



Department of Commerce

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

ALUMINUM FOIL FIRST QUARTER 1952 ALLOTMENT: Industry's first quarter 1952 foil allotment for products in Groups 1 to 4 is 74 percent of permitted use as defined in Schedule 1 to NPA Order M-67, according to a November 15 NPA news release. Included in Group 2 are "...food products for human consumption, as defined in memorandum of agreement between NPA Administrator and Administrator of Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, 16 F. R. 3410, including uncooked bakery goods and food products for human consumption to be stored in locker plants or home freezers, ..."

For details see: NPA release No. 1496.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1951, PP. 57-9.

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SCARCE MATERIALS LIST AMENDED: Notice 1 list of materials and products which are designated as scarce and which are subject to anti-hoarding provisions of the Defense Production Act was amended by NPA on November 7.

Some items added to the list are now subject both to NPA inventory controls and to the anti-hoarding sections of the Act. The action is in line with other NPA measures designed to assure a more equitable distribution of available supplies of scarce materials to all segments of the economy.

Items added to the list of particular interest to the fishing and allied industries are freon, plastic-type nylon, sulfuric acid, converted aluminum foil, cans, shipping containers, steel shipping drums, packaging closures, metal strapping, textile bags, and a large number of metals and minerals.

The 1951 amendments to the Defense Production Act provide that in designating materials as scarce the President may prescribe conditions with respect to their accumulation in excess of reasonable demands of business, personal or home consumption. In this revision of Notice 1, such conditions are spelled out to cover imported material, receipts of minimum production or sales quantities, and receipts of materials after adjustment of orders.

Section 102 of the Defense Production Act specifies that hoarding of important materials may be either that which is: (1) In excess of the reasonable demands of business, personal, or home consumption, or (2) for the purpose of resale at prices in excess of prevailing market prices, materials whose supply would be threatened by such accumulation.

The following are some of the materials listed in Notice 1 of particular interest to the fishery and allied industries:

LIST A - DESIGNATION OF SCARCE MATERIALS

\*ITEMS PRECEDED BY ASTERISK HAVE BEEN ADDED SINCE ORIGINAL ISSUANCE OF NPA NOTICE 1 AS AMENDED (JAN. 10, 1951).

CHEMICALS

- CHLORINE, GASEOUS AND LIQUID
- \* FREON
- \* NYLON, PLASTIC TYPE
- \* SULFURIC ACID

MISCELLANEOUS

- \* ALUMINUM FOIL, CONVERTED
- \* CANS
- \* CONTAINERS AND FABRICATED PRODUCTS MADE WHOLLY OR PARTLY FROM ALUMINUM FOIL
- \* CONTAINERS, OTHER SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PACKAGES AND PACKAGING MATERIALS
- \* DRUMS, STEEL, SHIPPING
- \* PACKAGING CLOSURES
- \* REELS AND SPOOLS, SHIPPING AND PACKAGING (WHOLLY OR IN PART OF METAL).
- \* STRAPPING, METAL

MISCELLANEOUS (CONT.)

- \* TEXTILE BAGS
- \* UNIT PACKAGE, WRAPPERS, AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS OF ALL TYPES MADE WHOLLY OR PARTLY FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FILMS AND PLASTICS:  
CELLOPHANE, CELLULOSE ACETATE, CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE, ETHYL CELLULOSE, MELAMINE RESINS AND MOLDING POWDERS, METHYL CELLULOSE, PHENOLIC RESINS AND MOLDING POWDERS, PLIOFILM, POLYETHYLENE, POLYSTYRENE AND COPOLYMERS, POLYVINYL ALCOHOL, POLYVINYL CHLORIDE AND COPOLYMERS, POLYVINYLIDENE CHLORIDE AND COPOLYMERS, UREA RESINS AND MOLDING POWDERS.

In addition to the above, the list contains a large number of metals, minerals, and chemicals.

For details see: Notice 1 (Designation of Scarce Materials; and Withdrawal of certain Materials from Previous Designation as Scarce), as amended Nov. 7, 1951.

