

broken kernels, blemished kernels, poorly trimmed ears, husk, and silk. Defects are identified and classified as to seriousness in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. The number of damaged kernels, husk, and strands of silk applies to the entire sample unit.

(b) (A) *Classification*. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that is practically free from defects may be given a total score of 27 to 30 points. "Practically free from defects" means that not more than a total of four (4) minor and major defects may be present, of which not more than one (1) may be a major defect.

(c) (B) *Classification*. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that is reasonably free from defects may be given a score of 24 to 26 points. "Reasonably free from defects" means that not more than a total of six (6) minor and major defects may be present, of which not more than two (2) may be major defects. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that falls into this classification shall not be graded above U.S. Grade B, regardless of the total score for the product (limiting rule).

(d) (SStd) *Classification*. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section may be given a score of 0 to 23 points and shall not be graded above Substandard, regardless of the total score for the product (limiting rule).

(e) *Definitions and classification of defects*.

Type of defect and definition	Classification	
	Minor	Major
Crushed or Broken Kernels (other than those at end of ears caused by trimming)		
More than 10 kernels but not more than 25 kernels	X	
More than 25 kernels		X
Blemished Kernels: (discoloration, pathological injury, similar damage or imperfections)		
More than 3 kernels but not more than 6 kernels	X	
More than 6 kernels		X
Poorly trimmed ears:		
More than 30°, but not more than 45°, from a right-angle cut	X	
More than 45° from a right-angle cut		X
Attached or Loose Husk:		
More than 2 square inches but not more than 3 square inches	X	
More than 3 square inches		X
Silk:		
More than 10 strands but not more than 30 strands of any color, each more than 1 inch long	X	
More than 30 strands of any color, each more than 1 inch long		X

§ 52.941 Tenderness and maturity.

(a) *General*. The tenderness and maturity of the frozen corn-on-the-cob is determined in accordance with the methods outlined in §§ 52.942 and 52.943.

(b) *Definitions of stages of kernel development*. (1) "Blister stage": The kernel contents are thin and watery or slightly cloudy or translucent and the pericarp is generally very pale in color. An ear is considered to be in the blister stage if more than one-fifth of the kernels are in the blister stage.

(2) "Milk stage": The kernel contents are opaque and viscous. Light pressure is required to remove contents.

(3) "Early cream stage": The kernel contents are slightly creamy and viscous. Reasonably firm pressure is required to remove contents which show only slight separation of clear liquid.

(4) "Cream stage": The kernel contents are creamy and thick. Firm pressure is required to remove contents which show no free liquid.

(5) "Dough or overmature stage": The kernel contents are semisolid or hard and require considerable pressure to remove contents which appears starchy or doughlike.

(c) (A) *Classification*. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that is tender, but none of the ears in the blister stage, may be given a score of 27 to 30 points. "Tender" means that the kernels are in the milk or early cream stage of maturity and the pericarp is reasonably tender.

(d) (B) *Classification*. If the frozen corn-on-the-cob is fairly tender, and none of the ears are in the blister stage, a score of 24 to 26 points may be given. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that falls into this classification shall not be graded above U.S. Grade B, regardless of the total score for the product (limiting rule). "Reasonably tender" means that the kernels are in the cream stage of maturity and the pericarp is fairly tender.

(e) (SStd) *Classification*. Frozen corn-on-the-cob that fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section may be given a score of 0 to 23 points and shall not be graded above Substandard, regardless of the total score for the product (limiting rule).

EXPLANATIONS AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

§ 52.942 Preparation and evaluation.

(a) The sample unit is air-thawed to the extent that the ears are substantially free from ice crystals.

(b) At least three complete adjacent rows of kernels from each ear (or an equivalent number of kernels if kernels are not in rows) are removed by cutting the kernels off, near but above their attachment to the cob.

(c) A representative number of kernels thus removed are squeezed to evaluate the degree of maturity in accordance with definitions in § 52.491.

(d) A representative number of ears in the sample unit are evaluated, after cooking as prescribed in § 52.943, to ascertain:

- (1) The degree of maturity of kernel contents,
- (2) Tenderness of the pericarp, and
- (3) The flavor and odor.

