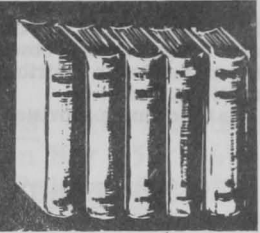




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

AMENDMENT TO ALLOCATION ORDER M-43 TIN: The Federal Register of June 7, 1949, carried Allocation Order M-43, as amended June 2 (previously amended March 21, 1949), with reference to tin, giving amended regulations concerning delivery of pig tin, use of tin in manufacture, inventories, imports, exports, and permitted uses. Included among the list of permitted uses is the utilization of tin plate and terneplate for the manufacture of cans.

AMENDMENT TO ALLOCATION ORDER M-81 CANS: The Federal Register of June 7, 1949, carried Allocation Order M-81, as amended June 2, 1949, (previously amended March 21, 1949), with reference to cans, and lists restrictions placed upon the manufacture and use of cans made of tin plate or terneplate. The following are excerpts from the Federal Register which may be of interest to canners of fishery products.

PURPOSE

§ 338.31 *What this subpart does.* This subpart places restrictions upon cans made of tinplate or terneplate. Cans made exclusively of blackplate or tinplate waste, terneplate waste, tinplate waste-waste, or terneplate waste-waste and not restricted by this subpart. The subpart does not set quotas for can users or limit can sizes. Section 338.45 sets out tinplate and terneplate specifications for cans for various products with certain exceptions set forth in § 338.36.

RESTRICTIONS ON CAN USERS

§ 338.35 *General restrictions on use of cans.* No person may use a tinplate or terneplate can for any purpose other than for packing the products listed in Schedule I in accordance with the material limitations set forth in that schedule. The only exceptions to this section are set forth in § 338.36.

§ 338.36 *Exceptions—(a) 0.25 electrolytic tinplate or special coated manufacturers' terneplate cans for any product.* Cans made from 0.25 electrolytic tinplate or special coated manufacturers' terneplate may be used for packing any product.

(b) *Cans permitted before an amendment.* Whenever can material specifications for a product are changed by an amendment to this subpart, any person may pack that product in any can which was permitted before the amendment if the can, or the tinplate or terneplate incorporated in it, was in his inventory, in the inventory of the can manufacturer, or in the process or in inventory at a tin mill for the account of the can manufacturer on the date of the amend-

ment. A packer may accept and use any butdated cans for any product produced under § 338.34 which the can manufacturer offers to him before using any cans for that product produced under the new specifications.

(c) *Products which are not to be sold.* Cans may be used to pack any product which is not to be sold in the same or different form, but this does not permit the use of cans contrary to the other provisions of this subpart for the purpose of aiding or promoting the sale of a product.

SCHEDULE I

§ 338.45 *Schedule I, can specifications.* Columns (2) and (3) specify the weights of tinplate or terneplate which may be used for the soldered, welded and non-soldered parts of cans for the products listed in Column (1).

Any person may use for packing a listed product blackplate cans or cans with a tin coating lighter than that specified for that product.

Wherever 0.25 electrolytic tinplate is specified, SCMT may be used. When only a figure is given in Column (2) or (3), this means that tinplate may be used for the part, and the figure given indicates the maximum weight of tin coating per single base box.

When a scored can is used to pack any of the meat products listed in this section, 1.25 tinplate may be used for the body of the can.

The use of 0.50 electrolytic tinplate is permitted for the following:

- (a) all hand soldered cans.
- (b) all cans manufactured on inside soldered horses.
- (c) drawn necks and nozzles.
- (d) soldered parts for all 5 gal. cans.

