

Food and Drug Administration

USE OF NAME "JACK MACKEREL" FOR "HORSE MACKEREL": No action will be instituted against interstate shipments of canned Trachurus symmetricus--known on the Pacific Coast as "horse mackerel," "jack mackerel," "Spanish mackerel," and "saurel"--by the Food and Drug Administration if the can is labeled "jack mackerel" and no representations are made that it is California mackerel (Pneumatophorus diego).

A letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Food and Drugs to the Chairman of a Committee of the California Fish Cannery Association, which reviews the expressions of opinion from two Fish and Wildlife Service biologists, contains the following declaration:

"In the light of the views expressed by these scientific authorities it will not be our purpose at this time to institute action under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act against interstate shipments of canned Trachurus symmetricus labeled as 'jack mackerel' provided that no representations are made on the label or elsewhere which would lead consumers to believe that the product is California mackerel (Pneumatophorus diego) or some other product which it is not. Your attention is called to the fact that in addition to the provision of the Act prohibiting label statements which are false or misleading, another provision classes a food as misbranded if it is sold under the name of another food. Thus any written or oral representations in connection with the sale of the product, in invoicing or elsewhere, implying that this fish is 'California mackerel' or 'Pacific mackerel' or any other fish than Trachurus symmetricus would constitute misbranding of the product.

"In order that the label itself may not confuse or mislead, we believe the word 'jack' should be prominently printed in the same size, color, and style of letters as the word 'mackerel' which it modifies. We also second the suggestion made by Dr. Hildebrand that to exclude any doubt as to the origin of the product the scientific name Trachurus symmetricus be included on the label."

Department of State

UNITED NATIONS MARITIME CONFERENCE: The United Nations Maritime Conference which was convened by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations met at Geneva, Switzerland, February 19-March 6, 1948, to consider the establishment of an intergovernmental maritime organization, according to the Department of State. The opening of the Conference was attended by representatives of 32 countries.

On the basis of its deliberations, the Conference prepared and opened for signature a Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). Part I, Article 1 of the Convention states that one of the purposes of the Organization is to provide machinery for cooperation among Governments in the

field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping engaged in international trade, and to encourage the general adoption of the highest practicable standards in matters concerning maritime safety and efficiency of navigation.

Membership in the Organization is to be open to all members of the United Nations and to countries not members of the United Nations which were invited to the Conference. Other countries may become members upon the approval by two-thirds of the members. The Organization is to consist of an Assembly, a Council, a Maritime Safety Committee, and such other organs as are considered necessary. The Assembly is to meet once every two years, the Council will convene when necessary, and the Maritime Safety Committee will meet once a year. After affecting agreement with the United Nations, the Organization will become the Specialized Agency in the field of shipping. The Convention is to come into force when 21 countries, 7 of which must have not less than 1,000,000 gross tons of shipping each, have become parties to the Convention.

A Preparatory Committee of the IMCO was established to function at Lake Success until the coming into force of the Convention.

The international safety regulations under which fishing vessels are operating and the transporting of fishery products by coastwise steamers from Canada and Newfoundland come under the jurisdiction of the IMCO.



FISHERY MARKET NEWS SERVICE
OFFICES

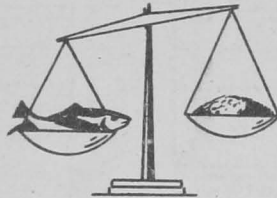
<u>Location</u>	<u>In Charge</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Washington 25, D. C., Rm. 3350, Interior Bldg.	W. H. Dumont, Chief	REpublic 1820 Ext. 4843
Boston 10, Mass., Commonwealth Pier, Rm. 10	B. E. Lindgren, Fishery Marketing Specialist	LIberty 2-1513
New York 7, N. Y., 155 John St., Rm. 504	H. M. Barse, Fishery Marketing Specialist	BEekman 3-4382
New Orleans 16, La., 1100 Decatur St.	S. C. Denham, Fishery Marketing Specialist	MAgnolia 1674
Chicago 6, Ill., 200 N. Jefferson St.	C. M. Reardon, Fishery Marketing Specialist	RAndolph 2183
Seattle 1, Wash., 421 Bell St. Terminal	E. C. Hinsdale, Fishery Marketing Specialist	MAin 0740
San Pedro, Calif., P. O. Bldg., Rm. 2	C. B. Tendick, Fishery Marketing Specialist	TErminal 2-5355

FOR THE NATION

EACH FISHERMAN

EACH FARMER

PRODUCES
ANNUALLY
47,000
POUNDS
OF FOOD



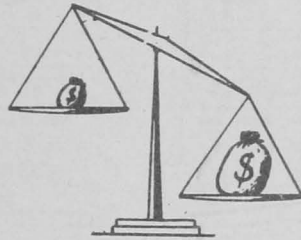
PRODUCES
ANNUALLY
34,500
POUNDS
OF FOOD

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SPENDS ANNUALLY

FOR EACH
FISHERMAN

FOR EACH
FARMER

\$ 21.07

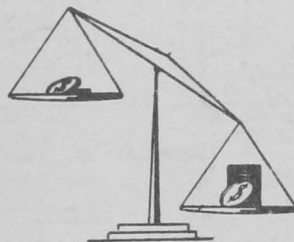


\$ 98.88

FOR EACH
TON OF
FISHERY
PRODUCTS

FOR EACH
TON OF
FARM
PRODUCTS

90¢



\$ 5.73