp consist of five or more segments of unutilated shrimp flesh. They are prepared and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product. Frozen raw breaded shrimp contain not less than 50 percent by weight of shrimp material. Individual shrimp and/or pieces consolidated into larger units and covered with breading are not considered for grading under this standard.

§ 262.2 Styles of frozen raw breaded shrimp.

(a) *Style I*. "Regular Breaded Shrimp" are frozen raw breaded shrimp containing a minimum of 50 percent of shrimp material.

(b) *Style II*. "Lightly Breaded Shrimp" are frozen raw breaded shrimp containing a minimum of 65 percent of shrimp material.

§ 262.3 Types of frozen raw breaded shrimp.

(a) *Type I—Breaded fantail shrimp—*
(1) *Subtype A*. Split (butterfly) shrimp with the tail fin and the shell segment immediately adjacent to the tail fin.

(2) *Subtype B*. Split (butterfly) shrimp with the tail fin but free of all shell segments.

(3) *Subtype C*. Split (butterfly) shrimp without attached tail fin or shell segments.

(b) *Type II—Breaded round shrimp—*
(1) *Subtype A*. Round shrimp with the tail fin and the shell segment immediately adjacent to the tail fin.

(2) *Subtype B*. Round shrimp with the tail fin but free of all shell segments.

(3) *Subtype C*. Round shrimp without attached tail fin or shell segments.

§ 262.4 Grades of frozen raw breaded shrimp.

(a) "U.S. Grade A" is the quality of frozen raw breaded shrimp that when cooked possesses a good flavor and odor, and that for those factors which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in the following sections the total score is not less than 85 points.

(b) "U.S. Grade B" is the quality of frozen raw breaded shrimp that when cooked possesses a reasonably good flavor and odor, and that for those factors which are rated in accordance with the scoring system outlined in the following sections the total score is not less than 70 points.

(c) "Substandard" is the quality of frozen raw breaded shrimp that fail to meet the requirements of "U.S. Grade B."

FACTORS OF QUALITY

§ 262.11 Ascertaining the grade.

General. In addition to considering other requirements outlined in the standard, the following quality factors are evaluated in ascertaining the grade of the product.

(a) Factors not rated by score points: Flavor and odor. Flavor and odor are determined by organoleptic means after the product has been cooked in a suitable manner (§ 262.21(w)).

(b) Factors rated by score points: The quality of the product with respect to factors scored is expressed numerically on the scale of 100. Deductions from the maximum possible score of 100 are assessed for essential variations of quality within each factor. The score of frozen raw breaded shrimp is determined by observing the product in the frozen and thawed states.

§ 262.12 Factors evaluated on the product in the frozen breaded state.

Factors affecting qualities that are measured on the product in the frozen state are: Loose breading and frost, ease of separation, uniformity of size, condition of coating, extraneous material, and damaged breaded shrimp. For the purpose of rating the factors that are scored in the frozen state, the schedule of point deductions in Table 1 applies. This schedule of point deductions is based on the examination of one complete individual package (sample unit) regardless of the net weight of the contents of the package.

§ 262.13 Factors evaluated on thawed debreaded product.

Factors affecting qualities that are measured on the product in the thawed debreaded state are: Degree of deteriora-

tion, dehydration, sand veins, black spot, extra shell, extraneous material and swimmerets. For the purpose of rating the factors that are scored in the thawed debreaded state, the schedule of point deductions in Table 2 applies. This schedule of point deductions is based on the examination of 20 whole shrimp selected at random from one or more packages. Examinations of a sample of 20 whole shrimp is continued under § 262.21(u).

DEFINITIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

§ 262.21 Definitions and methods of analysis.

(a) "Fantail shrimp": This type is prepared by splitting and peeling shrimp except that for subtype A, the tail fin remains attached and the shell segment immediately adjacent to the tail fin remains attached. Subtype B, the tail fin remains, but the shrimp are free of all shell segments. Subtype C, the shrimp are free of tail fins and all shell segments.

(b) "Round shrimp": This type is round shrimp, not split. The shrimp are peeled except that for subtype A, the tail fin remains attached and the shell segment immediately adjacent to the tail fin remains attached. Subtype B, the tail fin remains, but the shrimp are free of all shell segments. Subtype C, the shrimp are free of all shell segments and tail fins.

(c) Good flavor and odor: "Good flavor and odor", essential requirement for a Grade A product, means that the cooked product has flavor and odor characteristics of freshly caught or well-refrigerated shrimp and the breading is free from staleness and off-flavors or off-odors of any kind. Iodoform test is to be considered in evaluating the product for flavor and odor.

(d) Reasonably good flavor and odor: "Reasonably good flavor and odor", minimum requirement of Grade B product, means that the cooked product may be somewhat lacking in the flavor and odor characteristics of freshly caught or well-refrigerated shrimp and is free from objectionable off-flavors or objectionable off-odors of any kind.

(e) "Dehydration" refers to the occurrence of whitish areas on the exposed ends of the shrimp (due to the drying of the affected area) and to a general desiccated appearance of the meat when the breading is removed.

(f) "Deterioration" refers to any detectable change from the normal quality of freshly caught shrimp, evaluated by noting in the thawed product deviations from the normal odor appearance of freshly caught shrimp.

(g) "Extraneous material" consists of non-edible material such as sticks, weed, shrimp thorax, or other material that may be accidentally present in the package.

(h) Slight: "Slight" refers to a condition that is scarcely noticeable but does not affect the appearance, desirability, or eating quality of breaded shrimp.

(i) Moderate: "Moderate" refers to a condition that is conspicuously noticeable but that does not seriously affect the appearance, desirability, and/or eating quality of the breaded shrimp.

(j) Marked: "Marked" refers to a condition that is conspicuously noticeable.

TABLE 1—SCHEDULE OF POINT DEDUCTIONS FOR RATING IN FROZEN BREADED STATE

Factor	Quality description	Deductions allowed
1. I	2 percent but less than 3 percent.....	5
	3 percent but less than 5 percent.....	10
	5 percent or more.....	31
2. I	Separate easily after being removed from carton and exposed to room temperature for not more than 4 minutes.	3
	Separate easily after being removed from carton and exposed to room temperature for not more than 6 minutes.	6
	Does not separate easily after being removed from carton and exposed to room temperature for 6 minutes.	10
3. I	Ratio of weight of largest to smallest breaded shrimp in sample unit as defined under section 262.21(U):	
	Up to 1.50.....	0
	1.51-1.60.....	1
	1.61-1.70.....	2
	1.71-1.80.....	3
	1.81-1.90.....	4
	1.91-2.00.....	5
	2.01-2.10.....	6
	2.11-2.20.....	7
	2.21-2.30.....	8
2.31-2.40.....	9	
Over 2.40.....	10	
4. I	Degree of halo or balling up or holidays (Identify type of defect by circling the proper word):	Points
	Slight—each 10 percent by count or fraction thereof.....	1
	Moderate—each 10 percent by count or fraction thereof.....	2
	Marked—each 10 percent by count or fraction thereof.....	4
	Excessive—each 10 percent by count or fraction thereof.....	16
5. I	For each 5 percent by count or fraction thereof.....	3
	Tail fin broken or missing, each 5 percent or fraction thereof (except in Type I, subtype C, and Type II, subtype C).	1
6. I	If extraneous material, except filthy or deleterious substances, are found in more than one package per lot, the entire lot shall be declared substandard. ¹	

¹For deleterious substances in food products constitute a violation of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Products containing such substances are ineligible for the purpose of applying this document.

