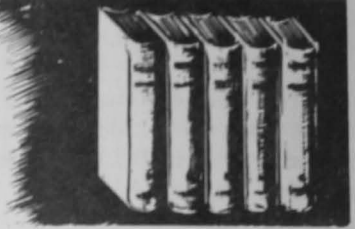




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce  
NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

TEMPORARY UNRESTRICTED USE OF CANS MADE FROM EMERGENCY TIN PLATE AUTHORIZED:  
Direction 5 to NPA Order M-25 gives temporary permission to make unrestricted use of cans or parts of cans made from emergency purchases of tin plate by can manufacturers. This change, issued on September 9, is effective from October 15 through December 31.

This action permits can manufacturers to make and sell cans made of tinplate acquired by a can manufacturer for a specific purpose during the recent workstoppage in the steel industry and not commercially usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Packers are permitted to use these cans for packing any product irrespective of the can material specifications and quantity-use limitations of M-25. In order to identify the shipments coming under this exemption from M-25, the can manufacturers must furnish certificates to their packer customers.

Direction 4 to M-25, which was issued June 30 and amended July 18, was revoked by NPA on September 9.

For details see: Dir. 5 (Temporary Authority for Manufacture and Use of Cans Made from Emergency Purchases of Tin Plate) dated Sept. 9, 1952, to M-25 (Cans). Dir. 4 (Emergency Packing of Perishable Food Products) Revocation, dated Sept. 9, 1952, to M-25.



## Economic Stabilization Agency OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

NEW CEILING PRICES FOR SALTED COD SALES IN PUERTO RICO: Ceiling prices for salted cod in Puerto Rico were increased by \$1.20 per hundredweight for sales by importers to wholesalers, by \$1.30 per hundredweight for sales at wholesale, and by 1½ cents per pound for sales at retail. These new prices (effective September 19) were established by Amendment 6 to CPR 51 issued by OPS on September 16. The text of the amendment follows:

### NEW PRICES FOR THE SALE OF CODFISH

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 6 to Ceiling Price Regulation 51, is hereby issued.

### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 51 establishes new ceiling prices for the sale of salted codfish in Puerto Rico at all levels of distribution.

About 95 percent of the codfish consumed in Puerto Rico is imported from

Newfoundland, under contracts extending from July 1 to June 30 of the succeeding year. The present contract with the Newfoundland Association of Fish Exporters Ltd., otherwise known as NAFEL, expired on June 30, 1952. Under suppliers' present asking prices and existing ceiling prices, Puerto Rico im-

porters of codfish will not be enabled to receive margins equivalent to those received by them in the pre-Korea period. The increase in ceiling price to importers and in turn of the ceiling price at wholesale and retail should enable these importers to continue to import the codfish and at the same time receive their normal markups in accordance with section 402 (k) of the Defense Production Act. This amendment increases the ceiling prices of codfish by \$1.20 per hundred-weight for sales by importers to wholesalers, by \$1.30 per hundredweight for sales at wholesale and by 1½ cents per pound for sales at retail. In formulating this amendment, the Director has consulted with the Industry

Advisory Committee for Codfish to the fullest extent practicable prior to the issuance of this amendment and has given due consideration to its recommendations. In the judgment of the Director, this amendment is necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Paragraph (b) of section 2.1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 51 is amended to read as follows:

(b) *Ceiling prices.* Ceiling prices for salted codfish are established as follows:

Salted codfish:

Sales to wholesalers (per 100 pounds)-----	\$19.50
Sales at wholesale (per 100 pounds)-----	20.50
Sales at retail:	
1 pound-----	.24
2 pounds-----	.47

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

*Effective date.* This Amendment 6 to Ceiling Price Regulation 51 is effective September 19, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1952.

For details see: Amdt. 6 (New Prices for the Sale of Codfish) to CPR 51 (Food Products Sold in Puerto Rico), dated Sept. 16.



Department of the Interior

SETON THOMPSON APPOINTED TO INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION: The Secretary of the Interior announced in September that Seton H. Thompson, Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Branch of Alaska Fisheries, has been appointed by President Truman as one of the two United States members of the International Fisheries Commission. Thompson succeeds Milton C. James who retired on March 31 as Assistant Director of the Service.

The International Fisheries Commission is responsible for the regulation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean. It was established by a convention between the United States and Canada which was signed on March 2, 1923, and subsequently revised on May 9, 1930, and January 29, 1937. This convention was the first one in the history of the world designed to save a high-seas fishery. The Commission is composed of two members appointed by the United States and two appointed by the Dominion of Canada.



