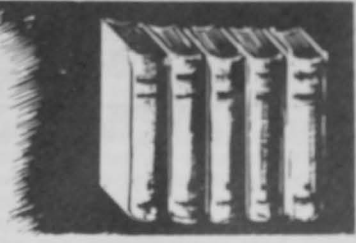




FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Agriculture

REVISION OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO FISHERY PRODUCTS PRODUCTION UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT: Revision 1 to Defense Food Delegation No. 2 issued by the Department of Agriculture on March 17 adds to the defense fishery authority delegated to the Department of the Interior the function of recommending to the Defense Production Administrator the issuance of certificates of necessity under Section 124 A of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the production of fishery commodities. Under the original Defense Food Delegation No. 2 issued October 13, 1950, certain authority under the Defense Production Act relating to the production of fishery commodities and products was delegated by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior.

The full text of Revision 1 to Defense Food Delegation No. 2 follows:

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO FISHERY COMMODITIES OR PRODUCTS

Defense Food Delegation No. 2 (16 F. R. 3311, 3519)¹ is hereby revised to read as follows:

The Department of the Interior has certain responsibilities and exercises certain functions with respect to the production of the Nation's supply of fishery commodities. It is highly desirable in order to insure the necessary production that the exercise of all functions with respect to the production of fish be closely coordinated. To effectuate this purpose and to utilize to the fullest extent possible the technical knowledge and experience of the fishery staff of the Department of the Interior, it is the purpose of the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate to the Secretary of the Interior certain defense functions delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of section 902 (b) of Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture hereby delegates, subject to the terms and conditions set forth herein, to the Secretary of the Interior the following functions vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Executive Order 10161, Executive Order 10200, Executive Order 10281, and Defense Production Administration Delegation No. 1, as amended (15 F. R. 6105, 16 F. R. 61, 16 F. R. 8789, and 16 F. R. 11245):

- (1) The priority and allocation functions set forth in sections 101 (b) and 102 of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products.
- (2) The claimant functions under section 103 (a) of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to all materials

and additional facilities requisite to the production of fishery commodities or products, but excluding tin container supply and materials and facilities used in common for processing of fish and other foods: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, prior to the exercise of this claimant function, shall, to assure full coordination, notify the Secretary of Agriculture of his intent to do so, and shall provide with such notice complete and detailed information as to the materials and additional facilities concerned.

(3) Requisitioning functions under section 201 (a) of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products, except that with respect to the processing of fish the Secretary of Agriculture reserves the right to prohibit or modify the exercise of this function in any instance where, in his opinion, such action would interfere with or have an adverse effect upon the processing of other foods: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, prior to the exercise of the requisitioning function, shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture of his intent to do so. The Secretary of Agriculture will consult with the Secretary of the Interior in order to assure full coordination before exercising the requisitioning function with respect to food processing when he determines that such action may interfere with the processing of fish.

(4) The function of certifying under sections 310 (b) and 311 (b) of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to loans required for the production of fishery commodities or products.

(5) The function of recommending to the Defense Production Administrator for the issuance of certificates under

subsection (e) of section 124A of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products.

(6) Such functions relating to labor supply as are delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 601 (b) of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products.

(7) The functions delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 701 (a) (1) of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products.

(8) The functions delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 902 (a), (b), (d) (1), (d) (2), and 904 of Executive Order 10161, as amended, with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products.

The term "production" as used herein means the catching and harvesting of any form of aquatic animal or plant life and the processing thereof.

The term "fishery commodities or products" as used herein means any edible or nonedible fish, any form of aquatic animal or plant life, or any other commodity or product, including fats and oils, of marine or fresh water origin, which is within the meaning of the term "food" as defined in section 901 (h) of Executive Order 10161, as amended.

The functions hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Interior shall be exercised with respect to the production of fishery commodities or products to fulfill the requirements for military, essential civilian, and foreign needs, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Nothing herein shall be construed to delegate to the Secretary of the Interior functions vested in the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to (1) the distribution in consumer channels of un-

¹ Originally published in 15 F. R. 6998.

processed fishery commodities after delivery to the initial purchaser; or (2) the distribution; procurement; inspection; container supply; specification of product, container, standards, and labeling; of or relating to, processed fishery commodities or products. Nothing contained herein shall affect the validity of any action taken pursuant to Defense Food Delegation No. 2 prior

to this revision.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, NOVEMBER 1950, PP. 82-3.



Department of Commerce

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

ADDITIONAL CANS FOR CANNING CLAM CHOWDER: Upon application by individual packers of clam chowder, their quota for the canning of this product will be increased from 90 to 100 percent of their base-period use of cans.

The National Production Authority in February informed the Defense Fisheries Administration of the Department of the Interior of this action. Cannery of clam chowder under this action will be permitted the same increase that was recently allowed cannery of non-seasonal soups. Cannery of clam chowder wishing to receive an increase in their quota should file NPA forms NPAF-38 with the Chief, Metal Cans Section, Containers and Packaging Division, National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * * *

UNRESTRICTED USE OF CANS MADE OF SECONDARY TIN-MILL PRODUCTS ANNOUNCED: Cannery and other packery are authorized by the National Production Authority by Amendment 1 to M-25 to use cans made of secondary tin-mill plate for the packaging of any commodity without regard to can quotas or can specifications. However, the amendment, issued and effective March 13, does not change quota limitations and specifications in the original can order.