§ 52.943 Cooking procedure.

(a) This cooking procedure is not intended as a recipe for proper cooking but is used in the evaluation of the factor of tenderness and maturity and flavor and odor.

(b) For the purposes of this subpart, frozen corn-on-the-cob is cooked as follows:

(1) Place the air-thawed sample units into rapidly boiling water with sufficient amount of water to cover the cobs completely;

(2) Return the water to a rapid boil;

(3) Maintain a rolling boil for exactly five (5) minutes;

(4) Remove cooked ears immediately, and allow to cool sufficiently to evaluate factors of maturity, tenderness of pericarp, and flavor and odor.

LOT COMPLIANCE

§ 52.944 Ascertaining the grade of a lot.

The grade of a lot of frozen corn-on-the-cob covered by the standards in this subpart is determined by the procedures set forth in the Regulations Governing Inspection and Certification of Processed Fruits and Vegetables, Processed Products thereof, and Certain Other Processed Food Products (§§ 52.1-52.87), except that these provisions apply wherever applicable:

(a) *Container size*. In considering the size of a container for purposes of selecting samples from a lot, an ear shall be considered to weigh 8 ounces except that ears which are trimmed to approximately 3 inches or less in length shall be considered to weigh 4 ounces each.

(b) *Dozen*. In calculating the number of dozens of ears, ears which are trimmed to approximately 3 inches or less in length shall be considered as 24 of such ears being the equivalent of 1 dozen ears.

SCORE SHEET

§ 52.945 Score sheet for frozen corn-on-the-cob.

Size and kind of container
Container marks or identification
Label
Net weight (ounces)
Style (trimmed or natural)
Length of ears (inches)

Factors	Score points
Color	(A) 18-20
	(B) 16-17
	(SStd) 10-15
	(A) 9-19
Uniformity of size	(A) 8
	(B) 8
	(SStd) 10-7
	(A) 9-10
Development	(A) 8
	(B) 8
	(SStd) 10-7
	(A) 27-30
Defects	(B) 24-26
	(SStd) 10-23
	(A) 27-30
	(B) 24-26
Tenderness and Maturity	(SStd) 10-23
	(A) 27-30
	(B) 24-26
	(SStd) 10-23
Total score	100

Flavor and odor.....
(A) Good; (B) Reasonably good;
(SStd) Objectable.

Grade.....

1 Indicates limiting rule.

Dated: September 8, 1969.

G. R. GRANGE,
Deputy Administrator,
Marketing Services.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10682; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:46 a.m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control CHINESE-TYPE CARPETS AND RUGS Importation Directly From Singapore; Available Certifications

Notice is hereby given that certificates of origin issued by the Trade Division, Ministry of Finance of the Government of Singapore under procedures agreed upon between that Government and the Office of Foreign Assets Control in connection with the Foreign Assets Control Regulations are now available with respect to the importation into the United States directly, or on a through bill of lading, from Singapore of the following additional commodity:

Carpets and rugs, Chinese-type.

[SEAL] MARGARET W. SCHWARTZ,
Director,
Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10901; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:48 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2924]

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM AND NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

Responsibility for Planning and Op- eration of Programs and Projects

SECTION 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Secretarial Order is to assign responsibility for carrying out the planning for and the operation of programs and projects of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trails Systems, hereinafter referred to as the "National Rivers and Trails Systems". The order also sets out the means by which intradepartmental matters are coordinated and how cooperative planning and administration will be carried out with other Federal, State, and local agencies and private interests.

Sec. 2. Policy. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the National Trails System have been established by law during the 90th Congress; Public Laws 90-542 and 90-543, respectively.

These laws place the responsibility for administration upon the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture and provide that such river and trail systems which are established will be effectively planned, developed, and operated as national systems. It is departmental policy that Interior will cooperate in every way and at every level to assist in the fulfillment of these programs and in doing so will work with other Federal, State, and local agencies and private interests.

SEC. 3. Responsibility for coordination and management of rivers and trails. (a) The Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management will coordinate Interior's programs in support of the National Rivers and Trails Systems, and provide liaison on these matters with the Department of Agriculture and other concerned Federal agencies.