TABLE 2—SCHEDULE FOR POINT DEDUCTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN THAWED, DEBREADED STATE DEDUCTIONS BASED ON 20 SHRIMP

[Subtotals brought forward]

Factor	Quality description	Deductions allowed
1. I	Slight—each shrimp.....	1
	Moderate—each shrimp.....	2
	Marked—each shrimp.....	3
	Excessive—each shrimp.....	16
2. I	Slight—each shrimp.....	2
	Moderate—each shrimp.....	5
	Marked—each shrimp.....	10
	Excessive—each shrimp (provided that, if excessive deterioration occurs in more than one sample unit per sample, the entire lot shall be declared substandard).	20
3. I	For each dark vein present deduct according to the following schedule:	
	Equivalent in length to two segments.....	1
	Equivalent in length to three segments.....	2
4. I	Equivalent in length to four or more segments.....	3
	Slight but obvious, on average.....	6
	Moderate, on average.....	6
5. I	Marked—each shrimp.....	3
	(Beyond first segment adjacent to tail fin only for Type I, subtype A, and Type II, subtype A):	
6. I	Less than one whole extra shell segment.....	1
	One extra segment or more.....	3
7. I	For last pair only adjacent to tail fins.....	1
	For more than last pair.....	3
8. I	If extraneous material, except filthy or deleterious substances, are found in more than one package per lot, the entire lot shall be declared substandard. ¹	

¹For deleterious substances in food products constitute a violation of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Products containing such substances are ineligible for the purpose of applying this document.

that does seriously affect the appearance, desirability, and/or eating quality of the breaded shrimp. Excessive: "Excessive" refers to a condition that is very noticeable and is objectionable and the product should be graded above Grade B; this is the grading rule. Halo: "Halo" means an easily recognizable fringe of excess batter extending beyond the shrimp adhering around the perimeter edges of a split (butterfly) bread-

(m) Balling up: "Balling up" means the adherence of lumps of the breaded material to the surface of the breaded coating, causing the coating to appear rough, uneven, and lumpy.

(n) Holidays: "Holidays" means voids in the breaded coating as evidenced by bare or naked spots.

(o) Damaged frozen raw breaded shrimp: "Damaged frozen raw breaded shrimp" means frozen raw breaded shrimp that have been separated into two or more parts or that have been crushed or otherwise mutilated to the

extent that their appearance is materially affected.

(p) Black spot: "Black spot" means any blackened area that is markedly apparent on the flesh of the shrimp.

(q) Sand vein: "Sand vein" means any black or dark sand vein that has not been removed, except for that portion under the shell segment adjacent to the tail fin when present.

(r) Extra shell: "Extra shell" means any shell segment(s) or portion thereof, contained in the breaded shrimp except the first segment adjacent to the tail fin for Type I, subtype A, and Type II, subtype A.

(s) Loose breading and frost: "Loose breading and frost" is considered to be part of the net weight and is determined by use of a balance and by following the steps given below:

1. Remove the overwrap.
2. Weigh carton and all contents.
3. Transfer breaded shrimp to balance and weigh.
4. Weigh carton less shrimp but including waxed separators and inserts (if used), crumbs, and frost.
5. Remove crumbs and frost from carton and separators.
6. Weigh cleaned carton and separators.
7. Calculate loose breading and frost:

Percent loose breading and frost

$$\frac{(4)-(6)}{(2)-(6)} \times 100.$$

A proportionate amount of the loose breading and frost must be added to the weight of the sample in paragraph (v) (2) (ii) of this section.

(t) Uniformity: "Uniformity" is determined for packs of various sizes by the ratio of the weights of the largest to the smallest breaded shrimp as outlined by the following schedule:

Up to 10 oz.	3 largest/3 smallest
10.1 oz. to 1.5 lb.	6 largest/6 smallest
1.51 lb. to 2.5 lb.	8 largest/8 smallest
Over 2½ lb.	10 largest/10 smallest

(u) Percent shrimp material: "Percent shrimp material" means the percent by weight of shrimp material in a sample as determined by the method described below. This calculation is based on 20 whole shrimp as stipulated in § 262.13.

(1) Equipment needed:

- (i) Two-gallon container approximately 9 inches in diameter.
- (ii) Two-vaned wooden paddle, each vane measuring approximately 1¾ inches by 8¾ inches.
- (iii) Stirring device capable of rotating the wooden paddle at 120 rpm.
- (iv) Balance accurate to 0.01 ounce (0.1 gram).
- (v) U.S. standard sieve—½-inch sieve opening; 12-inch diameter.
- (vi) U.S. standard sieve—ASTM—No. 20, 12-inch diameter.
- (vii) Forceps, with blunt points.
- (viii) Shallow baking pan.
- (ix) Rubber policeman to remove bits of breading from shrimp.

(2) Procedure:

(i) Weigh sample (20 shrimp) to be debreaded. Fill container three-fourths full of water at 70°-80° F. Suspend the paddle in the container leaving a clearance of at least 5 inches below the paddle vanes, and adjust speed to 120 rpm. Add shrimp and stir for 10 minutes. Stack the sieves, the ½-inch mesh over the No. 20 and pour contents of container onto them. Set the sieves under a faucet, preferably with spray attached, and

rinse the shrimp without rubbing the flesh, being careful to keep all rinsings over the sieves and not having the stream of water hit the shrimp on the sieve directly. Use a rubber policeman to remove adhering breading. Lay the shrimp out singly on the sieve as rinsed, split side down and tails up. Remove top sieve and drain on a 45-degree angle for 2 minutes, then transfer shrimp to balance. Rinse contents of the No. 20 sieve onto a shallow baking pan and collect any particles of shrimp material (flesh, tail fin), and add to shrimp on balance and weigh.

(ii) Calculate percent shrimp material:

$$\text{Percent shrimp material} = \frac{\text{Weight of debreaded sample}}{(\text{Weight of sample}) + (\text{weight of sample} \times \text{percentage loose breading and frost})} \times 100$$

(v) Cooked in a suitable manner: "Cooked in a suitable manner" means cooked in accordance with the instructions accompanying the product. If, however, specific instructions are lacking, the product for inspection is cooked as follows:

(1) Transfer the breaded shrimp, while still frozen, in a wire mesh deep fry basket sufficiently large to hold the shrimp in a single layer without touching one another.

(2) Lower the basket into a suitable liquid oil or hydrogenated vegetable oil at 350°-375° F. Cook for 3 minutes, or

until the shrimp attain a pleasing golden brown color.

(3) Remove basket from the oil and allow the shrimp to drain for 15 seconds. Place the cooked shrimp on a paper towel or napkin to absorb the excess oil.

LOT CERTIFICATION TOLERANCES
§ 262.25 Tolerances for certification of officially drawn samples.

The sample rate and grades of species lots shall be certified in accordance with Part 260 of this chapter (Regulations Governing Processed Fishery Products) 25 F.R. 8427, Sept. 1, 1960.

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U. S. FISHERY LOAN REQUIREMENTS REVISED:

Regulations governing fishery loans have been revised and no longer require that an applicant replace an existing vessel if the loan is to finance the purchase of a new or used vessel, announced Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on August 13, 1965. Public Law 89-85, signed by the President in July 1965, also expands the purposes for which fishery loan funds may be used and extends the authority to make such loans to June 30, 1970.

The fisheries loan fund, established by a section of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, initially had an authorization of \$10 million, and was increased to \$20 million in 1958.

The loan program authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make loans for financing and refinancing the operations of commercial fishing vessels and the maintenance, repair, purchase, or construction of such vessels and their gear.

