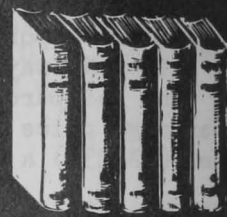




# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Economic Stabilization Agency

### OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS ISSUED JANUARY-MAY 1952: The following is a summary of orders and regulations issued by the Office of Price Stabilization from January through May 1952 of interest to the fishery and allied industries. These have not previously been reported upon in this publication. The original orders and regulations should be consulted for full details.

OPS MAJOR REGULATIONS AND THEIR PROVISIONS OF INTEREST TO THE FISHERY AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES		
SUBJECT	NO., DATE ISSUED, ETC.	SCOPE OF PROVISIONS
FATS AND OILS	CPR 6, AMDT. 12 ISSUED JAN. 24, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-671	APPLICABILITY OF THE FATS AND OILS CEILING PRICE REGULATION (UNDER WHICH CERTAIN CRUDE FISH OILS ARE INCLUDED) TO SALES IN THE NON-CONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES IS TERMINATED, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 29, 1952.
WHOLESALE GROCERY PRICING	CPR 14, AMDT. 11 ISSUED JAN. 24, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-669	WHOLESALE GROCERY CEILING PRICE REGULATION IS AMENDED TO CLEARLY INDICATE HOW WHOLESALERS OF OWNED OR EXCLUSIVELY CONTROLLED BRANDS OF GROCERY ITEMS MAY APPLY FOR AUTHORITY TO ADD CERTAIN ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION EXPENSES TO THEIR NET COST OF THESE ITEMS IN CALCULATING CEILING PRICES.
MAIL ORDER FOOD SHIPMENTS	CPR 15, AMDT. 12 ISSUED MAR. 4, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-740	MAIL AND EXPRESS SHIPMENTS OF FOOD TO DESTINATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA EXEMPTED FROM THE RETAIL GROCERY CEILING PRICE REGULATION.
AUTHORITY TO IN-LINE CEILING PRICES	GOR 25 ISSUED MAR. 4, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-738	CLARIFIES AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION TO ESTABLISH IN-LINE CEILINGS FOR SELLERS WHO HAVE NOT SET THEIR OWN CEILINGS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE CEILING PRICE REGULATIONS, AND FOR SELLERS WHOSE CEILINGS ARE NOT IN LINE.
HAWAIIAN RETAIL GROCERS	CPR 69, REV. 1, AMDT. 1 ISSUED MAR. 14, 1952 DOCUMENT ONLY	FIXES RETAIL CEILING PRICES FOR A SPECIFIC LIST OF GROCERY PRODUCTS AND PERISHABLES SOLD IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII BY ANY PERSON OTHER THAN THE MANUFACTURER OR PROCESSOR. EFFECTIVE MARCH 14, 1952.
WHOLESALE GROCERY ZONE DIFFERENTIALS	CPR 14, AMDT. 12 ISSUED MAR. 21, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-761	WHOLESALE GROCERS, WHO WERE PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED TO ADD ZONE DIFFERENTIALS TO THEIR CEILING PRICES, ARE PERMITTED TO ADD INCREASES IN FREIGHT RATES SINCE JANUARY 1951 TO THEIR PRESENT ZONE DIFFERENTIALS.
CONSIGNMENT SALES	CPR 7, SR 1, AMDT. 9 CPR 7, AMDT. 17 ISSUED MAR. 24, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-765	UNDER A MODIFICATION OF THE RETAIL REGULATION, A CONSIGNOR WHO CAN SHOW THAT HIS METHOD OF OPERATION IS NOT ADAPTABLE TO THE REGULATION MAY APPLY TO OPS FOR A SPECIAL ORDER. ALTHOUGH PROVISIONS MAY BE SUBJECT TO WIDE VARIATION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CONSIGNOR, ONE EFFECT MAY BE TO PLACE RESPONSIBILITY ON A CONSIGNEE OUTLET WHEN THE OUTLET AMENDS A PRICING CHART AS FILED FOR THE OUTLET BY THE CONSIGNOR. EFFECTIVE MAR. 29, 1952.
FROZEN FOODS WAREHOUSING	CPR 16, AMDT. 12 ISSUED MAR. 26, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-775	RETAIL FOOD STORES UNDER CPR 16 ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE A SPECIAL ADDITION TO THEIR NET COSTS FOR FROZEN FOODS KEPT IN WAREHOUSES BY THEM AND DELIVERED TO THEIR OWN RETAIL OUTLETS.

