



Department of the Army

ARMY CANNED FISH REQUIREMENTS: The tentative requirements for canned fish for the U. S. Army which will be procured through bids by the Quartermaster Corps from the 1948 pack were announced by the Department of the Army as follows:

<u>Canned Fish</u>	
(Dozens of No. 1 Cans)	
Salmon	- 857,750
Sardines	- 517,667
Tuna	- 646,781

Economic Cooperation Administration

SUPPLIES UNDER FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT: Procurement of supplies under the Foreign Assistance Act will be handled to the greatest possible extent through private trade channels because the reestablishment of normal trade relations is essential to world economic recovery, Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration declared on April 29.

This statement was issued in answer to numerous inquiries received from interested American business firms desiring to participate in the European program.

Explaining procurement procedures, it was pointed out that first the governments of the participating countries will be asked to submit through the Organization for European Economic Cooperation over-all schedules of requirements, including those to be financed both with ECA funds and with their own dollar resources. These schedules will be reviewed carefully by the ECA and other interested Government agencies and revisions made where necessary to prevent undue impact upon our own economy and to make certain that ECA funds are conserved and spent only for those supplies which will contribute most to economic reconstruction and recovery.

After the schedules of requirements have been approved and arrangements made for the issuance of necessary export licenses, the participating countries will be authorized to start procurement. The countries involved, either through their Governments or private business firms will then be free to make such arrangements as they desire with private American exporters and manufacturers. American firms make their own contacts with European purchasers. While normal payments for legitimate services in connection with procurement are permitted, the ECA and other Government agencies will seek to prevent foreign purchasers from paying unnecessary or exorbitant fees or commissions.

Private business firms in the participating countries will be able to finance specific purchases within the ECA-approved program through credits extended by U. S. Commercial banks on the basis of letters of commitment issued by ECA. How-

ever, they will be permitted to make use of these dollar credits only upon equivalent payments in their own currencies to their respective Governments or central banks.

For the time being, some Government procurement under the Foreign Assistance Act is necessary, but for this purpose the ECA is relying entirely on existing Government agencies such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Quartermaster Corps, and the Bureau of Federal Supply. Some of the participating countries, because of internal conditions, must temporarily at least, rely on U. S. Government procurement agencies.



Food and Drug Administration

CHANGES IN INSPECTION OF CANNED SHRIMP: The Federal Register of April 30, 1948, reported that the Food and Drug Administration, under the authority of Section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, has further amended Title 21, Chapter 1, Part 155--Sea Food Inspection (Inspection of Canned Shrimp). The amendment to paragraph 155.12 (b) states:

the Commissioner for an initial inspection period by this payment of any advance deposit due in of Food and Drugs may require the full paragraph to accompany the application a prior packing season." amount of advance deposits prescribed of an applicant who has defaulted in

The second amendment to paragraph 155.12 (c) states:

(c) A separate fee shall be paid to ment, for salary, travel, subsistence, and warehousing or export permit on canned cover all expenses, incurred in accordance with the regulations of the Govern- the purpose of issuing a certificate or shrimp stored or held at any place other than an establishment to which a sea-food inspector is then assigned.

CHANGES IN INSPECTION OF CANNED OYSTERS: Under the authority of Section 702A of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, the Federal Register of April 30, 1948, reported that the Food and Drug Administration has amended Title 21, Chapter 1, Part 155--Sea Food Inspection (Inspection of Canned Oysters). The amendment to paragraph 155.42 (b) states:

except that the Commissioner for an initial inspection period by this ment of any advance deposit due in a of Food and Drugs may require the full paragraph to accompany the application prior packing season." amount of advance deposits prescribed of an applicant who has defaulted in pay-

The second amendment to paragraph 155.42 (b) states:

"Whenever it is determined, without hearing, by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs that an establishment having the inspection service has been damaged by wind, fire, flood, or other calamity, to such an extent that packing operations cannot be resumed before the end of the fiscal year then current, no advance monthly deposits falling due after such calamity will be required from the operator of such establishment for that fiscal year; but whenever it is determined, without hearing, by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs that an establishment having the inspection service has been so damaged by any such calamity that packing operations must be suspended temporarily and can be resumed before the end of the fiscal year then current, payment of the advance monthly deposits falling due after such calamity and before the month of resumption of operations shall be postponed until operations are resumed and thereupon shall be paid in equal monthly installments during the period between the time of resumption of operations and June 1 of the fiscal year then current: *Provided*, That in the event of a determination described in this sentence the total deposits made by the operator involved shall be charged with the cost of the service made available for the establishment, without regard to the method provided hereinafter for computing charges against deposits, and the balance of the total deposits remaining after such charges shall be returned by the Administration to the operator of the establishment after the completion of the fiscal year."

The third amendment to paragraph 155.42 (c) states:

(c) A separate fee shall be paid to ment, for salary, travel, subsistence, and warehousing or export permit on canned cover all expenses, incurred in accord- other purposes incident to inspection for oysters stored or held at any place other ance with the regulations of the govern- the purpose of issuing a certificate or than an establishment to which a sea- food inspector is then assigned.

All of the above amendments are effective on May 31, 1948.

The purpose of these amendments is to further promote the efficiency of the inspection service and to effect a more equitable distribution of the cost of the service among the participants therein.