NPA explained that 103,000 tons of secondary tin-mill plate will be allotted to can manufacturers for the remainder of the first quarter and for the second quarter of 1952. The amendment allows cannery and packery to use any quantity of secondary tin-mill plate for the packing of any commodity without having the material charged against percentage quotas defined in the original order. Order M-25 previously required users of cans made from waste-waste, mill accumulation plate, and other types of plate (except waste and black-plate rejects) to charge such cans to their quota.

This amendment will be of particular interest to cannery of fishery products falling within the "limited quota" categories of Order M-25.

The National Production Authority indicated that secondary tin-mill products are accumulating in mills because present outlets are inadequate. By making the allotments of these materials to can manufacturers, it will be possible to move the materials into useful channels, relieve storage problems, and avoid loss by rusting. The amendment requires that cans or parts of cans, or an equivalent quantity, made from any part of the secondary tin-mill plate allotted to a manufacturer must be offered to his packery or cannery customers on a pro-rata basis. As defined in the amendment, secondary tin-mill plate includes mill-accumulation plate, tin plate, waste-waste, unended menders, and unassorted temper tin plate.

This amendment to NPA Order M-25 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

NPA Order M-25, as last amended January 22, 1952, is hereby further amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (e) of section 2 is amended to read as follows:

(e) "Tin plate" means steel sheets coated with tin, and includes electrolytic tin plate, hot-dipped tin plate, primes, seconds, unassorted, tin plate waste-waste, menders, unmodified menders, and unassorted temper tin plate. Tin plate (except waste-waste) is furnished as "specification production plate" or "mill accumulation plate," and each such class includes primes, seconds, and unassorted. Specification production plate is plate produced against orders for specific end uses. Mill accumulation plate is plate arising in the production of specification production plate not applicable against such orders.

2. Section 9 is amended by the addition of a new paragraph, designated paragraph (e) and reading as follows:

(e) *Special allotments of can materials.* As used in this paragraph the terms "allotment," "controlled materials," and "authorized production schedule" shall have the same meanings as in CMP Regulation No. 1. If the allotment or any supplemental allotment of controlled materials made to a can manufacturer for the first or second calendar quarter of 1952 includes in express terms a specified weight of mill accumulation plate, tin plate waste-waste, unmodified menders, unassorted temper tin plate, or "other coated secondaries" (as defined in NPA Order M-24, as amended), for use by him in fulfilling his authorized production schedule, then, to the extent that he orders and accepts delivery of any such secondary material and to the extent that he manufactures cans or parts of cans or both made entirely therefrom, he shall offer such cans and parts of cans so manufactured, or an equivalent quantity, among his customers on a pro rata basis. If, upon the first or any subsequent offering, any customer fails to

order any cans or parts of cans representing his pro rata share, the cans and parts of cans so unordered shall also be offered by the can manufacturer among his remaining customers on a pro rata basis. Any packer purchasing such cans or parts of cans may use the same, or an equivalent quantity, during any calendar quarter or quarters of 1952 for packing any product irrespective of the quota percentage limitations and the can material specifications of this order. The can manufacturer shall deliver to each purchaser of any cans or parts of cans supplied under this paragraph a certificate reading substantially as follows:

Certified for use in accordance with section 9 (e) of NPA Order M-25.

This amendment shall take effect March 13, 1952.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,

By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS REVISED: A revised set of regulations covering the methods of obtaining materials for industrial and commercial construction were announced on March 6 by the National Production Authority.

The new basic construction regulation (Revised CMP Reg. 6, March 6, 1952) supercedes CMP Reg. 6, as amended August 3, 1951; Direction 1 to CMP Reg. 6 as amended August 22; and NPA Order M-4A, as amended August 20, 1951. The new regulation defines the various categories of construction, establishes dollar and weight limits for the self-certification procedures, and explains the rules limiting the right to commence or continue construction.

All members of the fishery and allied industries who contemplate any construction (other than housing) are urged to obtain a copy of the new regulation before they commence construction.

The Defense Fisheries Administration is charged with the responsibility for allotting controlled materials for all shore-side construction within the commercial fishing industries which exceeds the self-certification limits established in Revised CMP Reg. 6. Application for third quarter 1952 construction should have been submitted to the Defense Fisheries Administration on Form CMP-4C by March 15, 1952, or as shortly thereafter as possible.

In addition, Delegation 14, which delegates to other Government agencies the authority to administer the construction regulations on categories of construction within their respective jurisdictions, was amended to conform with the revised CMP Reg. 6; and housing construction has been separated and put under M-100.

For details see: Revised CMP Reg. 6 (Construction); M-4A Revocation and CMP Reg. 6 Dir. 1 Revocation; and Del. 14 As Amended (Delegation of Authority to Make Allotment and Assign Ratings Under Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 and to Process Applications Under NPA Order M-100); all dated Mar. 6, 1952. Also news release No. NPA-1963.

