



# FEDERAL ACTIONS

## Department of Commerce

**TINPLATE RESTRICTIONS:** The Office of Materials Distribution on January 30, 1948, in order to achieve further conservation in the use of tin for cans has set additional restrictions on the use of tinplate.

The following excerpts are from Conservation Order M-81, Direction 10:

Restrictions on over-all consumption of tin for cans. During 1948; in making cans, no person shall use more tin in the form of tinplate coating than was contained in the tinplate he received during 1947 for making cans.

Equitable distribution of cans. It is the policy of the Government that can manufacturers observe the following principles in distributing their production of cans:

- (1) Adequate provision for the food pack.
- (2) Equitable distribution among and within various groups of can users, including special consideration for small business and hardship cases and such provision as is reasonable and practical for newcomers.

Animal foods. During 1948, in making cans for packing animal food, no person shall use more tin in the form of tinplate coating than whichever is the higher of the following two amounts:

- (1) 75 percent of the amount of tin he used for this purpose during 1947; or
- (2) 75 percent of the amount of tin he used for this purpose during 1941, adjusted to reflect reduction of tin coating from a 1.25-lb. tinplate basis during 1941 to the 0.25-lb. tinplate basis now permitted by Conservation Order M-81.

Animal foods (#139). In packing animal foods, no person shall use cans having any tin-coated ends (i.e., non-soldered parts).

The specification restrictions shall become effective on February 29, 1948.



## Department of the Interior

**KRUG DELEGATES AUTHORITY:** According to Order No. 2401, signed by J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, on January 12, 1948, the following assignments of major problem areas are made:

- (a) Assistant Secretary Davidson: All matters concerning the Pacific Northwest.
- (b) Assistant Secretary Warne: All matters concerning the Territory of Alaska.

Each Assistant Secretary is charged with the responsibility of formulating a departmental program and maintaining a continuing supervision over the departmental and bureau programs and activities involved in the areas assigned.

- (a) All correspondence and orders, and matters of policy, program, or administration, which concern the Pacific Northwest and which require action at the secretarial level will be referred in the first instance to Assistant Secretary Davidson. All such matters which concern the Territory of Alaska will be first referred to Assistant Secretary Warne.
- (b) If a matter relating to a problem area originates in a bureau or office which has been assigned for supervisory purposes by 43 CFR 4.1 (Order No. 2344) to a secretarial officer other than the Assistant Secretary responsible for the problem area, the matter, after being considered by such Assistant Secretary, shall subsequently be referred to the secretarial officer to whom the bureau or office has been assigned by 43 CFR 4.1.



## Reconstruction Finance Corporation

LOANS TO FISHING INDUSTRY: The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced in the Federal Register of December 31, 1947, the following information with respect to Chapter I of Title 13:

Part 02, paragraph 02.7 - Loans to fishing industry: The authority of Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to the fishing industry pursuant to section 15, Act approved June 19, 1934, expired midnight June 30, 1947. Circular No. 17, codified in 13 CFR, Part 17, therefore, is obsolete.



### SAO PAULO FISHING INDUSTRY

Fishing as an industry in the State of Sao Paulo is restricted mainly to inshore fishing in the coastal waters. Individual professional fishermen or small associations account for most of the catch, which goes primarily to the city of Sao Paulo and other markets within the State.

Many types of fish abound in the waters off the coast and a manner of organization for exploiting the opportunities offered has gradually been evolved. But the fishing fleet is much too small and the facilities for receiving and distributing the fish much too inadequate for a full realization of the possibilities. By the best current standards of efficiency, quantity of production, and hygiene, the Sao Paulo fishing industry continues in a relatively backward condition.

--Fishery Leaflet 267