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CONTROLLED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTION TO RETAILERS: Retailers who customarily sell insulated copper wire, nails and other steel, copper and aluminum controlled materials to the general public will be permitted hereafter to self-certify authorized controlled material orders to obtain limited quantities of such materials under a new order issued November 19 by NPA.

For details see: M-89 (Distribution of Controlled Materials to Retailers), issued Nov. 19, 1951.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF MATERIALS ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OR FROM ANY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGIONAL OR FIELD OFFICE.



## Economic Stabilization Agency

### OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

MANUFACTURERS' ALTERNATIVE METHOD REVISED FOR DETERMINING CEILING PRICES UNDER CPR 22: Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 2 of CPR 22 was issued by OPS on November 21, and this makes it possible for manufacturers under the general manufacturers' order (CPR 22) to adjust their General Ceiling Price Regulation prices rather than their pre-Korean prices in making so-called "Capehart adjustments."

The addition of the overhead cost adjustment method is the only important change made by the revision of SR 2. The original regulation was issued last May, and like CPR 22, allowed adjustment for increases in labor and materials costs.

The addition of section 402 (d) (4) to the Defense Production Act by the Defense Production Amendments of 1951 has made necessary the issuance of Supplementary Regulation 17 to CPR 22, permitting the adjustment of ceiling prices in con-

formity with the requirements of the amended act. One of the differences between Supplementary Regulation 17 and CPR 22, as originally issued, is that manufacturers who use SR 17 are required to compute an overhead adjustment in addition to their labor and materials costs adjustments. This requires corresponding changes in SR 2 so that manufacturers who elect to use SR 17 may also avail themselves of the technique provided by SR 2 to preserve their General Ceiling Price Regulation price relationships. In addition, this revision of SR 2 (effective November 26) makes a number of minor changes of a technical nature.

For details see: Revision 1 of SR 2 (Alternative Method for Determining Ceiling Prices by Adjusting Ceiling Prices Established Under the General Ceiling Price Regulation Rather Than Base Period Prices, issued Nov. 21, 1951) to CPR 22 (Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation).

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CAPEHART ADJUSTMENT FOR SMALL MANUFACTURERS: Relatively small manufacturers, including some fish canners not covered by tailored regulations, were given a simpler pricing method under which they may adjust their ceiling prices in accordance with the so-called Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950 by OPS. This adjustment method for small manufacturers (those with annual net sales volume up to \$1,000,000) pricing under Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is provided under Supplementary Regulation 18 to that regulation, effective November 26, 1951.

An eligible manufacturer who elects to price any products under this supplementary regulation must use it for all his products covered by CPR 22.

The pricing method provided for manufacturers by this action is the same as that in CPR 22. Each manufacturer applies adjustments up to July 26, 1951, as ordered by the Capehart amendment, to the prices at which he sold his goods during the period of his operations that he selects as his "base period." To figure a ceiling price for his product, a manufacturer adds his adjustments to his base period price to obtain, first, his ceiling price to his largest buying class of purchaser. Ceilings on sales to other purchasers are figured by applying the manufacturer's price differentials last used during his base period.

With the exception of changes in base periods, in the cut-off date for figuring labor and material cost increases (now July 26, 1951, for both) and in reports to be filed, this supplementary regulation adheres to the provisions of CPR 22. Generally, either of two base periods must be used--January 1 through March 31, 1950, or April 1 through June 24, 1950.

Three options are available to small manufacturers who use this regulation in the matter of labor and materials cost adjustments: (1) they may elect not to make these adjustments and use the base period price as the ceiling price for the commodity; (2) they may apply only the materials cost adjustment to the base period price; (3) they may apply BOTH the labor and materials cost adjustments to the base period price.

Basically, filing and reporting requirements of CPR 22 also apply in this supplementary regulation. However, new OPS Public Form 105, containing full instructions must be filed instead of OPS Public Form 8. In order to put into effect new ceilings under this supplementary regulation, every manufacturer must first calculate his CPR 22 ceilings and must supply certain information on Form 105 as to his calculation.