(b) The Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management will establish a National Rivers and Trails Committee (Interior Department) to advise him on overall program direction. Each bureau which administers land over which national rivers or trails might pass and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation shall be represented on the National Rivers and Trails Committee. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will furnish staff assistance to the meetings and to the work of this Committee.

(c) Interior components of the National Rivers and Trails Systems, including those components which in the future are brought into the Systems, will be planned, developed, and managed by land administering bureaus. The initial assignments of management responsibility by the Secretary of the Interior are as follows:

National Rivers and Bureau

Rio Grande, New Mexico, Bureau of Land Management.
Rogue, Oregon, Bureau of Land Management.
St. Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin, National Park Service.
Wolf, Wisconsin, National Park Service.

National Trails and Bureau

Appalachian Trail, National Park Service.

Future assignment of management responsibility of Interior Department components will be made by the Secretary. Primary consideration for such assignments will be given to the land administering bureau having jurisdiction over the majority of the land over which rivers and trails in the national system pass.

(d) The bureaus assigned management responsibility for components of the National Rivers and Trails System are delegated through this order, all of the Secretary's authority necessary for carrying out the purpose of Public Laws 90-542 and 90-543 relating to the selection and location of boundaries, property acquisition, development and administration under guidelines and policies developed by the National Rivers and Trails Committee (Interior Department) as approved by the Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management.

(e) The bureaus have the responsibility for development and management of Interior lands under their jurisdiction which may be included in components of the National Rivers and Trails Systems where administration is assigned to the Department of Agriculture. The responsible bureau will coordinate with overall planning objectives for the river or

trail as defined by the Department of Agriculture. Upon approval of an Agriculture Department plan by the Congress, where Interior Department lands are involved, the responsible bureau will develop and manage its lands in accordance with the approved plan.

Sec. 4. Responsibility for study of rivers and trails at potential additions to systems. (a) The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will have the lead role in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities for studying all rivers and trails specifically designed as potential additions to the National Rivers and Trails Systems, and other unnamed rivers and trails that may be considered as potential additions to such systems. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will prepare for submission to the Secretary reports of all such studies in accordance with the provisions of Public Laws 90-542 and 90-543. Interested land administering bureaus will be consulted and assist BOR in preparing these studies and their views will be expressed in the report to the Secretary.

(b) The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will make studies and investigations to determine which additional river areas within the United States should be evaluated as wild, scenic, or recreation rivers in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved. (Sec. 5(d) of Public Law 90-542.)

Sec. 5. Addition of State-administered rivers and trails to systems. The Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management will exercise the Secretary's authority to approve, establish, or designate State and locally administered rivers and trails as part of the National Rivers and Trails Systems, with the staff assistance of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Whenever such rivers and trails involve lands under the jurisdiction of any Interior bureau or other Federal agency, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will consult with such bureaus or agencies and incorporate their views in recommendations to the Assistant Secretary.

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1969.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10887; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

IOWA

Designation of Areas for Emergency Loans

For the purpose of making emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1961), it has been determined that in the hereinafter-

named counties in the State of Iowa, natural disasters have caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

Iowa

Black Hawk.	Ringgold.
Bremer.	Shelby.
Butler.	Warren.
Lucas.	Wayne.
Marion.	

Pursuant to the authority set forth above, emergency loans will not be made in the above-named counties after June 30, 1970, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and procedures.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 9th day of September 1969.

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10915; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:48 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Business and Defense Services
Administration

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Article

The following is a decision on an application for duty-free entry of a scientific article pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-651, 80 Stat. 897) and the regulations issued thereunder (32 F.R. 2433 et seq.).