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.

Defense Production Administration

LIST OF BASIC MATERIALS AND ALTERNATES—ISSUE NO. 5: "Extension of military production time schedules and an improvement in imports are helping to ease supplies of certain critical metals," the Director of the Conservation Division in the Defense Production Administration, said March 3 in releasing Issue No. 5 of the "List of Basic Materials and Alternates."

Published bi-monthly, the list is a guide to industry, Government, and the military in purchasing materials and in the use of alternates and substitutes for materials in short supply. It categorizes those materials which are critical and those which are relatively easy to obtain for civilian use or manufacture.

About 400 items are classified into three groups. Group I lists those materials which are "insufficient to meet the military and civilian demand" and include an asterisked group of "most critical" materials. Among items listed of general interest to the fishery and allied industries are chlorine, freon, and sulfuric acid, but none of these items mentioned are considered "most critical." However, there are a number of metals included in this group, some termed "most critical," which might be used in construction work in the fishery industries.

Group II is composed of those materials which are "in approximate balance for military and civilian demand." Items of interest to the fishery industries in this group include acetic acid, cellophane, and other chemicals, some lumber and wood products used in construction and boatbuilding, paper and paperboard, as well as some metals.

Group III includes those materials in "fairly good supply." These should be used wherever possible as alternates for materials in the other two groups, and include plastic-type nylon, polystyrene, and lumber and wood products and metals used in construction or shipbuilding. Plastic-type nylon has eased from Group II to Group III.

For details see: List of Basic Materials and Alternates (Issue No. 5) and Press Release DPA 254, dated Mar. 3. Copies of List are available at district and regional offices of the Department of Commerce, or from Printing Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.



Economic Stabilization Agency

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

"SALTED CODFISH" REDEFINED: The term "salted codfish" is redefined in Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 51. This amendment issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on March 3 defines "salted codfish" as "fish cured in salt in a semi-dry, dry, or hard-dried state commonly known as "bacalao" such as pescada, pollock, saithe, hake, haddock, cusk and ling. This term does not include boneless fillets of codfish." CPR 51 is a ceiling price order for food products sold in Puerto Rico. The amendment became effective March 8, 1952.

The term "salted codfish" is redefined in order to clarify its coverage. It is intended to make clear that all fish cured in salt in a semi-dry, dry, or hard-dried state commonly known as "bacalao" is covered by CPR 51 in Puerto Rico regardless of the source of supply. Boneless fillets of codfish are not covered by the regulation and continue under Ceiling Price Regulation 9.

For details see: Amdt. 3 (Definition of Salted Codfish) dated Mar. 3, 1952, to CPR 51 (Food Products Sold in Puerto Rico).

* * * * *

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY FROM PRICE CONTROL: Temporary suspension from price control of much of the shipbuilding industry was continued until May 13, 1952, by the Office of Price Stabilization, according to a February 25 announcement. The suspension applies only to sales of vessels over 65 feet in length and to their repair and conversion.

A previous suspension action, which expired on February 13, 1952, had been taken in order to allow OPS time to develop a tailored regulation to meet the many and complex pricing problems of the shipbuilding industry. Because many of these pricing problems are still unresolved, it is necessary for OPS to provide a 90-day continuation of the suspension. The action is taken under General Overriding Regulation 9, Amendment 15, effective as of February 13, 1952.

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.



Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session)

FEBRUARY 1952

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session) and signed by the President. However, the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Commercial Fishing Vessels--Safety Regulations: S. 2617 (Lodge) - A bill to provide for the safety of life and property by establishing certain rules and regulations for certain vessels engaged in commercial fishing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Defense Production Act of 1950 Amendment: S. 2722 (Knowland) - A Senate bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Defense Production Act Extension: S. 2594 (Maybank) - A bill to extend the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 2645 (Maybank) - A bill to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 6546 (Spence) - Same as S. 2645; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Fishery Products Distribution: H. R. 6862 (Kennedy) - A bill to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Transfer of Trawler "Delaware": H. R. 6861 (Kennedy) - A bill to transfer the trawler Delaware from the United States Army Quartermaster Corps to the Fish and Wildlife Service; to the

Committee on Armed Services.

Territorial Waters Boundaries: H. J. Res. 373 (Yorty) - Joint resolution declaring the boundaries of the inland or internal waters of the United States to be as far seaward as is permissible under international law, and providing for a survey of such boundaries to be made by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the light of the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Water Pollution Control Act Extension: H. R. 6856 (Buckley) - A bill to extend the duration of the Water Pollution Control Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

CHAMBER ACTION:

President's Message on Extension of Defense Production Act: Senate and House received message from President recommending strengthening of and extension for 2 years of Defense Production Act; referred to Committee on Banking and Currency in each house.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

Fats and Oils Import Controls: The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in executive session on February 26 by vote of 7 to 5 ordered favorably reported back to the Senate without amendment S. 2104, to repeal section 104 of Defense Production Act of 1950, relative to import controls on fats and oils (including fish oils) and related products. (This bill was recommitted to the committee on January 30.)