CAN SPECIFICATIONS

| Product (1) | Soldered or welded parts (2) | Non-soldered parts (3) |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Fish and shellfish (processed and in hermetically sealed cans)</i> | | |
| 94. Anchovies..... | .50 | .50 |
| 95. Caviar..... | .50 | .50 |
| 96. Clams..... | .50 | .50 |
| 97. Codfish cakes..... | .50 | .50 |
| 98. Crabmeat..... | .50 | .50 |
| 99. Crawfish..... | .50 | .50 |
| 100. Eels..... | .50 | .50 |
| 101. Finnan haddie..... | .50 | .50 |
| 102. Fish flakes..... | .50 | .50 |
| 103. Fish, ground..... | .50 | .50 |
| 104. Fish livers and fish liver oils..... | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 105. Fish roe..... | .50 | .50 |
| 106. Fish, pickled..... | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 107. Herring, Atlantic Sea, including sardines: | | |
| a. Round cans..... | .50 | .50 |
| b. Oblong cans..... | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| c. Oval cans..... | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 108. Herring, Pacific Sea..... | .50 | .50 |
| 109. Herring, river, including alewives..... | .50 | .50 |
| 110. Lobster..... | .50 | .50 |
| 111. Mackerel..... | .50 | .50 |
| 112. Menhaden..... | .50 | .50 |
| 113. Mullet..... | .50 | .50 |
| 114. Mussels..... | .50 | .50 |
| 115. Oysters..... | .50 | .50 |
| 116. Pilchards, including sardines: | | |
| a. Round cans..... | .50 | .50 |
| b. Oblong cans..... | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| c. Oval cans..... | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 117. Salmon..... | 1.25 | .50 |
| 118. Scallops..... | .50 | .50 |
| 119. Shad..... | .50 | .50 |
| 120. Shrimp..... | .50 | .50 |
| 121. Shrimp, fresh cooked Alaska refrigerated..... | 1.25 | .50 |
| 122. Squid..... | .50 | .50 |
| 123. Tuna..... | .50 | .50 |
| 124. Turtle..... | .50 | .50 |
| 125. Fresh refrigerated sea food (nonprocessed)..... | 1.25 | .25 |
| <i>Miscellaneous food products</i> | | |
| 154. Lobster newburg..... | .50 | .50 |
| 159. Oils, liquid, edible: | | |
| a. 5-gal. or larger..... | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| b. Under 5 gallons..... | 1.25 | .50 |

§ 338.46 *Equitable distribution of cans.* It is the policy of the Government that can manufacturers observe the following principles in distributing their production of cans:
(a) Adequate provision for food pack.

(b) 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.

Issued this 2d day of June 1949.
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
RAYMOND S. HOOVER,
Issuance Officer.

[SEAL]

REVISION OF EXPORT REGULATIONS: The Federal Register of June 7, 1949, carried the following with reference to the revision of export regulations:

Subchapter C—Office of International Trade
[Fourth General Revision of Export Regulations]
REVISION OF EXPORT REGULATIONS

Introductory statement and explanation. The purpose of this Fourth General Revision of Export Regulations is to codify the regulations relating to the control of exports continued or issued under the authority of the Export Control Law of 1949, Public Law 11, 81st Congress. This revision supersedes the Third

General Revision of Export Regulations, issued July 17, 1948, and published in 13 F. R. 4069 et seq., as amended by Amendments No. 1 through 58 and Amendments P. L.-No. 1 through P. L. No. 28, with the exception of saving clauses contained in any such amendments. In addition, this codification contains regulations published in recent Current Export Bulletins through No. 526 and certain subjects in Nos. 527 and 528, some of which are incorporated herein for the first time and which were adopted in the

course of preparing this codification. The export control regulations are also published in the Comprehensive Export Schedule and Current Export Bulletins issued by the Office of International Trade.

In making this revision certain obsolete provisions of the export regulations have been deleted, minor revisions have been made in the text of the regulations for the purpose of clarification, and the order of some of the parts or sections within parts have been rearranged.

For full details see the Federal Register mentioned.

Still included in the Positive List of Commodities, among others, are:

| Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No. | Commodity | Unit | Processing code and related commodity group | GLV dollar value limits |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|---|-------------------------|
| | FOODS AND FEEDS, N, E. S | | | |
| 119000 | Fish meal for feed (formerly 114000)..... | L. ton | CERL | 100 |
| | VEGETABLE FIBERS AND MANUFACTURES | | | |
| 320508 | Jute..... | L. ton | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 320515 | Manila or abaca..... | L. ton | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 320519 | Sisal or henequen..... | L. ton | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 321100 | Jute yarn, cordage and twine..... | Lb. | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 322403 | New jute and burlap bags of any weight (formerly 322401). | Unit | TEXT 1 | 100 |
| 322403 | Used jute bags weighing less than 2 pounds, and used burlap bags of any weight (formerly 322401). | Unit | TEXT 1 | 100 |
| 322905 | Jute burlaps..... | Lb. | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 341100 | Binder twine and baler twine except of cotton or jute..... | Lb. | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 341400 | Manila cordage..... | Lb. | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 341909 | Sisal twine, cord and cordage..... | Lb. | TEXT 1 | 25 |
| 349909 | Sisal yarns..... | Lb. | TEXT 1 | 25 |