OPS MAJOR REGULATIONS & THEIR PROVISIONS OF INTEREST TO THE FISHERY & ALLIED INDUSTRIES (CONT.)

SUBJECT	NO., DATE ISSUED, ETC.:	SCOPE OF PROVISIONS
TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS	GOR 23, AMDT. 1 ISSUED MAR. 24, 1952 DOCUMENT ONLY	THIS ACTION MAKES PLAIN THAT ALL REFERENCES IN OPS REGULATIONS, BOTH THOSE NOW IN EFFECT AND THOSE YET TO BE ISSUED, TO TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS MEAN ALASKA, GUAM, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.
PRICE PROCEDURES	PPR 1, REV. 2 ISSUED APR. 28, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-844	MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES IN PRICE PROCEDURES ARE MADE BY THIS SECOND REVISION OF PRICE PROCEDURAL REGULATION 1.
FOOD PRODUCTS SOLD IN PUERTO RICO	CPR 51, AMDT. 5 ISSUED APR. 30, 1952 DOCUMENT ONLY	PROVISION IS MADE FOR ADJUSTING CEILING PRICES OF FOOD PRODUCTS SOLD IN PUERTO RICO WHEN HARDSHIPS OCCUR.
RETENTION OF GCPR PRICES	CPR 22, SR 2, REV. 1, AMDT.2 CPR 30, SR 1, REV. 1, AMDT.2 ISSUED MAY 1, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-847	THESE COMPANION AMENDMENTS PERMIT CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS UNDER CPR 22 AND CPR 30 WHO DETERMINE CEILINGS BASED ON THEIR GCPR CEILINGS RATHER THAN ON THEIR BASE PERIOD PRICES TO RETAIN THEIR GCPR CEILINGS WHERE THE CHANGE IN PRICE IS LESS THAN ONE PERCENT.
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTERS	DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY NO. 66 CPR 31, AMDT. 11 ISSUED MAY 5, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-854	IMPORTERS, WHOLESALERS AND PROCESSORS WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY FILED DOLLARS-AND-CENTS IMPORT MARKUPS ON CERTAIN COMMODITIES THEY HANDLE MAY NOW FILE WITH APPROPRIATE OPS DISTRICT OFFICES. PREVIOUSLY, THESE FILINGS WERE TO BE MADE WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE. EFFECTIVE MAY 10, 1952.
SUSPENSION OF APPLICATION OF CPR SALES OF NEW SHIPS BY SHIPBUILDERS	GOR 9, AMDT. 18 ISSUED MAY 12, 1952 PRESS RELEASE NO. 0-868	REMOVES FROM PRICE CONTROLS SALES OF NEW SHIPS BY MANUFACTURERS WHEN THEY ARE 65 FEET OR MORE IN LENGTH. EFFECTIVE MAY 13, 1952
TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS	CPR 9, REV. 1 ISSUED MAY 20, 1952 DOCUMENT ONLY	CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ARE PRESCRIBED IN THIS REVISION OF CPR 9 (TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS) ON THE USE OF COMPARISON COMMODITIES IN DETERMINING CEILINGS FOR SELLERS SUBJECT TO THE REGULATION. THE REVISION ALSO CLARIFIES THE DIRECT COSTS WHICH MUST BE USED IN COMPUTING CEILING PRICES FOR PURCHASES FROM NON-CUSTOMARY TYPES OF SUPPLIERS, AND MAKES THE REGULATION APPLICABLE TO SALES OF COMMODITIES NOT PRODUCED IN A TERRITORY BUT LOCATED IN THE TERRITORY AT THE TIME OF SALE, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHERE THE SALE TAKES PLACE. EFFECTIVE MAY 26, 1952.

GCPR - GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION.      CPR - CEILING PRICE REGULATION.  
 GOR - GENERAL OVERRIDING REGULATION.      SR - SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION.  
 PPR - PRICE PROCEDURAL REGULATION.