A copy of the record pertaining to this decision is available for public review during ordinary business hours of the Department of Commerce, at the Scientific Instrument Evaluation Division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Docket No. 69-00407-01-90000. Applicant: Harvard University, 75 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Article: Rotating anode X-ray diffraction equipment, Model GX 3. Manufacturer: Elliott Electronic Tubes, Ltd., United Kingdom. Intended use of article: The article will be used in the determination of the structure of macromolecules such as enzymes carboxypeptidase A and aspartate transcarbamylase. In addition, certain large boron compounds will be investigated. Comments: No comments have been received with respect to this application. Decision: Application approved. No instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article, for such purposes as this article is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States. Reasons: The foreign article is a rotating anode X-ray diffraction instrument which has the capability of fine focus to a 2.0 millimeter (mm.) x 0.2 mm. or 1.0 mm. x 0.1 mm. focal spot size. We are advised by the National Bureau of

Standards (NBS) in a memorandum dated May 20, 1969, that the only known comparable domestic instrument manufactured by the Westinghouse Corporation has a minimum focal spot size (1 mm. x 10 mm.) which is larger by a factor of 100 than that of the foreign article. We, therefore, find that the rotating anode X-ray generator manufactured by the Westinghouse Corp. is not of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article for such purposes as the foreign article is intended to be used.

The Department of Commerce knows of no other instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article, for the purposes for which such article is intended to be used, which is being manufactured in the United States.

CHARLEY M. DENTON,
Assistant Administrator for In-
dustry Operations, Business
and Defense Services Admin-
istration.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10849; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:45 a.m.]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Article

The following is a decision on an application for duty-free entry of a scientific article pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-651, 80 Stat. 897) and the regulations issued thereunder (32 F.R. 2433 et seq.).

A copy of the record pertaining to this decision is available for public review during ordinary business hours of the Department of Commerce, at the Scientific Instrument Evaluation Division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Docket No. 69-00406-75-43000. Applicant: Harvard University, 75 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Article: Super conducting magnet system. Manufacturer: Oxford Instrument Co., Ltd., United Kingdom. Intended use of article: The article will be used to investigate spin interactions and relaxation in high magnetic fields and ultra-low temperatures, which include the investigation of solid hydrogen (H₂) and solid hydrogen-deuterium (HD). Comments: No comments have been received with respect to this application. Decision: Application approved. No instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article, for the purposes for which such article is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States. Reasons: The foreign article is a magnet coil system consisting of a nuclear resonance coil, a demagnetization coil and a salt field correction coil capable of providing a field of not less than 77 kilogauss in a 2-inch bore, a homogeneity of at least 1 part in 100,000 over 1 centimeter diameter spherical or equivalent cylindrical volume at 70 kilogauss, a field decay less than 1 part per million per day after stabilization and capable of withstanding quenching at 77 kilogauss without damage. The salt field

correction coil must be capable of reducing the stray field upon the salt due to high field coil to less than 100 gauss.

We are advised by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in a memorandum dated May 2, 1969, that the capability for homogeneity at the field strength is a pertinent characteristic. NBS further advises that it knows of no instrument or apparatus manufactured in the United States of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article for the purposes for which the foreign article is intended to be used.

CHARLEY M. DENTON,
Assistant Administrator for In-
dustry Operations, Business
and Defense Services Admin-
istration.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10850; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:45 a.m.]

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Article

The following is a decision on an application for duty-free entry of a scientific article pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-651, 80 Stat. 897) and the regulations issued thereunder (32 F.R. 2433 et seq.).

A copy of the record pertaining to this decision is available for public review during ordinary business hours of the Department of Commerce, at the Scientific Instrument Evaluation Division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Docket No. 69-00387-33-43780. Applicant: University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124. Article: Lidwell's phage typing machine. Manufacturer: Biddulph & Co., United Kingdom. Intended use of article: The article will be used to support medical research concerning typing of bacteria. Comments: No comments have been received with respect to this application. Decision: Application approved. No instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article, for such purposes as this article is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States. Reasons: The foreign article is to be used for typing of bacteria as part of a medical research program. Domestic custom-made bacterial replicating apparatus and other bacteria typing machines are available. We are informed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) in its memorandum dated April 9, 1969, that in addition to requiring extensive laboratory support such domestic custom-made apparatus are not comparable to the foreign article. HEW advises further that it knows of no commercially standard apparatus being manufactured in the United States which is of equivalent scientific value to the foreign article for such purposes as this article is intended to be used.

CHARLEY M. DENTON,
Assistant Administrator for In-
dustry Operations, Business
and Defense Services Admin-
istration.

[F.R. Doc. 69-10851; Filed, Sept. 11, 1969;
8:45 a.m.]