These "may not be exported from the United States unless and until a license authorizing the exportation shall have been applied for and granted or issued by the Department of Commerce."

A revised list of commodities exportable under general license GRO (also included in this revision of the export regulations), was given in Commercial Fisheries Review, May 1949, page 61. To this list also should be added the following:

| Department of Commerce Schedule B No. | COMMODITIES EXPORTABLE UNDER GENERAL LICENSE GRO Commodity |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 118200 | Grains and preparations: Oyster shells and other shells, for feed. |
| 811910-811990 | Médicinal and pharmaceutical preparations: Vitamins and vitasterols. |



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

AMENDMENTS TO ALASKA SALMON AND HERRING FISHERY REGULATIONS: Two amendments to the Alaska commercial fisheries regulations were signed on May 25, 1949, by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and published in the Federal Register of June 2, 1949. One of these amendments removes the midweek closure of salmon fishing in Bristol Bay prior to June 25, and the other restores the protection of herring in Kachemak Bay on Cook Inlet to its former status.

Effective June 2, 1949, commercial salmon fishing in Bristol Bay is prohibited from 6:00 a.m. Wednesday to 6:00 a.m. Thursday of each week from June 25 to July 31 only.

The midweek closure, in addition to the statutory week-end closure, is necessary only during the period of the intensively fished salmon runs, i.e., June 25 to August 1. Only limited fisheries are conducted for king and silver salmon which run, respectively, before and after these dates. Because the conservation of king and silver salmon in Bristol Bay is not threatened by the present degree of exploitation, it is not necessary to curtail operations for those species by midweek closures.

Effective July 2, 1949, purse seining for herring is prohibited in Kachemak Bay within a line from Nubble Point to Bluff Point.

Large scale herring fishing has been prohibited in Kachemak Bay in Cook Inlet since 1928, when intensive exploitation virtually eliminated the local supply. Because observations indicated at least partial restoration of abundance, the regulations were modified in 1949 to permit a 10,000-barrel catch of herring with purse seines within a certain portion of Kachemak Bay. However, because no positive evidence exists that herring actually do occur in abundance in Kachemak Bay, and because of the overwhelming demand for continued protection, the regulation in effect for the past twenty years was restored.



Department of State

U. S.-COSTA RICA INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION: The Secretary of State on May 20 appointed a delegation to hold discussions with representatives of Costa Rica looking toward the conclusion of a convention for the scientific investigation of tuna in the tropical American area, similar to that recently negotiated with Mexico. The meetings took place in Washington commencing Monday, May 23.

The United States delegates were Dr. Wilbert M. Chapman, Chairman, Special Assistant for Fisheries to the Under Secretary of State; and Mr. Milton C. James, Assistant Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ADVISERS

Mr. Richard S. Croker,
Chief of the California Bureau of
Marine Fisheries;

Mr. Arnie J. Suomela,
Master Fish Warden of Oregon;