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

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS: Regulations governing the establishment of new plans and the amendment of existing plans providing for certain health and welfare benefits were issued by the Wage Stabilization Board on December 23, 1951 (GWR 19 and Board Resolution 78). Based upon its experience in administering this policy, the Tripartite Health and Welfare Committee, established by the WSB by GWR 19, recommended to the Board the adoption of the basic policy set forth in the revision of General Wage Regulation (Res. 96) issued by WSB on June 4. The regulatory provisions of the order are concerned with new or amended health and welfare plans; extension of existing plans; procedure for modification of existing prepayment plans by an organization; plans required under Federal or state law; reporting and waiting period; Tripartite Health and Welfare Committee; and relationship to other regulations and resolutions. This revision does not affect plans in effect before January 25, 1951, or thereafter approved by the Board. Board Resolution 78 is rescinded by this revision.

For details see: GWR 19, Rev. (Health and Welfare Plans), dated June 4, 1952.

PROCEDURES FOR ASSUMING JURISDICTION OVER EMPLOYEES WITHIN JURISDICTION OF SSB: The Wage Stabilization Board and Salary Stabilization Board today jointly announced procedures and criteria for processing requests that the Wage Board assume jurisdiction over employees within the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board.

The Wage Board policy is established in Resolution 87 and the Salary Stabilization Board has indicated its willingness to cede jurisdiction in cases falling within the limitations of that resolution.

Resolution 87 provides that requests that it assume jurisdiction be filed with the Wage Stabilization Board, Washington, D. C., which will then submit the request to the Salary Stabilization Board for its concurrence.

When the Salary Board has approved the transfer the Wage Board will assume jurisdiction if the criteria set up in Resolution 87 are met. The criteria are:

- (a) There has been a well established and maintained practice of not less than five years duration whereby the timing, amount, and nature of adjustments for employees under the jurisdiction of the SSB have been directly related to those for employees under the jurisdiction of WSB.
- (b) A majority of the employees are within the jurisdiction of WSB.
- (c) No top management officials or corporate officers subject to the jurisdiction of SSB are included.
- (d) The company states that if the request for assumption of jurisdiction is approved, such employees shall thereafter be treated in all matters involving compensation as being within the jurisdiction of the Wage Stabilization Board and not within the jurisdiction of the Salary Stabilization Board.



### Interstate Commerce Commission

ORDER FOR LOADING FREIGHT CARS WITH CANNED GOODS AND FOODSTUFFS EXTENDED AGAIN: Interstate Commerce Commission Service Order 878, prescribing minimum loading requirements for canned goods and foodstuffs in railroad freight cars, was again extended to November 30, 1952. The order was scheduled to expire May 31. The extension appeared in the Federal Register of June 4, 1952.

General permit No. 5-F (Fish Loading Requirements) was amended to provide for the extension to November 30.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, DECEMBER 1951, P. 37.



### Department of State

UNITED STATES-INDIA POINT 4 PROGRAM INCLUDES FISHERIES: Signing of the last of eleven agreements determining the final form of the Point 4 program of technical cooperation in India, toward which the United States is supplying \$50 million and India \$86 million in rupees, was announced on June 19 by the Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration of the Department of State.

First emphasis is upon increasing India's food supply. Included among the many projects is one in the field of marine fisheries to assist the Indians in developing this important source of protein supplement. Included in this project is a small expenditure for a dredge which alone can result in a yearly increase in the Indian fishing catch by over a million dollars. At the present time Indian fishermen in many harbors are unable to fish one week every month since the tides are too low to enable them to leave their anchorage. Once the channels in these harbors have been deepened by the dredge, a 24-percent increase in fishing time and, therefore, in the catch should result. The United States dollar allocation for fisheries is \$2,462,000.



## Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session)

JUNE 1952

Listed below are public bills and resolution 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:

Seaward Boundaries of U. S.: H. Res. 676 (Yorty) - Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate and study the seaward boundaries of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

Seaward Boundary of Inland Waters: H. Res. 684 (Yorty) - Resolution relative to establishment of the seaward boundary of inland waters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Striped Bass Protection: H. R. 8067 (Clemente) - A bill to protect striped bass; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. (Would make it unlawful to take or attempt to take with or by the use of a net, seine, or any other contrivance of any kind or description, except a hook and line, any striped bass within the maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.)

Tuna Industry Study: S. 3389 (Knowland, for himself, Nixon, and Magnuson) - A bill to direct the United States Tariff Commission and the Secretary of the Interior to make certain investigations with respect to the United States tuna industry; to the Committee on Finance.