Donald L. McKernan, Director of Interior Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, which administers the fisheries loan program, said the revised regulations contain the provision that purchase of a new vessel must not cause economic injury to efficient vessel operators working in the area where the new vessel will operate.

Changes in the regulations as published in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, August 11, 1965, follow:

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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

SUBCHAPTER F—AID TO FISHERIES

PART 250—FISHERIES LOAN FUND PROCEDURES

Public Law 89-85 amended section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 extending the period during which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make fishery loans and expanding the purposes for which these loans can be made. It further provided that its provisions would become effective July 1, 1965. The revision of procedures set forth herein are those required to meet the provisions of Public Law 89-85. The primary change provides procedures for financing and refinancing loans for the purchase or construction of new or used fishing vessels. Other changes are technical or clarifying in nature. Inasmuch as the revisions contained herein relax current restrictions, and are required to bring the regulations into conformity with Public Law 89-85, the revised procedures

are hereby adopted and will become effective upon the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Part 250 is revised to read as follows:

- Sec.
- 250.1 Definition of terms.
- 250.2 Purposes of loan fund.
- 250.3 Interpretation of loan authorization.
- 250.4 Qualified loan applicants.
- 250.5 Basic limitations.
- 250.6 Purchase or construction loans.
- 250.7 Applications.
- 250.8 Processing of loan applications.
- 250.9 Approval of loans.
- 250.10 Interest.
- 250.11 Maturity.
- 250.12 Security.
- 250.13 Books, records, and reports.
- 250.14 Insurance required.
- 250.15 Penalties on default.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 250 issued under sec. 4, 70 Stat. 1121; 16 U.S.C. 742c and P.L. 89-85.

§ 250.1 Definition of terms.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean and to include:

(a) *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(b) *Person.* Individual, association, partnership or corporation, any one or all as the context requires.

(c) *State.* Any State, the territories and possessions of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

(d) *Fishery.* A segment of the commercial fishing industry engaged in catching of a single species or a group of species of fish and shellfish. Any species taken must be caught incidentally while fishing for and using gear designed for the capture of the species constituting the fishery.

(e) *No economic hardship to vessel operators.* The determination that operation of a proposed vessel will not cause economic hardship to vessel operators already operating in that fishery shall be made by the Secretary, taking into consideration the condition of the resource, the efficiency of the vessels and gear being operated, that fishery compared with the proposed vessel, the prospects of the market for the species caught, and the duration of any anticipated economic hardship.

(f) *Act.* The Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended.

§ 250.2 Purposes of loan fund.

The broad objective of the loan fund created by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 is to provide financial assistance to the commercial fishing industry to purchase or construct fishing vessels and their gear.

life Act #, as amended, is to provide financial assistance which will aid the commercial fishing industry to bring about an upgrading of the condition of fishing vessels and fishing gear contributing to more efficient and profitable fishing operations.

(a) Under section 4 of the act, the Secretary is authorized, among other things:

(1) To make loans for financing and refinancing of the cost of purchasing, constructing, equipping, maintaining, repairing, or operating new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear.

(2) Except to the specific limitations in the statute to consent to the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

(b) Financial assistance granted by the Secretary must be for one or more of the purposes set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 250.3 Interpretation of loan authorization.

The words used in the act to describe the purposes for which loans may be granted are construed to be limited to the meanings ascribed in this section.

(a) Commercial fishing vessels or gear. The words "commercial fishing vessels or gear" mean vessels or gear of any size or used for the catching of fish or shellfish for commercial purposes such as marketing or processing the catch.

(b) Purchasing new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. The words "purchase of new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear" mean the purchase of vessels or gear.

(c) Constructing new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. The words "constructing new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear" mean the construction of new or reconstruction of used vessels or gear.

(d) Equipping new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. The words "equipping new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear" mean the purchase or installation of parts, machinery, or other equipment incident to outfitting of vessels or gear.

(e) Maintaining new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. The words "maintaining new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear" mean the normal routine upkeep of vessels or gear.

(f) Repairing new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. The words "repairing new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear" mean the restoration or replacement of any worn or damaged part of vessels or gear.

(g) Operating new or used fishing vessels or gear. The words "operating new or used fishing vessels or gear" mean all primary activity directly related to the operation of vessels engaged in catching and shellfish by vessels or gear.

§ 250.4 Qualified loan applicants.

(a) Any citizen residing or conducting business in any State shall be deemed to be a qualified applicant for such financial assistance if such citizen:

(1) Owns or operates a commercial fishing vessel of United States registry (if registration is required) used, or to be used, exclusively in the conduct of fishing operations, irrespective of the type, size,

power, or other characteristics of such vessel;

(2) Owns or operates any type of commercial fishing gear used directly in the catching of fish or shellfish;

(3) Can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has the ability, experience, resources and other qualifications necessary for successful operation of the vessel or gear which he proposes to operate.

(4) Is a fishery marketing cooperative engaged in marketing all catches of fish or shellfish by its members pursuant to contractual or other enforceable arrangements which empower the cooperative to exercise full control over the conditions of sale of all such catches and disburse the proceeds from all such sales.

(b) Applications for financial assistance cannot be considered if the loan is to be used for:

(1) Any phase of a shore operation.

(2) Refinancing existing loans that are not secured by the fishing vessel or gear, or debts which are not maritime liens within the meaning of subsection P of the Ship Mortgage Act of 1920, as amended (46 U.S.C. 971).

(3) Refinancing existing mortgages or secured loans on fishing vessels or gear, or debts secured by maritime liens, except in those instances where the Secretary deems such refinancing to be desirable in carrying out the purpose of the Act.

(4) Repair or purchase of fishing gear or vessels where such fishing gear or vessels are not offered as collateral for the loan by the applicant.

(5) Financing a new business venture in which the controlling interest is owned by a person or persons who are not currently engaged in commercial fishing.

§ 250.5 Basic limitations.

Applications for financial assistance may be considered only where there is evidence that the credit applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms (a) from applicant's bank of account, (b) from the disposal at a fair price of assets not required by the applicant in the conduct of his business or not reasonably necessary to its potential growth, (c) through use of the personal credit and/or resources of the owner, partners, management, affiliates, or principal stockholders of the applicant, or (d) from other known sources of credit. The financial assistance applied for shall be deemed to be otherwise available on reasonable terms unless it is satisfactorily demonstrated that proof of refusal of the desired credit has been obtained from the applicant's bank of account: *Provided*, That if the amount of the loan applied for is in excess of the legal lending limit of the applicant's bank or in excess of the amount that the bank normally lends to any one borrower, then proof of refusal should be obtained from a correspondent bank or from any other lending institution whose lending capacity is adequate to cover the loan applied for. Proof of refusal of the credit applied for must contain the date, amount, and terms requested. Bank refusals to advance credit will not be considered the full test of unavailability of credit and, where there is knowledge or reason to believe that credit is otherwise available on reasonable terms from sources other than such banks, the credit applied for cannot be granted notwithstanding the

receipt of written refusals from such banks.

§ 250.6 Purchase or construction loans.

When the Secretary determines that an application is eligible on its face for the purchase or construction of a new or used vessel that will not replace an existing commercial fishing vessel, a notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER that such application is being considered and giving all interested parties a period of 30 days to submit evidence that the contemplated operation of such vessel will cause economic hardship or injury to efficient vessel operators already operating in that fishery. If such evidence is received, the Secretary will evaluate it along with such other evidence as may be available to him before making a determination that the contemplated operations of the vessel will or will not cause such economic injury or hardship. The foregoing procedure shall not apply in cases where the applicant seeks to replace a vessel lost or destroyed within 2 years of the date of the application.