Department of State

AGREEMENT FOR SANITARY CONTROL OF SHELLFISH INDUSTRY: The United States and Canada concluded on April 30, 1948, by an exchange of notes, an agreement to provide for cooperative efforts toward sanitary control of the shellfish industry in order to improve sanitary practices in the shellfish industries of both countries and to facilitate the exchange of information with reference to endorsement of shellfish certifications. The agreement is the result of discussions between the United States Public Health Service and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, the State Department announced on May 5.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

"In order to improve the sanitary practices prevailing in the shellfish industries of Canada and the United States, it is agreed as follows:

- "1. Whatever manual of recommended practice for sanitary control of the shellfish industry is approved by both the United States Public Health Service and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, will be regarded as setting forth the sanitary principles that will govern the certification of shellfish shippers.
- "2. The degree of compliance with those principles obtained by the State authorities of the United States will be reported to the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare by the United States Public Health Service, and the degree of compliance obtained by the Provincial and other competent authorities in Canada will be reported by the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare to the United States Public Health Service.
- "3. Whenever inspections of shellfish handling facilities or of shellfish growing areas are desired by either party to this Agreement, the other party will endeavour to facilitate such inspections.
- "4. This Agreement may be terminated by either party giving thirty days' notice."

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IMPROVED HANDLING OF FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE MATTERS: The following is an exchange of letters between the Department of State and the Department of the Interior with relation to the handling of fisheries matters by the two Departments:

April 5, 1948

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

Following your conversation of several weeks ago with Secretary Marshall on the means for improving the handling of international fisheries and wildlife matters, there were several discussions between officials of our two Departments and an agreement was reached which, I believe, will accomplish this objective. This letter confirms the agreement.

It is my understanding that in the field of international fisheries and wildlife relations the Department of the Interior will keep the State Department advised at all times on the need for international action; will prepare on its own initiative or at the request of the State Department studies and reports on the foreign and domestic scientific and technological aspects and on the domestic economic, industrial and sports aspects of the problems; will recommend action which may be taken by the Department of State; and will advise the Department of State during international negotiations.

Since the Fish and Wildlife Service is staffed with specialists to obtain and analyze promptly and effectively information similar to that needed by the Department of State, it is agreed that there will be a substantial increase in emphasis by the Service upon keeping the Department of State informed on the need for international action and on investigating and reporting to the Department in preparation for negotiations or other international action. The effective performance of these functions by the Service will relieve the Department of such work of this character as it is presently performing. It is agreed that the Service should expand its consultation with American interests on international fisheries and wildlife matters and its activity in making recommendations on action which the Department may take on such problems.

The Department of State will shortly reorganize the fisheries work of the Department. In this connection, the Department anticipates confining its activities to the formulation and determination of general policy on and the conduct of international fisheries and wildlife relations and expects to look to other agencies for advice and guidance on other phases of the problem. It will be necessary, of course, for the Department to continue its preparation of the background work on pertinent diplomatic history and international law.

Representatives of the two Departments will, I understand, meet immediately to develop plans for regularly constituted groups of industry and state government representatives to advise the two Departments on international fisheries and wildlife matters. Although the establishment of such groups will not preclude the present practice of consulting on particular problems with groups having a knowledge of and interest in such special problems, the general groups will provide counsel which our Departments would find difficulty in obtaining by other means and which will aid our two Departments in the promotion of the general welfare in this field.

It is recognized that there exists an excellent spirit of cooperation between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department and that there is a high degree of flexibility in meeting the varied problems of common concern. It is understood that this agreement is not intended in any degree

to formalize the relations now existing between the two organizations or to formalize the manner of handling any particular problem. Thus, while it is anticipated that the Department will, as occasion requires, participate in planning studies and investigations which may be needed for international action and will consult, from time to time, directly with State officials, industry and sports representatives, and other interested and informed persons, there is full agreement that investigation and recommendation, whether on the initiative of the Service or at the request of the State Department, is properly the initial responsibility of the Service.

I understand that your Department will try to arrange for full performance of the functions during the fiscal year 1949. However, if your Department should find it impossible to make such arrangements, it is understood that officials of our two Departments will explore the possibility of effecting special arrangements for the fiscal year 1949.

I am confident that this program and particularly the increased responsibilities by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the reorganization of the fisheries and wildlife work of the Department of State, will result in substantial improvement in the effectiveness and soundness of the handling of this country's international fisheries and wildlife affairs.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT A. LOVETT
Acting Secretary of State

April 9, 1948

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

The proposals outlined in Under Secretary Lovett's letter of April 5 for the purpose of improving the handling of international fisheries and wildlife matters which have been developed through discussions between officers of the Department of State and of the Fish and Wildlife Service of this Department are entirely acceptable.

It is my understanding that the transfer of functions and responsibilities to the Fish and Wildlife Service will proceed on a progressive basis between now and June 30, 1948, so that there will be no interruption of the important international work in which the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of State are involved.

I suggest that appropriate officers of the Department of State and of the Department of the Interior immediately discuss the question of obtaining funds to enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to carry on the added duties and responsibilities during the fiscal year 1949. It is understood that the Department of State will be able to transfer some funds so that the Fish and Wildlife Service can assume the additional work involved during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

I confidently hope that the handling of international fishery and wildlife matters will be facilitated by the new distribution of functions between our respective Departments.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. KRUG
Secretary of the Interior