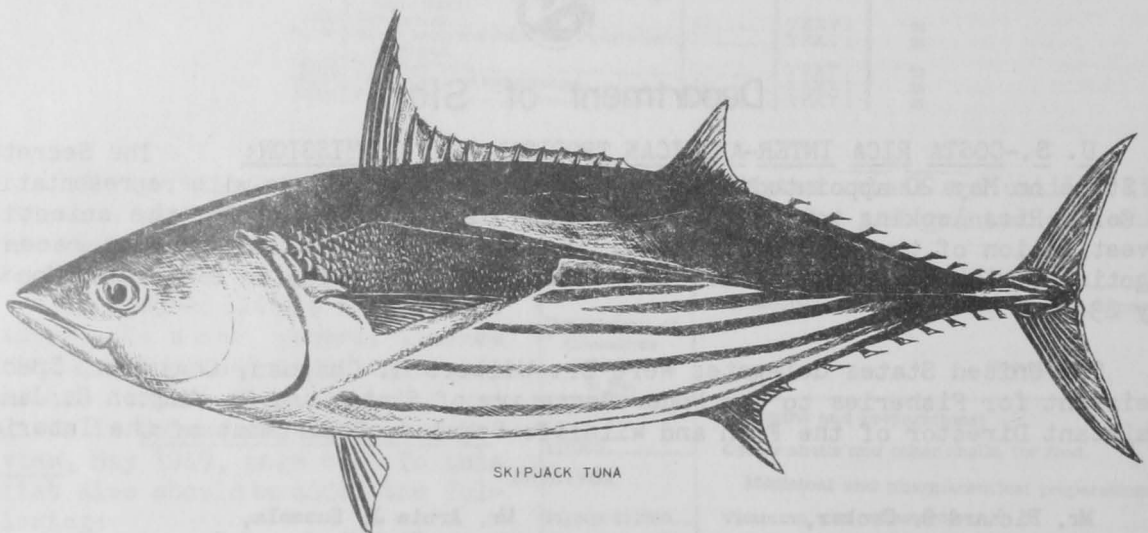
Messrs. Warren F. Looney
Fred G. Heins
Fred E. Taylor } Department of State in Washington

Mr. Donald J. Chaney, Chief Counsel of the
Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior.

A Convention between the United States and Costa Rica for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission was signed on May 31 in Washington. This action came as a result of the conference between representatives of the two countries. Signing on behalf of the United States were Acting Secretary of State James E. Webb, and W. M. Chapman, Special Assistant for Fisheries to the Under Secretary of State. His Excellency Senor Don Mario A. Exquivel, Ambassador of Costa Rican Embassy, and Senor Don Jorge Hazera, Counselor of the Costa Rican Embassy, signed on behalf of Costa Rica.

The Convention provides for a joint Commission empowered to undertake the scientific investigation of yellowfin and skipjack tuna and of anchovetta and other bait fishes in the eastern Pacific Ocean in the fisheries maintained by the nationals of the two countries. Other kinds of fish taken by tuna fishing vessels may also be studied by the Commission. Much requires to be known about yellowfin and skipjack tuna and other species concerned, before the need for conservation measures may be determined.

The Convention differs in a number of respects from the United States-Mexican tuna agreement signed last January in Mexico City. It covers particularly the tuna fisheries in the tropical waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean. In addition, unlike all of the fisheries concerned in the United States-Mexican agreement, the fisheries included in the present Convention present problems of interest to a number of countries besides the signatories. Accordingly, the Convention provides a new departure by making possible the adherence of other governments whose nationals operate in the fisheries involved. It is hoped that these other governments will join the United States and Costa Rica in the cooperative program for maintaining the populations of the fishes concerned at a level which will permit maximum sustained catches year after year.



SKIPJACK TUNA

Convention Between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

PREAMBLE

The United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica considering their mutual interest in maintaining the populations of yellowfin and skipjack tuna and of other kinds of fish taken by tuna fishing vessels in the eastern Pacific Ocean which by reason of continued use have come to be of common concern, and desiring to cooperate in the gathering and interpretation of factual information to facilitate maintaining the populations of these fishes at a level which will permit maximum sustained catches year after year, have agreed to conclude a Convention for these purposes and to that end have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

James E. Webb, Acting Secretary of State

Wilbert M. Chapman, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State

The President of the Government of Costa Rica:

Mario A. Esquivel, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica

Jorge Hazera, Counselor of the Embassy of Costa Rica who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

1. The High Contracting Parties agree to establish and operate a joint Commission, to be known as the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, which shall carry out the objectives of this Convention. The Commission shall be composed of national sections, each consisting of from one to four members, appointed by the Governments of the respective High Contracting Parties.

2. The Commission shall submit annually to the Government of each High Contracting Party a report on its investigations and findings, with appropriate recommendations, and shall also inform such Governments, whenever it is deemed advisable, on any matter relating to the objectives of this Convention.