Tidelands: S. 3306 (O'Mahoney, for himself and Anderson) - A bill to provide for the development of the oil and gas reserves of the Continental Shelf adjacent to the shores of the United States, to protect certain equities therein, to confirm the titles of the several States to lands underlying inland navigable waters within State boundaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

### BILLS PASSED:

Interior Department Appropriations: Senate passed, with amendments, H. R. 7176, Interior Department appropriations for 1953. (Includes appropriations for U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)

Sea Lampreys: On call of the calendar, the Senate passed and cleared for the President without amendment H. R. 6500, authorizing \$446,000 during fiscal year 1953 for investigations and studies of the sea lampreys of the Great Lakes.

Water Pollution: House passed, by voice vote, H. R. 6856, providing a 3-year extension of the Water Pollution Control Act.

### BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

Mutual Security Program: H. R. 7005, to extend the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1953. Signed June 20, 1952 (P. L. 400).

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

Alaska Fisheries: House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Possessions approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7648, to amend the Organic Act of the Territory of Alaska to grant jurisdiction over all fishery activities to the Territory.

Defense Production Act: House Committee on Banking and Currency voted to extend the Defense Production Act for 1 year, until June 30, 1953, including rent control. Also during executive consideration of the bill (H. R. 6546) the committee eliminated Title VI of the Act, authorizing consumer credit and real estate credit controls; also authority for Voluntary Credit Committee. It adopted the Rains amendment requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to support prices of the six basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity while Title IV of the DPA is in effect, except when producers have disapproved marketing quotas. In substance, the amendment would make the sliding scale provisions of Section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 inoperative as long as Title IV is ineffect.

Agreed to leave the so-called Capehart amendment in the bill; and agreed to leave the Herlong amendment in the bill with an amendment eliminating

the word "hereafter" and further providing that any regulations heretofore issued not in compliance therewith shall be invalidated. Committee voted 15 to 3 to report favorably to the House H. R. 6546.

Committee approved for reporting to the House H. R. 8210, a clean bill containing the amended text of H. R. 6546, the original measure which would extend price, wage, and rent controls for 1 year.

Defense Production Act: Conferees on S. 2594, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, concluded work on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions, and agreed to file a conference report. The major agreements of the conferees are as follows: (1) with respect to the termination of the various titles of the bill, House and Senate conferees agreed to extend the life of Titles IV (Price and Wage Stabilization) and V (Settlement of Labor Disputes) and the rent-control provisions through April 30, 1953, and to extend the other titles through June 30, 1953; (2) that OPS be required to demonstrate the validity of its regulations by "substantial" evidence instead of the requirement of a "preponderance" of the evidence; (3) to accept an amendment to the Talle food-processing amendment, which would have the effect of making perfectly clear that all food processors are entitled to the Capehart amendment and that all distributors of processed foods are entitled to the provisions of the Herlong Act.

Sea Lampreys: Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in executive session ordered favorably reported to the Senate without amendment H. R. 6500, authorizing \$446,000 during fiscal year 1953 for investigations and studies of the sea lampreys of the Great Lakes.

Interior Appropriations: Senate Committee on Appropriations in executive session ordered reported favorably to the Senate with amendments H. R. 7176, Interior appropriations for 1953. (This bill also contains appropriations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)

#### CHAMBER ACTIONS:

Defense Production Act: By 58 yeas to 18 nays Senate passed with amendment S. 2594, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, after amending the bill by substituting for its text, committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. Prior to passage of the bill, Senate rejected Malone motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Actions on further amendments to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute were as follows: Adopted: Johnson (Texas) amendment respecting effect of State antitrust laws on retail resale prices.

Defense Production Act: Senate adopted conference report on S. 2594, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

House by roll-call vote of 194 yeas to 142 nays also adopted the conference report on S. 2594, and thereby cleared the bill for Presidential action.

Tuna Import Duty: Senator Moore entered motion in Senate to reconsider vote by which H. R. 5693,

relation to imposition of certain duties upon the importation of fresh and frozen tuna, had been rejected on June 24.