SETON H. THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson has been associated with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries, since 1926. From 1929 to 1931 he was engaged in research on the life history of salmon and mollusks of Alaska, seeking methods to protect them. In 1931 he was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Branch of Alaska Fisheries and served until 1941 when he was called to active duty in the Navy. In March 1946 he was released to inactive duty with the rank of Commander, and returned to his former position with the Service. In 1947 he became Chief of the Branch of Alaska Fisheries.

\* \* \* \* \*

TUNA INDUSTRY STUDY BY FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE: A comprehensive study of the Nation's tuna industry was begun by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Acting Secretary of the Interior announced early in October. The purpose of the study is to seek information to help the industry "achieve and maintain a sound position in the domestic economy."

A crisis in the domestic tuna industry arose last year when duty-free imports of frozen tuna from Japan and Latin America and increased imports of brine-packed canned tuna from Japan reached unprecedented proportions. Domestic markets were oversupplied with tuna. Particularly on the West Coast, this forced United States fishermen to keep their vessels tied up and cannery operators to close several plants.

As the crisis developed, a bill calling for a three-cents per pound duty on imports of fresh or frozen tuna was considered by Congress. The bill passed the House of Representatives but was turned down by the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee directed the Tariff Commission on June 26 of this year to investigate the tuna situation, particularly from the standpoint of foreign competition. The study being made by the Fish and Wildlife Service is the result of a petition sent to Secretary of the Interior Chapman on July 5 by six West Coast Senators. The Service study supplements the Tariff Commission investigation, and stresses the long-range position of the domestic industry. Specific subjects being covered by the Service's fishery specialists working on the project include consumption, distribution and marketing, production, and processing.

The following is the letter sent to the Secretary of the Interior by six West Coast Senators:

UNITED STATES SENATE  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

5 JULY 1952

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

THE SENATE RECENTLY HAD BEFORE IT A BILL (H.R. 5693) WHICH WOULD HAVE PLACED A TEMPORARY IMPORT DUTY OF 3 CENTS PER POUND ON FRESH OR FROZEN TUNA AND WOULD HAVE DIRECTED THE TARIFF COMMISSION AND THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO INITIATE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE TUNA FISHING INDUSTRY. THIS BILL PASSED THE HOUSE BUT FAILED OF PASSAGE IN THE SENATE. THE POINT OF ISSUE WAS ENTIRELY THE 3 CENT DUTY AND THERE WAS NO OBJECTION TO THE CONCURRENT INVESTIGATIONS WHICH THE BILL WOULD HAVE ORDERED.

SUBSEQUENTLY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY PASSED A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE TARIFF COMMISSION TO MAKE THE INVESTIGATION OUTLINED IN THE BILL. THE TARIFF LAW PROVIDES FOR SUCH PROCEDURE, AND THE LETTER OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SENATOR GEORGE, TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION SPELLED OUT THE REASON FOR THE RESOLUTION. THAT REASON, PRIMARILY, WAS TO ASSIST CONGRESS IN ANY FUTURE LEGISLATION CONCERNING TUNA FISH.

A NUMBER OF THE SENATORS HAVE EXPRESSED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN THE INVESTIGATION PROPOSED BY THE BILL INVOLVING THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AND WE THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PETITIONING YOU TO HAVE SUCH A STUDY INITIATED AND CARRIED OUT. WE ARE NOT SUGGESTING ANY TIME LIMIT ON SUCH A STUDY, BUT FEEL THAT ONE WOULD BE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND HOPE THAT IT CAN BE STARTED AND CONCLUDED REASONABLY EARLY. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE DIRECTED THE TARIFF COMMISSION TO REPORT BY MARCH 1, 1953.

A COPY OF H. R. 5693 IS ENCLOSED. IN IT YOU WILL FIND THE DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED.

YOUR KIND ATTENTION IN THIS MATTER WOULD BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED.

SINCERELY YOURS,

(SGD) WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND  
RICHARD NIXON  
WARREN G. MAGNUSON  
HARRY P. CAIN  
WAYNE MORSE-----  
GUY CORDON

HONORABLE OSCAR L. CHAPMAN  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior was addressed to each of the six Senators:

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PRS NO. 2851

JULY 23, 1952

MY DEAR SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_:

I AM GLAD THAT YOU AND THE FIVE OTHER SENATORS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST STATES BELIEVE THERE IS A NEED FOR A FULL STUDY OF THE TUNA INDUSTRY AND ITS CURRENT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROBLEMS. I APPRECIATE, ALSO, THE RECOGNITION IN YOUR LETTER OF JULY 5 THAT THE DEPARTMENT'S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IS THE PROPER AGENCY TO INVESTIGATE THOSE PHASES OF THE PROBLEM WHICH WOULD NOT COME WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION'S STUDY.