3. Each High Contracting Party shall determine and pay the expenses incurred by its section. Joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the High Contracting Parties through contributions in the form and proportion recommended by the Commission and approved by the High Contracting Parties. The proportion of joint expenses to be paid by each High Contracting Party shall be related to the proportion of the total catch from the fisheries covered by this Convention utilized by that High Contracting Party.

4. Both the general annual program of activities and the budget of joint expenses shall be recommended by the Commission and submitted for approval to the High Contracting Parties.

5. The Commission shall decide on the most convenient place or places for its headquarters.

6. The Commission shall meet at least once each year, and at such other times as may be requested by a national section. The date and place of the first meeting shall be determined by agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

7. At its first meeting the Commission shall select a chairman and a secretary from different national sections. The chairman and the secretary shall hold office for a period of one year. During succeeding years, selection of the chairman and the secretary from the national sections shall be in such a manner that the chairman and the secretary will be of different nationalities, and as will provide each High Contracting Party, in turn, with an opportunity to be represented in those offices.

8. Each national section shall have one vote. Decisions, resolutions, recommendations, and publications of the Commission shall be made only by a unanimous vote.

9. The Commission shall be entitled to adopt and to amend subsequently, as occasion may require, by-laws or rules for the conduct of its meetings.

10. The Commission shall be entitled to employ necessary personnel for the performance of its functions and duties.

11. Each High Contracting Party shall be entitled to establish an Advisory Committee for its section, to be composed of persons who shall be well informed concerning tuna fishery problems of common concern. Each such Advisory Committee shall be invited to attend the non-executive sessions of the Commission.

12. The Commission may hold public hearings. Each national section also may hold public hearings within its own country.

13. The Commission shall designate a Director of Investigations who shall be technically competent and who shall be responsible to the Commission and may be freely removed by it. Subject to the instruction of the Commission and with its approval, the Director of investigations shall have charge of:

(a) the drafting of programs of investigations, and the preparation of budget estimates for the Commission;

(b) authorizing the disbursement of the funds for the joint expenses of the Commission;

(c) the accounting of the funds for the joint expenses of the Commission;

(d) the appointment and immediate direction of technical and other personnel required for the functions of the Commission;

(e) arrangements for the cooperation with other organizations or individuals in accordance with paragraph 16 of this Article;

(f) the coordination of the work of the Commission with that of organizations and individuals whose cooperation has been arranged for;

(g) the drafting of administrative, scientific and other reports for the Commission;

(h) the performance of such other duties as the Commission may require.

14. The official languages of the Commission shall be English and Spanish, and members of the Commission may use either language during meetings. When requested, translation shall be made to the other language. The minutes, official documents, and publications of the Commission shall be in both languages, but official correspondence of the Commission may be written, at the discretion of the secretary, in either language.

15. Each national section shall be entitled to obtain certified copies of any documents pertaining to the Commission except that the Commission will adopt and may amend subsequently rules to ensure the confidential character of records of statistics of individual catches and individual company operations.

16. In the performance of its duties and functions the Commission may request the technical and scientific services of, and information from, official agencies of the High Contracting Parties, and any international, public, or private institution or organization, or any private individual.

ARTICLE II

The Commission shall perform the following functions and duties:

1. Make investigations concerning the abundance, biology, biometry, and ecology of yellowfin (*Neothunnus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus*) tuna in the waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean fished by the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, and the kinds of fishes commonly used as bait in the tuna fisheries, especially the anchovetta, and of other kinds of fish taken by tuna fishing vessels; and the effects of natural factors and human activities on the abundance of the populations of fishes supporting all these fisheries.

2. Collect and analyze information relating to current and past conditions and trends of the populations of fishes covered by this Convention.

3. Study and appraise information concerning methods and procedures for maintaining and increasing the populations of fishes covered by this Convention.

4. Conduct such fishing and other activities, on the high seas and in waters which are under the jurisdiction of the High Contracting Parties, as may be necessary to attain the ends referred to in subparagraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Article.