§ 250.7 Applications.

Any person desiring financial assistance from the fisheries loan fund shall make application to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240, on a loan application form furnished by that Bureau except that, in the discretion of the Secretary, an application made other than by use of the prescribed form may be considered if the application contains information deemed to be sufficient. Such application shall indicate the purposes for which the loan is to be used, the period of the loan, and the security to be offered.

§ 250.8 Processing of loan applications.

If it is determined, on the basis of a preliminary review, that the application is complete and appears to be in conformity with established rules and procedures, a field examination shall be made. Following completion of the field investigation the application will be forwarded with an appropriate report to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 20240.

§ 250.9 Approval of loans.

The Secretary will evidence his approval of the loan by issuing a loan authorization covering the terms and conditions for making the loan. Documents executed in connection with a loan shall be in a form approved by the Secretary. Any modification of the terms of a loan following its execution must be agreed to in writing by the borrower and the Secretary.

§ 250.10 Interest.

The rate of interest on all loans which may be granted is fixed at 5 percent per annum.

§ 250.11 Maturity.

The period of maturity of any loan which may be granted shall be determined and fixed according to the circumstances but in no event shall the date of maturity so fixed exceed a period of 10 years.

§ 250.12 Security.

Loans shall be approved only upon the furnishing of such security or other reasonable assurance of repayment as the Secretary may require. The proposed collateral for a loan must be of such a nature that, when considered with the integrity and ability of the management, and the applicant's past and prospective earnings, repayment of the loan will be reasonably assured.

§ 250.13 Books, records, and reports.

The Secretary shall have the right to inspect such books and records of the applicant as the Secretary may deem necessary and to request periodic reports.

§ 250.14 Insurance required.

(a) If insurance of any type is required on property under the terms of a loan authorization or mortgage it must be in a form approved by the Secretary and obtained from an underwriter satisfactory to the Secretary and meeting at least one of the following requirements:

(1) An underwriter licensed by an insurance regulatory agency of a State to write the particular form of insurance being written.

(2) A foreign insurance company or club operating in the United States that has deposited funds in an amount and manner satisfactory to the Secretary in a bank chartered under the laws of a State or the United States of America, or in a trust fund satisfactory to the Secretary, which funds are solely for the payment of insurance claims of United States vessels.

(3) A reciprocal or interinsurance exchange licensed by an insurance regulatory agency of a State to write the particular form of insurance being written.

(4) An insurance pool composed entirely of owners and operators of fishing vessels.

(b) Any underwriter (including a company, club, or pool) writing such insurance shall furnish such reasonable financial or operating data as the Secre-

tary may require to determine the standing and responsibility of said underwriter.

§ 250.15 Penalties on default.

Unless otherwise provided in the documents, failure on the part of a borrower to conform to the terms of the documents will be deemed grounds upon which the Secretary may cause any or all of the following steps to be taken:

(a) Discontinue any further disbursements of funds contemplated by the documents.

(b) Take possession of any or all collateral given as security and the property purchased with borrowed funds.

(c) Prosecute legal action against the borrower.

(d) Declare the entire amount of the loan immediately due and payable.

DONALD L. MCKERNAN,
Director, Bureau of
Commercial Fisheries

AUGUST 6, 1965.

* * * * *

HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:

Wallace J. Boudreaux, Brownsville, Tex., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of an 82-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp (including royal-red shrimp), Atlantic tuna, snapper, and spiny lobster. Hearing was held. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of the application and hearing in the Federal Register, August 6, 1965.

American Stern Trawlers, Inc., New York, N. Y., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a steel vessel with a length between perpendiculars of 262 feet to engage in the fishery for groundfish and whiting. Hearing was held September 14, 1965.

Mussel, Inc., New Bedford, Mass., applied for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of an 88-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for groundfish, lobster, swordfish, flounder, and scallops. Hearing was held September 16, 1965.

The Bureau published the notice of the applications and hearings in the Federal Register, August 12, 1965.

Applications for fishing vessel construction differential subsidies to aid in the construction of 86-foot overall steel vessels were

received from two more firms in Brownsville, Tex.: Tatum Fisheries, Inc. (hearing held September 30, 1965), and Texas Fisheries, Inc. (hearing held October 5, 1965.)

Each of those firms applied separately for a subsidy to build its own vessel to engage in the fishery for shrimp (including royal-red shrimp), spiny lobster, Atlantic tuna, swordfish, snappers, and grouper.

Another application was received from Boat Jupiter, Inc., New Bedford, Mass. (hearing held September 28, 1965), for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of a 90-foot overall steel vessel to engage in the fishery for scallops, groundfish, flounder, and lobster.

The Bureau published the notice of the applications and hearings in the Federal Register, August 13, 1965. Hearings on the economic aspects of the applications were held.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, August 1965 p. 10



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

HEARINGS HELD ON INDUSTRY WAGE RATES IN AMERICAN SAMOA:

A special Industry Committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor to review minimum wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards

American Samoan industries completed in July 1965 its public hearings in Pago Pago, American Samoa. Tuna canneries there were included in the hearings since the minimum wage for tuna cannery workers in American Samoa is less than the mainland minimum wage. The committee did not recommend any change at this time in the present minimum wage rate of \$1.00 an hour for workers engaged in fish canning and processing. No change was recommended for the minimum wage rates in other industries except the petroleum marketing industry.

The Fair Labor Standards Act authorizes industry committees to recommend minimum wages for American Samoan industries at or below the statutory minimums that apply to the mainland. Composed of residents of American Samoa and the continental United States, the committees are equally representative of employees, employers, and the public.

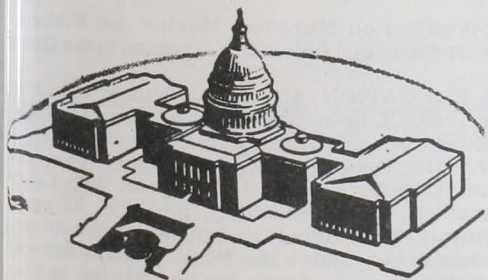
The recommendations of the Industry Committee on industries in American Samoa were published in the Federal Register, August 7, 1965 and became effective August 23, 1965.

Notes: See Commercial Fisheries Review, July 1965 p. 103. Copies of the wage order, the Committee's Report, Findings and Recommendations, are available from offices of the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Contracts Divisions, Washington, D. C.



**Fifty-Ninth Congress
(First Session)**

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and



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.

ALASKAN ECONOMY: Sen. Bartlett inserted in Congressional Record (pp. 20878-20882), Aug. 25, 1965, a report on the Alaskan economy of 1964, published by the Institute of Business, Economic and Government Research of the University of Alaska. One section discusses Alaska's fisheries industry.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 19, 1965, met and ordered reported favorably to the full Committee H. R. 23 (amended), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a program for the conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the several States.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 8, 1965, ordered bill reported favorably to the House.

ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 10619 (Fulton of Pa.) introduced in House Aug. 24, 1965, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to Committee on Ways and Means.

CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTER PRODUCTION: Sen. Tydings Congressional Record, Sept. 1, 1965 (pp. 21755-21756) spoke in the Senate concerning the decline of oyster production in the Chesapeake Bay. He inserted this article by Leonard Dowie, Jr., which appeared in the Aug. 15 Washington Post: "Maryland Better Clam Up About Her Oysters." The article tells of the natural and manmade problems--mud erosion, hurricanes, and premature harvesting--which have beset the bay for many years.

ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND SURVEY: H. R. 10766 (Ottfinger), Aug. 31, 1965, introduced in House, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a program of research, study and surveys, documentation, and description of the natural environmental systems of the United States for the purpose of understanding and evaluating the condition of these systems and to provide information to those concerned with natural resources management, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Includes a section authorizing participation in environmental research in surrounding oceans in cooperation with other countries or with international organizations.

FACTORY FISHING VESSELS: Rep. Tupper (Maine) in extension of remarks in Congressional Record (pp. 21020-21021), Aug. 25, 1965, expressed hope that all members will study H. R. 10215. Bill would empower the Secretary of the Interior to take appropriate action to construct and outfit three factoryships of the most advanced design and with the latest gear and equipment, and authorize the Secretary to lease each vessel to the highest responsible bidder for a term of not more than 3 years. Bidders must be U. S. citizens or U. S. firms. He further states that "there are two principal things we must do to help the fishing industry in the United States: first, we must increase the demand for fish and fish products in the United States, and second, we must rebuild our U. S. fishing fleet." In order to accomplish these basic purposes, he stated, we must improve the quality of fish and fish products both before it gets to the marketplace and also in the nation's restaurants; and we must eliminate the disagreement and bickering in the fishing industry itself so as not to impede the rebuilding of our U. S. fishing fleet.

FISHERMEN'S ORGANIZATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Committee on Commerce, Aug. 5, 1965, held and concluded hearings on S. 1054, assuring bargaining rights of fishermen's organizations in the ex-vessel sale of fish on which the livelihood of their members depends. Testimony received from Donald L. McKernan, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior.

FISH FARMING: H. R. 10626 (Mills) introduced in House Aug. 24, 1965, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the amount for which loans may be made under such for fish farming; to Committee on Agriculture.

FOOD IRRADIATION PROGRAM: Rep. Price inserted in Congressional Record (p. A4709), Aug. 23, 1965, an article which appeared in the Washington, D. C., Evening Star, Aug. 15, 1965, entitled "Irradiated Foods for Tomorrow's Dinners."

FOOD MARKETING NATIONAL COMMISSION: Sen. Hart (Congressional Record, Aug. 5, 1965, pp. 18827-18828) inserted the interim report of the National Commission on Food Marketing which was filed on July 1, 1965, summarizing the work accomplished since its establishment last summer and indicating the areas that will be explored in the year ahead.

FOREIGN AID AND FISHERIES JURISDICTION: The Committee on Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill H. R. 7750, the proposed Foreign Assistance Act of 1965, submitted Aug. 18, 1965, a conference report (H. Rept. No. 811). An excerpt from the conference report concerning harassment of U. S. fishing vessels follows: "The Senate amendment added a new subsection 620(o) to the act under which no assistance could be furnished under the act to any country which (1) has extended, or hereafter extends, its jurisdiction for fishing purposes over any area of the high seas beyond that recognized by the United States, and (2) hereafter imposes any penalty or sanction against any U. S. fishing vessel on account of its fishing activities in such an area. The amendment did not apply to extensions of jurisdiction pursuant to international agreement to which the United States is a party.

"The House bill did not contain a comparable provision.

"The managers on the part of the House agreed to a compromise which eliminates the rigid prohibitions against supplying U. S. Assistance*** but requires that consideration be given to the behavior of recipients of our aid with respect to these problems in determining the nature and amount of aid to be provided. Language was accepted, indicating that consideration should be given to excluding from U. S. assistance any country which imposes any penalty or sanction against any U. S. fishing vessel on account of its fishing activities in international waters rather than a requirement that aid be terminated under such circumstances.

"The managers on the part of the House agreed that the United States should give consideration to the treatment of U. S. fishing vessels by foreign governments in determining the nature and amount of U. S. assistance made available to such governments. At the same time, they recognized that a complete prohibition of aid to governments interfering with U. S. vessels might in certain instances prevent the attainment of U. S. foreign

policy objectives and adversely affect the entire program of the Alliance for Progress."

Chapter I of Part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, which relates to general provisions would be amended by adding a new subsection 620(o) follows:

"In determining whether or not to furnish assistance under this Act, consideration shall be given to excluding from such assistance any country which hereafter extends or imposes any penalty or sanction against, any United States fishing vessel on account of its fishing activities in international waters. The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable in any case governed by an international agreement to which the United States is a party."

House Aug. 19, 1965, called up, considered, and adopted conference report (H. Rept. No. 811) on H. R. 7750. Adopted conference report language for curtailment of foreign aid to countries harassing U. S. vessels fishing in offshore waters. Senate Aug. 24, 1965, adopted conference report on H. R. 7750. These actions clear bill for the President's signature.

H. R. 7750, authorizing funds for foreign aid for fiscal year 1966, was signed by the President Sept. 6, 1965 (P. L. 89-171). Retains language curtailing foreign aid to countries harassing U. S. vessels fishing in offshore waters.

HALIBUT COMMISSION: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 19, 1965, reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 9734, to amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act in order to provide certain facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

The Department of the Interior recommended enactment of this bill to provide a headquarters office and laboratory facilities for the International Pacific Halibut Commission at the University of Washington. In a letter to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries and Wildlife, and Parks said the Department approved H. R. 9734 which would amend the Northern Pacific Halibut Act by authorizing the Secretary of State to provide the facilities on or near the University campus. The Commission now occupies space on the campus, but use will terminate in the fall of 1966. The proposed facilities would provide approximately 12,000 square feet of floor space at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 8, 1965, ordered bill favorably reported to the House.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1966: S. Rept. 537, Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1966 (Aug. 3, 1965, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 7765), 95 pp. printed. Committee reported the bill to the Senate with various amendments. Under the Public Health Service Committee added planning funds for an addition to the Narragansett Shellfish Laboratory in Rhode Island and additional funds for the Federal water pollution control program.

Senate Aug. 5, 1965, passed after adoption of all committee amendments en bloc (which were thereafter

side... original text for purpose of further amend-
 ment... R. 7765, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the
 Dep... of Labor, and Health, Education, and Wel-
 fare... related agencies. Includes funds for botulism
 res... under the Food and Drug Administration; wa-
 ter... control under Office of the Secretary; pes-
 ticid... activities, water supply and water pollution con-
 trol... fish sanitation program, and botulism under
 the... Health Service. Same day Senate asked for
 a... conference. House Aug. 11, 1965, disagreed to Sen-
 ate... amendments, agreed to a conference requested by
 the... and appointed conferees.

... committee of Conference submitted to House Aug.
 12, ... conference report (H. Rept. 791) on H. R. 7765.
 House... Aug. 16 and Senate Aug. 17, 1965, adopted the
 conf... report.

... 7765 was signed by the President Aug. 31, 1965
 (P... 156).

**INLAND GREAT LAKES AND WESTERN RIVERS
 RIVER OR SMALL VESSELS:** Senate Committee on
 Com... Sept. 2, 1965, reported (S. Rept. 675) on
 S... to amend the inland Great Lakes, and western
 Riv... rules concerning sailing vessels and vessels
 und... feet in length. Senate Sept. 8, 1965, passed
 with... amendment and cleared bill for the House.