A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THE SERVICE'S FUTURE PROGRAM WITH RESPECT TO PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR SUCH AN INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT, IN THE ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC FUNDS, IT CAN BE MADE ONLY BY DEFERRING SOME OTHER PHASES OF PROJECTS OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST TO THE FISHING INDUSTRY. IN OUR OPINION, HOWEVER, THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION CONFRONTING THE TUNA INDUSTRY JUSTIFIES SUCH A COURSE.

A FURTHER, DETAILED REVIEW OF THE SERVICE'S ORIGINAL ECONOMICS PROGRAM, AS WELL AS A CONFERENCE WITH THE TARIFF COMMISSION, WILL BE NECESSARY BEFORE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO INFORM YOU MORE FULLY OF THE SCOPE OF SUCH A STUDY AND THE DATE ON WHICH IT CAN BE COMPLETED. INFORMATION IN THIS REGARD WILL BE FORWARDED TO YOU BEFORE THE END OF JULY.

SINCERELY YOURS,  
(SGD) MASTIN G. WHITE  
ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service addressed this letter to the six Senators, giving more details on the tuna study which was being undertaken by the Service:

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AUGUST 12, 1952

MY DEAR SENATOR \_\_\_\_\_:

IN THE ACTING SECRETARY'S LETTER OF JULY 23, HE INFORMED YOU THAT THE SCOPE AND DATE OF COMPLETION OF THE PROPOSED STUDY OF THE LONG-RANGE POSITION OF THE TUNA INDUSTRY BY THIS DEPARTMENT COULD NOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE TARIFF COMMISSION HAD CONFERRED. THREE CONFERENCES HAVE NOW BEEN HELD IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE WORK TO BE DONE IN THIS FIELD BY THE SERVICE WOULD OVERLAP THE STUDY REQUESTED OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION UNDER THE RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE DATED JUNE 26.

FROM THESE CONFERENCES IT APPEARS THAT, ALTHOUGH THE REQUEST MADE OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION IS VERY BROAD, THERE ARE PHASES WITH RESPECT TO THE LONG-RANGE POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY WHICH CAN BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE SERVICE WITHOUT DUPLICATING ANY WORK CONTEMPLATED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

ACCORDINGLY, THE SERVICE WILL LIMIT ITS STUDY TO THOSE PROBLEMS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE TARIFF COMMISSION STUDY AND DO ITS UTMOST TO COMPLETE ITS REPORT BY MARCH 1, 1953, AT WHICH TIME THE TARIFF COMMISSION IS SCHEDULED TO FILE ITS REPORT WITH THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

SINCERELY YOURS,  
(SGD) ALBERT M. DAY  
DIRECTOR

Since neither additional funds nor personnel were made available to the Fish and Wildlife Service for conducting the tuna study, it became necessary to utilize existing funds and personnel. Present activities had to be rearranged and some dropped in order to conduct the study. Although no time limit was set by the Senators for completion of the study, the Service will make every effort to conclude the study by March 1--the date set for completion of the Tariff Commission tuna investigation requested by the Finance Committee of the Senate.

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INTERIOR SECRETARIAL FUNCTIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT INCLUDE FISH AND WILDLIFE: Joel D. Wolfsohn is designated Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, according to Order No. 2702 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on August 29. The Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management is authorized to discharge the duties and perform the functions assigned to this position, including the exercise of Secretarial direction and supervision of the following bureaus:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

This change is in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950.



## Department of State

REVISED UNITED STATES-VENEZUELAN TRADE AGREEMENT IN FORCE: The President of the United States on September 19 signed a proclamation stating that the supplementary trade agreement between the United States and Venezuela would enter into force on October 11, 1952. This revised agreement results in an increase in the Venezuelan import duties on three fishery items in that nation's tariff schedules.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 1952, PP. 57-9.

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SAFETY-OF-LIFE-AT-SEA CONVENTION: On September 10, 1952, the President issued his proclamation of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948. This Convention was signed at London on June 10, 1948. The Convention provides for improved standards for safety of life at sea in the fields of ship construction, fire protection, lifesaving appliances, radio equipment, dangerous cargoes, and navigation generally.

In accordance with its terms, the Convention will enter into force on November 19, 1952. It will replace the convention of May 31, 1929, of the same character, as between parties to the 1929 convention which have also accepted the 1948 convention.

In addition to the United States, countries which have accepted the Convention to date are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yugoslavia.