5. Recommend from time to time, on the basis of scientific investigations, proposals for joint action by the High Contracting Parties designed to keep the populations of fishes covered by this Convention at those levels of abundance which will permit the maximum sustained catch.

6. Collect statistics and all kinds of reports concerning catches and the operations of fishing boats, and other information concerning the fishing for fishes covered by this Convention, from vessels or persons engaged in these fisheries.

7. Publish or otherwise disseminate reports relative to the results of its findings and such other reports as fall within the scope of this Convention, as well as scientific, statistical, and other data relating to the fisheries maintained by the nationals of the High Contracting Parties for the fishes covered by this Convention.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties agree to enact such legislation as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Convention.

ARTICLE IV

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to modify any existing treaty or convention with regard to the fisheries of the eastern Pacific Ocean previously concluded by a High Contracting Party, nor to preclude a High Contracting Party from entering into treaties or conventions with other States regarding these fisheries the terms of which are not incompatible with the present Convention.

ARTICLE V

1. The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

2. The present Convention shall enter into force on the date of exchange of ratifications.

3. Any government, whose nationals participate in the fisheries covered by this Convention, desiring to adhere to the present Convention, shall address a communication to that effect to each of the High Contracting Parties. Upon receiving the unanimous consent of the High Contracting Parties to adherence, such government shall deposit with the Government of the United States of America an instrument of adherence which shall stipulate the effective date thereof. The Government of the United States of America shall furnish a certified copy of the Convention to each government desiring to adhere

thereto. Each adhering government shall have all the rights and obligations under the Convention as if it had been an original signatory thereof.

4. At any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of entry into force of this Convention any High Contracting Party may give notice of its intention of denouncing the Convention. Such notification shall become effective with respect to such notifying government one year after its receipt by the Government of the United States of America. After the expiration of the said one year period the Convention shall be effective only with respect to the remaining High Contracting Parties.

5. The Government of the United States of America shall inform the other High Contracting Parties of all instruments of adherence and of notifications of denunciation received.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Washington, in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic, this 31st day of May, one thousand nine hundred forty-nine.

Eighty-first Congress (first session)

MAY 1949

Listed below are all the public bills, and joint resolutions, etc. introduced, referred to committees, and passed by the Eighty-First Congress during May 1949 which affect in any way the fisheries and fishing and allied industries.

PUBLIC BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEES:

House of Representatives:

- H. R. 4461 (Bartlett) - A bill to provide for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in the waters of Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H. R. 4552 (Lesinski) - A bill to raise the minimum wage standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
- H. R. 4701 (Mrs. Woodhouse) - A bill to establish a Connecticut Valley Administration to provide for unified water control and resource development on the Connecticut River, its tributaries, and watershed, to prevent floods, encourage agriculture, stimulate industrial expansion, develop low-cost hydroelectric power, promote navigation, increase recreational possibilities, protect wildlife, strengthen the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.
- H. R. 4825 (Hand) - A bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act, 1924, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.
- H. R. (Bland) - Resolution investigating certain matters pertaining to the merchant marine and fisheries of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

Senate:

- S. 1870 (McCarran) - A bill prohibiting the sale in the District of Columbia of rockfish weighing more than 15 pounds; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
- S. 1899 (Green) - A bill to aid in the use, conservation, and development of the natural resources of the river basins in the New England States and to establish the New England River Basin Survey Commission; to the Committee on Public Works.
- S. 1902 (McGrath) - A bill providing for loans to fishery cooperative associations; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
- S. 1965 (Malone) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.
- S. Res. 118 (Langer) - Resolved, That (a) it is the sense of the Senate that the right to construct, own, and operate a domestic fishing fleet, within the limits defined by international fishing conventions, should be restored to the German people; and (b) the President is requested to take such action as may be necessary and appropriate to effectuate the immediate restoration of such right to persons within American zones of occupation; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TREATY RECEIVED:Senate:

International Convention for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries signed at Washington February 8, 1949 (Exec. N) was received and referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:Senate:

- S. J. Res. 42, approving an interstate compact and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission. Signed May 19, 1949 (P. L. 66). The consent of Congress is given to any two or more of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to enter into the compact and agreement set forth in this Public Law relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf Coast.