... Sept. 9, 1965, referred Senate-passed S. 1349
 to... Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

LIENS FOR LEASED VESSEL EQUIPMENT: Intro-
 duced in Senate Aug. 25, 1965, S. 2454 (Kennedy of
 Ma... and introduced in House Sept. 1, 1965, H. R. 10829
 (O... of Mass.), to authorize liens of value of se-
 cur... equipment used solely for navigation or fishing
 on... of the United States and to permit the re-
 com... of such liens; to Committee on Commerce and
 Com... on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, respec-
 tively. Sen. Kennedy in the Senate pointed out (Con-
 gress... Record, p. 20852, Aug. 25, 1965) that bill
 would... to insure protection to suppliers who pro-
 vided... equipment to the fishing industry under such forms
 of... as leases, conditional sales contracts, chat-
 tel... mortgages, and other means, thus helping the fish-
 ing... industry improve its condition and expand its oper-
 ation... He states: "...some of these suppliers in
 Ma... assets have indicated to me that there is a grow-
 ing... to furnish this equipment because they
 have... been permitted to record with the Collector of
 Cu... any notice of their claim and description of
 their... security. In certain instances, the suppliers have
 lost... to their equipment because their security was
 non... to other lienors."

METRIC SYSTEM: H. R. 10329 (Miller) introduced
 in... Aug. 9, 1965, to provide that the Secretary of
 Com... shall conduct a program of investigation,
 res... and survey to determine the practicability of
 the... by the United States of the metric system of
 we... and measures; to Committee on Science and
 Astronautics.

... Committee on Science and Astronautics, Aug.
 10... met in executive session and ordered report-
 ed... H. R. 10329 (a clean bill introduced).
 H... committee Aug. 24, 1965, reported (H. Rept. 850)
 on... 10329; referred to Committee of the Whole
 on... the State of the Union.

... Rept. 850, Providing for the Secretary of Com-
 m... Conduct a Program of Investigation, Research,

and Survey of the Metric System in the United States
 (Aug. 24, 1965, report from the Committee on Science
 and Astronautics, House of Representatives, 89th Con-
 gress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 10329), 7 pp.,
 printed. Committee reported bill favorably without
 amendment. Discusses purpose, committee recom-
 mendations, cost and budget data, and department rec-
 ommendations. House Committee on Rules Sept. 9 de-
 ferred action on bill.

MINIMUM WAGE: Introduced in House Aug. 4, 1965,
 H. R. 10275 (Roosevelt), the proposed Fair Labor Stand-
 ards Amendments of 1965; to Committee on Education
 and Labor. Would require all employee commercial
 fishermen to be paid the required minimum hourly wage
 rate during any workweek. Since this would be newly
 covered employment, the required minimum wage would
 be not less than \$1.00 per hour beginning Jan. 1, 1966;
 not less than \$1.15 per hour beginning July 1, 1967; not
 less than \$1.40 per hour beginning July 1, 1968; not less
 than \$1.60 per hour beginning July 1, 1969; and not less
 than \$1.75 per hour beginning July 1, 1970. For shore-
 workers in the industry the bill proposes to raise the
 minimum wage rate to not less than \$1.40 per hour be-
 ginning July 1, 1966; not less than \$1.60 per hour be-
 ginning July 1, 1967; and not less than \$1.75 per hour
 beginning July 1, 1968. Piece work or other bases of
 wage computation must work out to the hourly rates
 prescribed. Bill continues the present exemption from
 overtime pay requirements for the fishing industry, in-
 cluding on-shore operations.

House Committee on Education and Labor met Aug.
 10, 1965, on H. R. 10275; no announcements were made.
 Same Committee Aug. 17, 1965, approved bill for re-
 porting to the House, but a clean bill (H. R. 10518) was
 introduced.

H. R. 10518 (Roosevelt) introduced in House Aug. 17,
 1965, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to
 extend its protection to additional employees, to raise
 the minimum wage, and for other purposes; to Commit-
 tee on Education and Labor.

On Aug. 18, 1965, Committee ordered reported fa-
 vorably to House H. R. 10518; the reference to fishery
 employees, as contained in the earlier version (H. R.
 10275) was omitted. At this stage, then, it appeared that
 the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act will
 make no change affecting any element of the commer-
 cial fishing industry.

The Committee version of H. R. 10275, which is H. R.
 10518, as reported out by the Committee does not pro-
 pose any changes in the present fishery exemptions un-
 der the Fair Labor Standards Act. (The Subcommittee
 had proposed the repeal of the minimum wage exemp-
 tions for offshore fishery employees under H. R. 10275).
 But the bill still provides for an increase in the present
 minimum wage for covered employees as per the pre-
 vious bill. Also provides a three-step increase over the
 present level for employees in Puerto Rico--an increase
 of 12 percent within 60 days after July 1, 1966; 16 per-
 cent at the end of the first year; and 12 percent at the
 end of the second year.

Committee reported (H. Rept. 871) to the House Aug.
 25, H. R. 10518. H. Res. 546 (Powell) introduced in
 House Aug. 25, provides for consideration of H. R.
 10518; to Committee on Rules.

**NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND PROGRAM
 ACT OF 1965:** S. 2439 (Pell) introduced in Senate Aug.

19, 1965, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, so as to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education, training, and research in the marine sciences and a program of advisory services relating to activities in the marine sciences, to facilitate the use of the submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf by participants carrying out these programs, and for other purposes; to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Sen. Pell in Congressional Record (pp. 20380-20382), Aug. 19, 1965, pointed out that the bill would provide for the establishment and development of national sea grant colleges and an educational program geared to the beneficial use of our vast marine resources. The short title of this bill is the National Sea Grant Colleges and Program Act of 1965. Would provide for a greatly increased educational program in the practical side of oceanography, aquaculture, marine mining, and related fields. It would also expand research leading to results of a direct and practical nature, of immediate value to those working in the marine sciences. Finally, it would create an extension service to spread useful information regarding the exploitation of the immense marine resources available to this Nation.

NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT: S. 2435 (Moss and 2 others) introduced in Senate Aug. 19, 1965, to redesignate the Department of the Interior as the Department of Natural Resources and to transfer certain agencies to and from such department; to Committee on Government Operations. Sen. Moss in Congressional Record (pp. 20378-20380), Aug. 19, 1965, pointed out that the bill provides for a Secretary of Natural Resources and a Deputy Secretary. Provides for two Under Secretaries--one for water and power, and one for lands and forests. Responsibility of the Under Secretary for Lands and Forests would be divided into three branches, each headed by an Assistant Secretary--the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation could report to an Assistant Secretary for Recreation and Wildlife.

Sen. Moss (Congressional Record, Sept. 1, 1965, pp. 21744-21748) spoke in the Senate concerning the comments which his bill (S. 2435) has received. He inserted an analysis of the bill which appeared in the Aug. 25, 1965, Deseret News of Salt Lake City, Utah, entitled "Make Our Resources Count." He also inserted three proposals on reorganization of the water resource development activities of the Federal Government as background and discussion material--"The Case for a Department of Natural Resources," University of New Mexico School of Law, Nov. 1961; position paper, "Reorganization of Federal Natural Resource Agencies"; and "A Basic Reorganization for Both Efficiency and Improved Resource Conservation: Consolidation of Agricultural, Natural Resource and Rural Program Agencies."

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES TREATY: Rep. Pelly inserted in Congressional Record (pp. A4627-4628), Aug. 18, 1965, copy of resolution: "Washington State Labor Council Boycott of Japanese Imports, Resolution No. 34, Aug. 12, 1965." Council, which represents 95 percent of all organized labor in the State of Washington, urges immediate Federal legislation to protect North American stocks of salmon and promised a complete boycott of Japanese imports if Japan fails to abide by conservation principles relating to those fish.

Rep. Pelly pointed out in Congressional Record (pp. A4632-A4633), Aug. 18, 1965, that the success of some of the 1965 Bristol Bay salmon runs in Alaska does not

represent in any way that a solution to the North Pacific salmon problem has been found.