New ceilings under this supplementary regulation become effective immediately upon receipt of the completed Form 105 by the OPS.

Special provision is made under this SR for manufacturers who have already obtained ceilings on new products in relation to prices for comparison commodities, as provided under Section 32 of CPR 22. Such manufacturers may refigure these ceilings to reflect increased ceilings for the comparison commodities, as provided under this SR. Refiguring is optional if ceilings of the comparison commodities are increased by this SR. Refiguring is required if ceilings of the comparison commodities are LOWERED by this SR.

For details see: SR 18 (Optional Ceiling Price Adjustment under Section 402 (d) (4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as Amended, for Certain Manufacturers Whose Last Fiscal Year Net Sales Did Not Exceed \$1,000,000, dated Nov. 26, 1951) to CPR 22.

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HAWAIIAN FOOD PRODUCTS REGULATION REVISED: Originally issued to provide ceiling prices for groceries (including fishery products) sold at wholesale in the Territory of Hawaii, CPR 69 was revised on November 16 by OPS to cover all food products sold in that area. This revision makes no substantial changes in the provisions of CPR 69 as originally issued in its application to the wholesale grocery trade.

For details see: Revision 1 to CPR 69 (Food Products Sold in the Territory of Hawaii), issued Nov. 16, 1951.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, OCTOBER 1951, PP. 50-1.

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MANUFACTURERS' PRICING OF NEW COMMODITIES OR SALES TO NEW SELLERS: Ceiling prices for new commodities in new categories, for new sellers, and for sales to an entirely new class of purchaser may be determined under section 33 of CPR 22. Amendment 34 to CPR 22 issued on November 21, 1951, by OPS provides some degree of flexibility under section 33 which will now cover many instances of new goods pricing where substantially similar commodities are on the market. This amendment became effective November 26.

For details see: Amendment 34 (Broadening of Provision for Pricing Commodities in New Categories, for New Sellers and for Sales to an Entirely New Class of Purchaser, issued Nov. 21, 1951) to CPR 22 (Manufacturers' General Ceiling Price Regulation).

Amendment 24 (Broadening of Provision Relating to Manufacturers for Pricing Commodities in New Categories, and for New Sellers, issued Nov. 21, 1951) to GCPR.

NOTE: FULL TEXTS OF PRICE ORDERS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OR FROM THE REGIONAL OPS OFFICE IN YOUR AREA.

### SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD

EQUITABLE COMPENSATION FOR EXTENDED WORK-WEEK OF FOREMEN AND SUPERVISORS: A general order aimed at equitable compensation for foremen and supervisors and wage earners was announced by the Salary Stabilization Board on November 7 (GSO--Regularly Extended Work-Week for Foremen and Supervisors). Under a policy regarding a regularly-extended work-week, an employer may pay a foreman or supervisor in a



comparable position, additional compensation without approval of the Office of Salary Stabilization. An employer who on or before January 25, 1951, had a practice or plan of paying foremen and supervisors additional compensation for work in excess of a normal work-week may continue with the plan.

For details see: GSO 4 (Regularly Extended Work-Week for Foremen and Supervisors), issued Oct. 29, 1951.

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INTER-PLANT INEQUITIES: A salary order dealing with inter-plant inequities was issued on November 13. It authorizes the Office of Salary Stabilization to approve adjustments in salaries and other compensation of employees subject to the jurisdiction of the Salary Board, in order to correct hardships and inter-plant inequities.

For details see: General Salary Order No. 5--Inter-Plant Inequities, approved Oct. 29, 1951.

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MAINTENANCE OF COMPENSATION RELATIONSHIPS FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES: The Salary Stabilization Board released November 21 General Salary Order No. 6 which establishes a formula to enable employers to eliminate inter-plant inequities and to maintain historical relationships between salaried employees under its jurisdiction and wage earners under the jurisdiction of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The formula is designed particularly to permit the restoration of pay differentials between foremen and supervisors and the employees supervised by them, and will enable employers to pass on to salaried employees cost-of-living and other increases of a similar nature given to wage earners.

