



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

AUTOMATIC ALLOTMENT PROCEDURE FOR CONTROLLED MATERIALS ANNOUNCED BY NPA:

The creation of an automatic-allotment procedure designed to benefit approximately 10,000 manufacturers of "B" products beginning with the first quarter of 1953 was announced recently by the National Production Authority. This will particularly assist such groups in the fishing industry as shipyards, ship-repair yards, and manufacturers of fishing equipment.

In announcing this step, effective August 11, 1952, NPA said that these producers may calculate their own allotments and obtain necessary priority assistance in procuring controlled materials without submitting CMP-4B applications. The large majority of small businesses will not have to file applications for allotments of controlled materials; however, NPA will still process individual CMP-4B applications which will account for approximately 85 percent of carbon steel.

NPA revealed that tentative levels for automatic allotments of copper and aluminum for the first quarter 1953 are set at 100 percent of third quarter 1952 allotments--up to 40,000 pounds of copper and 60,000 pounds of aluminum. However, as a result of the loss in production sustained during the steel strike, first quarter 1953 allotments of carbon steel under the automatic-allotment procedure will not permit any additions to the already authorized advance allotment level, which is 60 percent of the third quarter 1952 quantities. At the same time, NPA stressed that these tentative steel allotments may have to be revised downward when analysis of the first quarter 1953 requirements and supply is completed and the full impact of the eight-week steel strike is appraised.

These are the actions taken by NPA:

1. A new Direction 18 to CMP Regulation 1 which provides the automatic-allotment procedure for certain "B" product producers who received third quarter 1952 allotments. Such producers are told how to calculate their own allotments. Direction 18 requires them to use the same allotment symbol they used to obtain materials for third quarter 1952.
2. Amendment 2 to Direction 1 of CMP Regulation 1 establishes a cut-off date of December 31, 1952, for the use of the current self-authorization procedure and provides that it shall not be used after the fourth quarter of 1952.
3. A new Direction 17 to CMP Regulation 1 stipulates that, beginning with the first quarter of 1953, a producer of "B" products, who did not receive third quarter 1952 allotments on a CMP-4B application, may self-authorize purchase orders only if his total requirements of controlled materials do not exceed 25 tons of carbon steel, one ton of alloy steel, 500 pounds of nickel-bearing stainless steel, 10,000 pounds of copper, and 20,000 pounds of aluminum. It permits such

producers to use the allotment symbol SU to obtain controlled materials, and the rating DO-SU to secure other materials.

NPA emphasized that the automatic-allotment procedure should not be confused with the self-authorization procedure. "The automatic allotment procedure takes up where the self-authorization procedure leaves off," NPA explained.

Direction 18 provides a small bonus to those who are eligible for the automatic-allotment method over those who will file CMP-4B applications. For example, it permits producers who use the automatic-allotment procedure to receive 100 percent of the first 60 tons of carbon steel, plus 60 percent of the excess between that tonnage and 500 tons.

Under the automatic-allotment procedure, a producer may calculate his own allotments and place purchase orders without submitting a CMP-4B application to NPA for any calendar quarter if his total third quarter 1952 allotment of each kind of controlled material did not exceed the following amounts:

Carbon steel (including wrought iron)-	500 tons
Alloy steel (except nickel-bearing stainless)	- 90 tons
Nickel-bearing stainless steel	- 10,000 pounds
Copper and copper-base alloy brass mill products, copper wire mill products, copper and copper-base alloy foundry products and powder	- 40,000 pounds
Aluminum	- 60,000 pounds

The amount he calculates as his allotment does not take into consideration the fourth quarter 1952 carry-over quantities of controlled materials which many manufacturers also will receive during the first calendar quarter 1953.

"Although the review of the first quarter 1953 requirements and supply position has not been completed," NPA reports, "we felt it was necessary to take this action at the same time the first quarter 1953 CMP-4B forms were distributed so as to provide the necessary information to the manufacturers who will be relieved of filing applications for allotments."

