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fraction thereof said route is in excess of thirty miles, based on actual mileage."

(b) The second paragraph of such section 8 (U.S.C., title 39, sec. 200) is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 43, p. 1064; U.S.C., p. 1248.

"Deductions for failure to perform service on a standard rural delivery route for thirty miles and less shall not exceed the rate of pay per mile for service for thirty miles and less; and deductions for failure to perform service on mileage in excess of thirty miles shall not exceed the rate of compensation allowed for such excess mileage."

Deductions from salaries.

(c) The third paragraph of such section 8 (relating to equipment-maintenance allowance for rural carriers) (U.S.C., title 39, sec. 206) is amended by striking out "4 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents". Such allowance shall not be changed except pursuant to law enacted after the date this Act takes effect.

Vol. 43, p. 1064; U.S.C., p. 1248.
Equipment allowance.

(d) In the case of any carrier in the Rural Mail Delivery Service on the date this Act takes effect, who serves six days a week a rural route of less than thirty miles, or who serves three days a week a rural route of less than sixty miles or two routes of a combined length of less than sixty miles, the annual salary of such carrier shall not be reduced more than $180 by operation of subsection (a) of this section.

Limitation on reduction of annual salary.

SEC. 2. Salaries (not including equipment-maintenance allowances) of rural carriers shall, during that portion of the fiscal year 1934 which remains after the time this Act takes effect, and during the fiscal year 1935, be reduced by the percentage of reduction, if any, applicable by law to salaries of employees of the Government generally.

Reductions applicable to Government employees generally.

SEC. 3. No consolidation of rural routes shall be made otherwise than on account of the resignation, death, retirement, or dismissal on charges of carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service.

Consolidation of rural routes.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect on the 1st day of the calendar month next following the month in which this Act is enacted.

Effective date.

Approved, June 25, 1934.

[CHAPTER 742.]

AN ACT

Authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products.

June 25, 1934.
[H.R. 9233]
[Public, No. 464.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons engaged in the fishery industry, as fishermen, catching, collecting, or cultivating aquatic products, or as planters of aquatic products on public or private beds, may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively catching, producing, preparing for market, processing, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of said persons so engaged.

Producers of aquatic products.
Cooperative associations authorized.

The term "aquatic products" includes all commercial products of aquatic life in both fresh and salt water, as carried on in the several States, the District of Columbia, the several Territories of the United States, the insular possessions, or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Aquatic products", construed.

Such associations may have marketing agencies in common, and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: *Provided, however*, That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

Marketing agencies; contracts and agreements.

Proviso.
Requirements.

Voting.

First. That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein; or

Dividends.

Second. That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum.

and in any case to the following:

Products of nonmembers.

Third. That the association shall not deal in the products of nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

Association restraining trade in interstate or foreign commerce.

SEC. 2. That if the Secretary of Commerce shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any aquatic product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe, reduced to writing, and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the Secretary of Commerce shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any aquatic product is unduly enhanced thereby, he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. On the request of such association or if such association fails or neglects for thirty days to obey such order, the Secretary of Commerce shall file in the district court in the judicial district in which such association has its principal place of business a certified copy of the order and of all the records in the proceedings together with a petition asking that the order be enforced and shall give notice to the Attorney General and to said association of such filing. Such district court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to enter a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside said order, or enter such other decree as the court may deem equitable, and may make rules as to pleadings and proceedings to be had in considering such order. The place of trial may, for cause or by consent of parties, be changed as in other causes.

Service of complaint.

Notice of hearing.

Evidence at hearing.

Cease and desist order.

Petition asking enforcement.

Jurisdiction of district courts.

Evidence.

The facts found by the Secretary of Commerce and recited or set forth in said order shall be prima facie evidence of such facts, but either party may adduce additional evidence. The Department of Justice shall have charge of the enforcement of such order. After the order is so filed in such district court and while pending for review therein, the court may issue a temporary writ of injunction forbidding such association from violating such order or any part thereof. The court shall, upon conclusion of its hearing, enforce its decree by a permanent injunction or other appropriate remedy. Service of such complaint and of all notices may be made upon such association by service upon any officer, or agent thereof, engaged in carrying on its business, or on any attorney authorized to appear in such proceeding for such association and such service shall be binding upon such association, the officers and members thereof.

Enforcement of order.

Temporary writ enjoining violation of order.

Permanent injunction.

Service of complaint.

Approved, June 25, 1934.