A resolution directing the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of the domestic tuna industry, including the effect of imports of fresh and frozen tuna on the livelihood of American fishermen under provisions of Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 was approved by the Senate Finance Committee on June 26 and sent to the Tariff Commission. The letter of transmittal and the resolution were ordered printed in the Congressional Record. The Tariff Commission is directed to make a thorough investigation of the domestic tuna industry and to report the results of its findings to the Senate Finance Committee on or before March 1, 1953. The letter to the Commission and the resolution follow:

The Honorable Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman,  
U. S. Tariff Commission,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Chairman Ryder:

The Finance Committee today approved a resolution directing the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of the domestic tuna-fishing industry. A copy of that resolution is enclosed.

As you have been aware, the House last year passed a bill which, among other things, would have directed the Tariff Commission to carefully study this matter. That bill failed of passage in the Senate. It was brought out during the debate that the action of the Senate should probably be delayed until a thorough study had been made. The committee felt that the situation was such that an investigation by your agency would be of great help to the Congress should any future action be considered.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) Walter F. George

Chairman

#### RESOLUTION:

Resolved, that the Tariff Commission is hereby directed, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1332) to make a thorough investigation of the domestic tuna industry, including the effect of imports of fresh or frozen tuna fish on the livelihood of American fishermen, and to report the results of its investigation to the Senate Finance Committee on or before March 1, 1953.

Sec. 2. Such investigation shall be made after due notice and opportunity for hearing is given to interested parties. The report of the Commission shall set forth the facts so determined relative to the production, trade, and consumption of tuna fish in the United States, and shall take into account all relevant factors affecting the domestic economy, including the interests of consumers, processors, and producers. Such report also shall contain a statement of findings as to the effect upon the competitive position of the domestic tuna fishing industry of the present free entry of foreign tuna, so as to assist the Congress in determining what change if any, shall be made in the tariff status of fresh or frozen tuna.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Committee reports on bills reported in this section of interest to the fishery and allied industries (available only from the committee submitting the report.)

Amending the Act to Extend the Provisions to Further Regulate the Interstate Shipment of Fish, House Report No. 2148 (June 11, 1952, 82d Congress, 2d Session), 3 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 5803. House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom was referred H. R. 5803 (to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of illegal undersized fish), recommended passage with amendments. Report describes purpose of the bill, and presents the report from the Department of the Interior on the bill.

Imposition of Duties on Tuna Fish, Senate Report No. 1515 (May 12, 1952, 82d Congress, 2d Session), 7 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 5693, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to impose certain duties on the importation of fresh or frozen tuna fish. Senate Committee on Finance reported favorably on the bill and recommended passage. The committee "recognized that the emergency found in 1951 by the Ways and Means Committee still exists in the domestic tuna

fishing and canning industry. Unemployment is widespread and operating profits are small or nonexistent." This report discusses the purpose of the bill, rates of duty on tuna fish, and presents data on the domestic tuna industry and imports of fresh, frozen, and canned tuna.

Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1953, Senate Report No. 1803 (June 23, 1952, 82d Congress, 2d Session), 31 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 7176, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior (including the Fish and Wildlife Service) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Committee on Appropriations reported the bill to the Senate with various amendments. In this report the committee "directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to operate the Fish Market News Service at Hampton, Va., as set out in the justification material submitted to Congress in support of the budget."

Mutual Security Act of 1952, House Report No. 2031 (June 4, 1952, 82d Congress, 2d Session), 22 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 7005, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951. This is a report on the recommendations of the Committee of Conference regarding the amendment of the Mutual Security Act of 1951.



### FISHERIES OF FRANCE

The quantity of fresh marine fish landed in France in the years just before World War II amounted to approximately 282,000 metric tons annually, comprising 73,000 tons of herring, 35,000 tons of pilchards, 24,000 tons of mackerel, 9,500 tons of tunny and 140,000 tons of other species. In addition, approximately 70,000 tons of salt cod were produced each year by French vessels. About half of the salt cod produced was shipped to French overseas territories and countries of the Mediterranean Basin.

Under war conditions and in view of war destruction, the production of fresh marine fish dropped to a very low point. In 1947, however, it had reached the prewar level, and in 1948 surpassed it. While the good results obtained in the immediate postwar years were in large part due to increased productivity of fishing banks after several years of greatly reduced fishing activity, the efforts made toward reconstruction of the fleet have had increasing effect.

Production of fresh marine fish in 1948 amounted to 309,000 metric tons. The preliminary figure for 1949 is 293,000 tons or slightly below the preceding year. The slight decline may be attributed in large part to decreased yields of fishing banks, which already show the effect of increased postwar fishing activity.