Sen. Gruening inserted in Congressional Record (pp. 20493-20495), Aug. 23, 1965, an article which appeared in the New York Times, Aug. 19, 1965, entitled "The Salmon is King to Cannermen (and Cooks) in the Alaskan Wilderness." He also inserted a second article entitled "Best Cooks in Alaska: The Hospitable Norse."

OCEANOGRAPHIC AGENCY OR COUNCIL: National Oceanographic Council: Hearings before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session on S. 944, a bill to provide for expanded research in the oceans and the Great Lakes, to establish a National Oceanographic Council, and for other purposes; H. R. 10000, Aug. 19, Mar. 16, and April 12, 1965; Serial 89-21, 1965, printed. Contents include statements and letters of various Federal officials, members of Congress, business firms, university and institute officials, and associations. Appendixes include these documents: "Preparation of a National Oceanographic Program," "National Oceanographic Center," "Potential Resources of the Ocean," and "Preliminary Plan for Expansion of Oceanographic Research."

S. 944, to provide for expanded research and development in the marine environment of the United States to establish a National Oceanographic Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources, was reported (S. Rept. 528) with amendments by the Senate Committee on Commerce, July 29, 1965. The Committee completely revised the bill, substituting more precise and broader language for the original text. The title of the bill was amended. Would establish a National Oceanographic Council in Marine Resources and Development. The Vice President would be Chairman of the Council, and the members of the Council would include the Secretary of Interior, State, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Navy, as well as the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Director of the National Academy of Sciences. Function of the Council would be to advise and assist the President "with respect to the performance of Federal functions in the field of marine science and engineering, including, but not limited to the following functions: (1) survey all significant marine science activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in marine science activities, including, but not limited to, exploration, exploitation, and conservation of the resources of the marine environment, marine engineering studies of air-sea interaction, transmission of energy, and communications, to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States; (2) designate and fix responsibility for the conduct of marine science activities in departments and agencies of the United States, including, but not limited to, exploration, exploitation, and conservation of the resources of the marine environment, marine engineering studies of air-sea interaction, transmission of energy, and communications; (3) provide for effective cooperation among all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in marine science activities, and specify, in any case in which primary responsibility for any category of the marine science activities has been assigned to any department or agency, which of those activities may be carried on concurrently by other departments or agencies; (4) resolve differences arising among departments and agencies . . . with respect to marine science activities under this Act."

(6) review annually all marine science activities conducted by departments and agencies of the United States . . . ; (7) undertake a comprehensive study of the legal problems arising out of the management, use, development, and control of the resources of the marine environment; and (8) establish long-range studies of the potential benefits to the United States economy, security, health, and welfare to be gained from marine resources in engineering, and science." In addition, the Commission should be authorized to "coordinate a program of international cooperation in work done pursuant to this Act The revised bill would also set up a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources composed of 15 members representing government, industry, and scientific institutions. In addition to cooperating with the Council in the 8 areas listed above, the Commission would be directed to "survey the marine science activities of the United States, make recommendations for the most effective organizational structure for conduct of Federal activities in this area, and make recommendations for the encouragement of private investment in marine and resource development. It would authorize the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary," with the provision that the appropriations would not exceed \$1 million for any given fiscal year. The provisions of the Act would expire on June 30, 1970.

S. 528, Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1965 (July 29, 1965, report from the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany S. 944), 17 pp., printed. Committee reported bill favorably with amendments. Present committee amendment in the nature of a substitute; discusses purpose, background, need for legislation; United States and the world ocean; a new continental shelf; resources of the marine environment; minerals of the deep-ocean floor; nuclear power; ocean research, mining and exploitation; agreements.

SEN. Aug. 5, 1965, passed with committee amendment (motion to reconsider tabled) **S. 944**. Committee amendment inserted in the Record.

H. R. Aug. 9, 1965, received for concurrence Senate and **S. 944**; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 10432 (Matsunaga) introduced in House Aug. 12, to provide for expanded research and development of the marine environment of the United States, to establish a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. Magnuson inserted in Congressional Record, (pp. 21405-21406), Aug. 30, 1965, this editorial published in the Seattle Times of August 23: "The Oceans' Impugnation." It points out the strong necessity for the Government to devote more attention to the correlation and coordination of a program of oceanography within the government departments. Sen. Magnuson stated that appropriate action will be taken soon on the bill (**S. 944**) which he introduced along those lines.

Committee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Sept. 8, 1965, or reported favorably to the full committee **S. 944**, with amendments.

H. R. 10979 (Gibbons) introduced in the House Sept. 9, 1965, to provide for expanded research and development in the marine environment of the United States, to establish a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, and for other purposes; to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Committee Print, Abridged Chronology of Events Related to Federal Legislation for Oceanography 1956-65, 89th Congress, 1st session, prepared by the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service, July 15, 1965 (Revised July 21, 1965), 30 pp., printed. Part I is a chronology, beginning with landmark events in 1956, that highlights legislatively significant action by both the President and the Congress; Part II contains explanatory notes which elucidate contents of the earlier list; Part III is a brief summary of Federal funding in oceanography, by agency and functional area; Part IV contains a summary of congressional action by the 86th, 87th, 88th, and 89th Congress related to oceanographic legislation; and Part V is a selected bibliography of those papers and articles bearing on elements of oceanography of legislative rather than scientific interest.

Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 10-13, 1965, held a hearing on various bills relating to the National Oceanographic Program. Meeting continued Aug. 17, with testimony by Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Hearings concluded Aug. 19.

Rep. Keith, Congressional Record (p. A4750), Aug. 24, 1965, called attention to the dramatic contribution that Sea Lab II is making to our fund of useful knowledge on oceanography. He stated that a team of skin divers is preparing to swim down to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean to live in a house under the sea. The house is a 12- by 58-foot cylinder called Sea Lab II in which the aquanauts are able to work and sleep for up to 45 days at a depth of 210 feet. Among other things, the team will conduct studies of the forms of life and minerals on or near the sea floor.

Subcommittee on Oceanography of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met in executive session Sept. 1, 1965, on pending legislation. No announcements were made.

ORDERLY MARKETING ACT OF 1965: Introduced in House Aug 26, 1965, **H. R. 10704 (Hathaway)** and **H. R. 10734 (Cleveland)** Aug. 30, to provide for the orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States, to establish a flexible basis for the adjustment by the U. S. economy to expanded trade, and to afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the U. S. market; to Committee on Ways and Means.

PESTICIDES AND FISH AND WILDLIFE: Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 19, 1965, met and ordered reported favorably to the full committee **S. 1623**, to authorize such sums as may be necessary to carry out the continuing study by the Secretary of the Interior of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. House Committee Sept. 8, 1965, ordered bill favorably reported to the House.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION: **H. R. 10679 (Karth)** introduced in House Aug. 25, 1965, for the

establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology; to Committee on Science and Astronautics.

SHRIMP IMPORTS: Rep. Thompson in Congressional Record (p. 19174) Aug. 10, 1965, inserted remarks of a fishery businessman at the Annual Meeting of the Shrimp Association of the Americas, Miami Beach, Fla., June 21, 1965. The businessman refers to the problem of marketing an ever-increasing supply of imported shrimp coming into the United States from 66 nations. He also pointed out that the United States and Mexican shrimp producers propose a solution to the marketing problem--an industrywide advertising program which would include foreign producers, importers, and domestic producers. Accordingly, the International Shrimp Council has been organized to gather funds from producers throughout the world on a sustained basis and to apply the funds to a substantial and well-conceived advertising program that will expand the market and increase consumption of shrimp from year to year. Included is a table showing U. S. imports of shrimp for various years, 1940-64.

