

The promotion law reduced or eliminated export taxes by about \$7 per ton of fish meal. The devaluation reduced the cost of fish meal by about \$41 per ton. Together, these gave Peruvian producers about a \$48 advantage.

U.S. prices of Peruvian fish meal have dropped about \$12 per ton since Oct. 1, 1967. This would mean that Peru's industry is using about three-quarters of the cost reduction to improve its financial situation.

GEORGES BANK SURVEY SHOWS MORE COD, FEWER HADDOCK

The preliminary results of a BCF groundfish survey in the Georges Bank area show somewhat more cod and fewer haddock than usual. The survey provided an estimate of the strength of the 1967-year class of haddock. Almost none was found. This indicates 1967 is one of the weakest year-classes ever measured.

It is bad news for the New England haddock fishery because it is the fourth consecutive poor year-class. Since 1963, which produced the record year-class, there has been poor survival of spawn. The 1963 year-class was overfished by the U.S. and foreign countries in 1965 and 1966 and so cannot maintain the yields of the past 2 years.

Haddock landings will continue to decline for at least 2 more years.

[Attachment 8]

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL

Part 3—Statements of general policy or interpretation—Animal feeds contaminated with salmonella micro-organisms

Because of the significance to the public health of not having *Salmonella* micro-organisms in meat, milk, eggs, and other edible products of food-producing animals, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs calls attention to the applicability of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to *Salmonella* contamination in animal feeds by issuing the statement of policy hereinafter set forth. Accordingly, under the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by that act (secs. 402(a), 701(a), 52 Stat. 1046, as amended, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 342(a), 371(a)) and delegated by him to the commissioner (21 CFR 2.120). Part 3 is amended by adding thereto the following new section:

§ 3.58 Animal Feeds Contained with *Salmonella* micro-organisms

(a) Investigations by the Food and Drug Administration, the Communicable Disease Center of the U.S. Public Health Service, the Animal Health Division of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and by various State public health agencies have revealed that processed fish meal, poultry meal, meat meal, tankage, and other animal by-products intended for use in animal feed may be contaminated with *Salmonella* bacteria, an organism pathogenic to man and animals. Contamination of these products may occur through inadequate heat treatment of the product during its processing or through recontamination of the heat-treated product during a time of improper storage or handling subsequent to processing.

(b) Articles use in food for animals are included within the definition of "food" in section 201(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Further, *Salmonella* contamination of such animal feeds having the potentiality for producing the infection and disease in animals must be regarded as an adulterant within the meaning of section 402(a) of the act. Therefore, the *Food and Drug Administration will regard as adulterated* within the meaning of section 402(a) of the act shipments of the following when intended for animal feed and encountered in interstate commerce and found upon examination to *be contaminated with Salmonella* micro-organisms. Bone meal, blood meal, crab meal, feather meal, *fish meal*, *fish solubles*, meat scraps, poultry meat meal, tankage, or other similar animal by-products, or blended mixtures of these.

(Secs. 302(a), 701(a), 52 Stat. 1046, as amended, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 342(a), 371(a))

Dated: March 8, 1967

JAMES L. GODDARD,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.