For details see: General Salary Order No. 6 (Maintenance of Compensation Relationships), approved October 30, 1951.

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STOCK-OPTION AND STOCK-PURCHASE PLANS FOR EMPLOYEES: A regulation relating to stock-option and stock-purchase plans for employees was issued on November 14 by the Salary Stabilization Board.

For details see: GSSR 4 (Stock Option and Stock Purchase Plans), adopted Oct. 30, 1951: also news release SSB-31, dated Nov. 14, 1951.

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SALES EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION: A regulation regarding the compensation of sales employees was adopted on November 29 by the Salary Stabilization Board. This new regulation applies to employees subject to the jurisdiction of the Board who are employed in the capacity of "outside salesmen" and who receive compensation in the form of commissions on sales or business transactions as distinguished from bonuses within the scope of General Salary Stabilization Regulation 2. Excluded are "driver salesmen."

For details see: GSSR 5 (Compensation of Sales Employees), adopted Nov. 29, 1951.

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CHRISTMAS AND YEAR-END BONUSES: An interpretation under salary stabilization regulations relating specifically to the payment of Christmas and year-end bonuses not directly related to profits was issued on November 9.

For details see: Interpretation 2 (Christmas and Year-End Bonuses), approved Nov. 8, 1951.

#### WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING LABOR DISPUTES VOLUNTARILY AND JOINTLY SUBMITTED: Disputes voluntarily submitted to the Board for a final and binding decision will not be accepted unless the Wage Stabilization Board is assured that work and production will be continued, or if interrupted, will be resumed, according to a November 4 press release issued by the Board. At the same time a procedure for handling disputes voluntarily and jointly submitted to the Board was announced.

For details see: News release WSB-134, dated Nov. 4, 1951.

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MULTI-EMPLOYER BARGAINING NEGOTIATIONS: A resolution designed to facilitate the handling of petitions and reports involving wage adjustments under General Wage Regulations 6 and 8, in which a multi-employer group or association negotiates with a union or unions for a uniform contract was announced on November 9.

For details see: Resolution: General Wage Regulations 6 and 8 Applied to Multi-Employer Bargaining Negotiations, issued Nov. 9, 1951.

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"EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK" RESOLUTION ADOPTED: An "Equal pay for equal work" resolution was adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board on November 15. This means that the Board "will approve increases in wages, salaries, and other compensation granted to equalize wages, salaries, and other compensation, for comparable quality and quantity of work on the same or similar operations in the same establishment, without regard to sex, race, color or national origin..." An appropriate general wage regulation embodying the policy contained in the resolution will be adopted and promulgated by the Board.

For details see: News release WSB-140, dated Nov. 15, 1951.

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INTER-PLANT INEQUITIES FOR WAGE EMPLOYEES: A new general regulation detailing Wage Stabilization Board policies in the area of inter-plant inequity adjustments was issued by the Board on October 18.

For details see: GWR 17 (Inter-Plant Inequities), adopted Oct. 17, 1951.

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CHRISTMAS OR YEAR-END BONUSES: Amendment 2 to General Wage Regulation 14 adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board on November 27 spells out the regulations regarding the payment of Christmas or year-end bonuses.

For details see: Amdt. 2 (Christmas or Year-End Bonuses, adopted Nov. 27, 1951) to GWR 14.

## Interstate Commerce Commission

### ORDER FOR LOADING FREIGHT CARS WITH CANNED GOODS AND FOODSTUFFS EXTENDED:

Interstate Commerce Commission Service Order 878, prescribing minimum loading requirements for canned goods and foodstuffs in railroad freight cars, has been extended by the Commission through May 31, 1952. This extension appeared in the Federal Register of November 30. Issued to assure more effective utilization of freight cars, the original order was scheduled to expire November 30, 1951.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1951, PP. 80-1.