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS FY 1966: Subcommittee of Senate Committee on Appropriations, Aug. 9, 1965, in executive session, marked up and approved for full committee consideration H. R. 8639, fiscal 1966 appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies. Included under the State Department are funds for United States participation in various International Fisheries Commissions.

Senate Committee on Appropriations Aug. 10, 1965, ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 8639. The same day the Committee reported (S. Rept. 547) the bill to the Senate.

S. Rept. 547, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1966 (Aug. 10, 1965, report from the Committee on Appropriations, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, to accompany H. R. 8639), 23 pp., printed. Committee reported favorably with various amendments. The Senate-passed bill would appropriate \$2,300,000 for the International Fisheries Commissions, restoring the \$275,000 cut by the House from the Department's budget request.

Bill passed Senate, amended, Aug. 12, 1965. Senate asked for a conference on same day.

House Aug. 16, 1965, disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 8639, agreed to conference requested by the Senate, and appointed conferees.

House and Senate conferees met Aug. 18, 1965, and conference report (H. Rept. 807) was filed the same day. Compromise as adopted by conferees appropriates \$2,125,000 for the International Fisheries Commissions, an increase of \$100,000 over the amount approved by the House, but \$175,000 less than the Department's budget request of \$2.3 million which had been approved by Senate.

House Aug. 19, 1965, called up, considered, and adopted conference report (H. Rept. 807) on H. R. 8639 (sent to the Senate by a voice vote). Senate Aug. 24, 1965, adopted conference report on H. R. 8639. These actions cleared bill for President's signature.

H. R. 8639 was signed by the President Sept. 2, 1965 (P. L. 89-164).

TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OREGON: S. Doc. Letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Dated June 2, 1965, Submitting a Report, Together with Accompanying Papers and Illustrations, a Review of the Reports on Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oregon, requested by a Resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States, Senate, Adopted Aug. 3, 1959; referred to Committee on Public Works, U. S. Senate, 89th Congress, 1st session, July 22, 1965, 143 pp., illus., printed. Contains favorable report from the Chief of Engineers, on a review of the reports on Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oregon. Besides the report of the district engineer (giving authority, description, estimate of annual charges, estimate of benefits), it contains comments from various Federal Agencies, State of Oregon and reports from Chief of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors. One section of the report deals with fishing industry and commercial fishing activity. Several appendixes appear, including jetty design and cost estimates, benefits, correspondence and exhibits.

TRADE AGREEMENT DUTY REDUCTION: S. 24 (Javits) introduced in Senate Aug. 12, 1965, to authorize the President, in carrying out trade agreements with fully developed countries or areas, to reduce duties below the limitation set forth in section 201 (b) (1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and for other purposes to Committee on Finance.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT AMENDMENT: Introduced in House, H. R. 10293 (Ashbrook) and H. R. 10295 (Collier) Aug. 5, 1965; H. R. 10475 (Bray) Aug. 16, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to Committee on Ways and Means.

Rep. Reid in Congressional Record, Aug. 5, 1965 (18782-18783) pointed out that the Kennedy round should be modified now by legislation while there is yet time to keep the tariff cuts within the bounds of reason; our industries need a clear outlook into the future as fast as this can be achieved. H. R. 10237 introduced Aug. 3 would remove items that can qualify under one or more of the criteria from the Kennedy round (that is, the President's list for a 50-percent tariff reduction); provide for establishment of import quotas if a product meets the criteria laid down (such quotas would hold import at the average level of the past 3 years but would permit annual increases thereafter in the same proportion as the increase in domestic consumption); represent an equitable sharing of the market.

TRAWLERS FROM POLAND: Sen. Brewster in Congressional Record (pp. 18824-18825) Aug. 5, 1965, discussed the proposal of the Department of the Interior to purchase two modern fishing trawlers from Poland.

Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries Senate Committee on Commerce, Aug. 11, 1965, held hearings on proposed construction of two stern ram fishing trawlers in Poland with counterpart funds for operation in American waters.

TORT CLAIMS AGAINST U. S. BY COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS: H. R. 10308 (Tupper) introduced House Aug. 5, 1965, to amend the tort claims procedure of title 28, United States Code, to permit actions for damages against the United States by or on behalf of officers and crews of American commercial fishing vessels who are injured or killed at sea by an instrumentality of war; to Committee on the Judiciary.

VESSEL MEASUREMENT: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of Senate Committee on Commerce held hearings Aug. 6, 1965, on S. 2142, to amend the admeasurement of small vessels. Senate Committee Sept. 2, 1965, reported (S. Rept. No. 677) on S. 2142.

Senate Sept. 8, 1965, passed bill with amendment and referred it for House.

House Sept. 9, 1965, referred Senate-passed S. 2142 to Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Ribicoff introduced in Senate Aug. 31, 1965, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, to increase the share of Federal financial

assistance for construction of municipal sewage treatment works and to authorize increased appropriations for the purpose of making such grants, and for other purposes; to Committee on Public Works.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT AMENDMENT: S. 2445 (Javits) introduced in Senate Aug. 24, 1965, to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to accelerate and increase financial assistance to the States for such planning; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Sen. Javits in Congressional Record (pp. 20659-20660), Aug. 24, 1965, spoke from the floor of the Senate and stated that this legislation would amend the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-80) by making the grants program effective immediately and by doubling the amount of funds authorized.



SHRIMP-STUFFED MUSHROOM APPETIZERS

Appetizers should stimulate the appetite for the foods to follow. Appetizers should be bite size morsels, prepared and served with care, for the first course is the indicator of things to come. Shrimp are America's most popular appetizer. But shrimp deserve a delicate sauce which heightens, not masks, their delicate flavor. A true connoisseur might prepare a shrimp appetizer in the manner described below--baked shrimp-stuffed mushroom caps, topped with whole shrimp, served with a delicate Mornay Sauce.



Shrimp-stuffed mushrooms with Mornay Sauce

SHRIMP-STUFFED MUSHROOMS

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|---|--|
| 1/2 pounds shelled and deveined small shrimp, fresh or frozen | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| 1 large mushroom caps | 1 tablespoon grated onion |
| 1 egg, beaten | 1 tablespoon chopped parsley |
| 2 tablespoons milk | Salt and pepper |
| 1/4 cup dry bread crumbs | Melted butter or margarine (about 1/4 cup) |

Cook shrimp in boiling salted water to cover. Drain, then chill. Wash mushrooms and remove stems. Trim ends from mushroom stems and chop. Chop shrimp, reserving whole shrimp for garnishing. Combine chopped shrimp, chopped mushroom stems, bread crumbs, egg, milk, lemon juice, onion, and parsley. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Spoon into hollows of mushroom caps. Top each mushroom cap with a reserved whole shrimp. Brush liberally with melted butter or margarine. Arrange in greased baking pan and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) for 15 minutes or until mushrooms are tender. Serve with Mornay Sauce. Makes 4 main-dish servings; 8 appetizer servings.

MORNAY SAUCE

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1/2 tablespoon butter or margarine | Dash onion salt |
| 1/2 tablespoon flour | 1/4 cup grated Cheddar cheese |
| 1/2 cup milk | Salt |
| | Cayenne pepper |
- Cayenne pepper. Heat 1 minute longer. Makes 1 1/4 cups sauce. (J. Walter Thompson Company and Shrimp Association of the Americas.)

Melt butter or margarine, stir in flour to make a smooth paste. Gradually add milk, stirring, and cook over low heat until thickened and smooth. Add grated cheese and season to taste with salt and