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### GRANTS EXPRESS AGENCY'S PETITION TO VACATE SUSPENSION OF REICING CHARGES:

The Interstate Commerce Commission on November 16 granted the Railway Express Agency's petition to vacate the suspension of reicing charges in Docket I. & S. 5949. This means that the proposed reicing charge hearing is cancelled and that the proposed express reicing charges become effective on December 5.

The schedule establishing certain rules and charges for reicing perishables in less-than-carload lots where water ice is used was filed with the ICC on July 6 by the Railway Express Agency, Inc. Included were fish and shellfish L.C.L. express shipments. The proposed charges range from 20 cents to \$2.70 for each package, depending on the length of the haul and the net weight of the package. The charges apply and are billed automatically upon delivery of the shipment to the carrier unless the shipment is marked "Do Not Reice for Account of Shipper."

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1951, PP. 79-80.

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### RECEIVES RAILROAD FREIGHT RATE INCREASE PROTEST:

Opposition to a petition by the Nation's railroads for further hearings on their request for freight rate increases was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by four Federal agencies. This action, however, is taken apart from any independent action which may be taken as required by other Federal agencies.

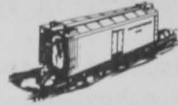
The protesting agencies are the Office of Price Stabilization, the Department of Commerce, the General Services Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The railroads had petitioned the ICC for a 15-percent increase in freight rates. On August 2, 1951, they were awarded a 9-percent increase in the Eastern Territory (the area north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers) and a 6 percent increase in the Southern and Western Territories and between territories. They have asked that the hearings be reopened on the grounds that the award was inadequate.

In reply to the railroads' statement that even with the increased rates granted their operating income for September 1951 was 41 percent below that of September 1950, the protesting agencies pointed out that a single month of operation is insufficient time upon which to base accurate appraisal of the effects of the granted increases.

Any judgements of findings predicated on operating data which did not include the last four months of 1951 would be speculative, the four agencies contended, and advocated that data for a still longer period be required.

Furthermore, the Federal agencies maintained, there exists at this time no condition of general emergency in railroad transportation which requires reopening of the case. They invited attention to the fact that, should such an emergency condition arise, the ICC could order hearings on its own motion.



## Department of State

CERTAIN CANNED FISH TARIFFS AFFECTED BY UNITED STATES WITHDRAWAL OF FURTHER CHINA CONCESSIONS FROM GATT: Withdrawal from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of certain additional tariff concessions initially negotiated by the United States with China, to be effective after the close of business on January 25, 1952, and modifications of other miscellaneous trade agreement matters were announced by Presidential proclamation on November 26, 1951. Included among the concessions withdrawn were certain canned fish items.

Certain other concessions were withdrawn from the General Agreement on October 12, 1950, because of the withdrawal of China from the General Agreement in May 1950, according to a Department of State news release of November 27. Not all the concessions initially negotiated with China were terminated at that time since other contracting parties to the General Agreement other than China claimed to have a substantial interest. Under Article XXVII of the Agreement, when a country withdraws from the Agreement, parties claiming substantial interest may request consultation. A number of countries requested consultations in regard to certain items in the China agreement. These consultations have been held and as a result it has been determined that certain fishery concessions will be withdrawn.

The fishery products on which concessions will be withdrawn are:

TARIFF PARAGRAPH	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS	AGREEMENT RATE	RATE EFFECTIVE AFTER CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 25, 1952
718(A)	FISH, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, WHEN PACKED IN OIL OR IN OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES (EXCEPT SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, TUNA, ANTIPASTO, BONITO, YELLOWTAIL, AND SMOKED POLLOCK): VALUED AT NOT OVER 9 CENTS PER POUND INCLUDING WEIGHT OF IMMEDIATE CONTAINER.....	22% AD VALOREM	44% AD VALOREM
	VALUED AT OVER 9 CENTS PER POUND, INCLUDING WEIGHT OF IMMEDIATE CONTAINER.....	15% " "	30% " "
718(B)	FISH, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, IN ANY MANNER, WHEN PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINERS WEIGHING WITH THEIR CONTENTS NOT MORE THAN 15 POUNDS EACH, NOT IN OIL (EXCEPT ANCHOVIES, HERRING, SALMON, SARDINES, AND FISH CAKES, BALLS AND PUDDING).....	12% " "	12% " " 1/
721(E)	OYSTERS, OYSTER JUICE, OR EITHER IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES, PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINERS.....	4¢ PER LB. 2/	8¢ PER LB. 2/

1/ NO CHANGE IN RATE BY REASON OF TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND, EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1943. THIS ACTION SIMPLY REMOVES BINDING OF ITEM.

2/ INCLUDING THE WEIGHT OF THE IMMEDIATE CONTAINER.

Paragraph 718(b) above covers canned tuna, not in oil; therefore this item is no longer bound under provisions of GATT. Since it is included in the Trade Agreement with Iceland, the rate is unchanged.

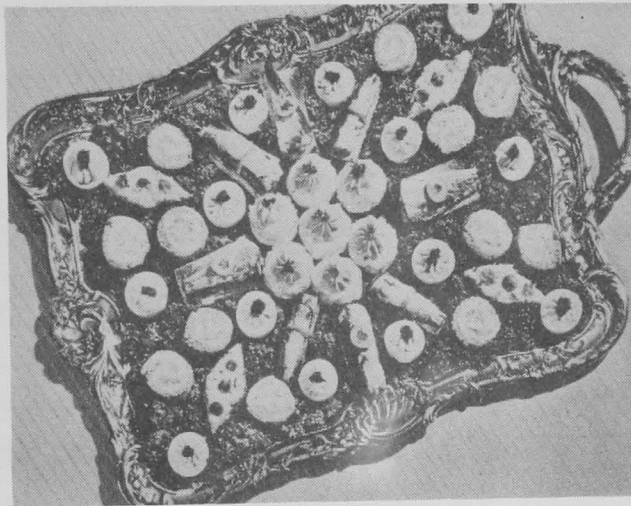


The proclamation also provides for a reduction in the duty on prepared or preserved frog legs imported from countries other than Cuba and entitled to most-favored-nation treatment, from 20 percent ad valorem to 12 percent ad valorem. This new rate will be effective after the close of business on December 26, 1951, and results from a preferential concession on frog legs (Tariff Paragraph 1558) made to Cuba at Geneva in 1948 and inadvertently not modified for other countries as is required in order to comply with provisions of the General Agreement prohibiting increases in margins of preference.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, DECEMBER 1950, P. 62.



## CANAPÉS AND HORS D'OEUVRES



### SARDINE SPREAD

1/2 CUP MASHED SARDINES  
1/2 CUP GRATED EGG YOLK  
1 TABLESPOON LEMON JUICE

1/8 TEASPOON WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE  
1/4 CUP MAYONNAISE OR SALAD DRESSING

Blend ingredients together forming a paste. Spread on bread cut in desired shapes. Garnish with grated egg yolk, strips of pimiento, and parsley. This spread will cover 36 small canapés.

### CODFISH BALLS

1/2 POUND DRIED SALT COD  
1 CUP MASHED POTATOES  
1 EGG, BEATEN  
1 TABLESPOON ONION, GRATED

1 TABLESPOON PARSLEY, CHOPPED  
DASH PEPPER  
FLOUR

Soak cod overnight; drain. Boil in water until tender or freshen and cook according to directions on the package. Drain and flake. Mix cod, potatoes, egg, and seasonings together. Form into small balls and roll in flour. Fry in deep fat heated to 375° F. for about 2 minutes or until golden brown. Serve at once on colored tooth picks.

Fish and Wildlife Service tested recipes. These are several in the series of recipes using fishery products tested and developed in the Service's test kitchens.