Furthermore, the automatic-allotment method will be very helpful to these producers who will know each quarter the amount of their allotments without waiting for authorization from NPA.

For details see: Direction 17 (Self-authorization procedure for producers of class B products) to CMP Regulation 1; Amendment 2 Direction 1 (Procedures for obtaining minimum quantities of materials by producers of class B products) to CMP Regulation 1; Direction 18 (Automatic allotment procedure for producers of class B products) to CMP Regulation 1; and news release NPA-2477; all dated August 11, 1952.

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INVENTORY CONTROLS ON CERTAIN MATERIALS REVISED: Inventory controls were moved from more than 50 widely-varied commodities by the National Production Authority on July 23 in a major revision of its basic inventory regulation. Some materials of interest to the fishery and allied industries are included.

The amendment to NPA Regulation 1 is intended to make the order current by reflecting changes in the supply-demand situation of materials since April 1952,

date of the last large-scale revision of the order. The regulation covers all short-supply items not subject to restrictions of the Controlled Materials Plan.

It is anticipated, NPA said, that the amendment will enable a large portion of the Nation's industrial economy to return to normal inventory practices.

A number of items currently in short supply have been added to the revised order. These materials now are subject to the inventory controls of the amended regulation.

Designation of Scarce Materials 1 (formerly Notice 1) has been revised to conform with amended NPA Regulation 1. This lists scarce materials which are subject to the anti-hoarding provisions of the Defense Production Act.

For details see: DSM-1 (Designation of Scarce Materials and Withdrawal of Previous Designation) as amended; NPA Regulation 1 (Inventory Control) as amended; and press release NPA-2430; all dated July 23, 1952. Also List of Basic Materials and Alternates Issue No. 7 issued by the Defense Production Administration on July 8.

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SULPHURIC ACID ORDER M-94 REVOKED: Of interest particularly to producers of fish solubles will be the action of NPA in revoking Order M-94 (Sulphuric acid) effective August 18, 1952. The revocation, which lifts distribution controls on sulphuric acid, was made possible because the supply and demand for sulphuric acid now appear to be in approximate balance. Order M-94 was originally issued December 29, 1951, to prevent serious maldistribution of sulphuric acid and required producers to maintain the same ratio between sales and captive use of total production of sulphuric acid which they maintained in 1950.

The revocation of M-94 does not imply that elemental sulphur is no longer in short supply. Sulphur consumption is governed by Order N-69 which restricts sulphur use to 90 percent of 1950 usage and which continues to remain in effect.

For details see: M-94 (Sulfuric Acid) Revocation, dated August 18, 1952, and news release NPA-2510 of August 19, 1952.

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

SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD

SALARY REGULATION 1 AMENDED: General Salary Stabilization Regulation 1, Amended, was issued by the Salary Stabilization Board on August 18, incorporating changes required by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 and including substantive changes in policy.

Changes required by law include the salary exemption for "small-business enterprises." Substantive changes in policy include new provisions relating to compensation for a regularly extended workweek. In addition, this amendment of GSSR 1 combines in one document all salary stabilization policies relating to general adjustments in salaries, adjustments to maintain compensation relationships between groups of employees and to avoid hardships and inequities, and adjustments

for individual employees in the form of merit or length-of-service increases, promotions, transfers, and other changes in position.

For details see: GSSR 1, Amended.



Department of the Interior

KASK APPOINTED TO TWO INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS: Dr. John L. Kask, Assistant Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, has been appointed by the President as a United States member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and the International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna, the Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced in August.

On both of these Commissions Kask succeeds Milton C. James who retired as the Service's assistant director on March 31 of this year.

Kask is now in Costa Rica to attend the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission being held in San Jose from August 13 to 15.

These Commissions were established by conventions between the United States and Costa Rica and the United States and Mexico. Both were set up to make a joint study of certain tuna fisheries, namely yellowfin and skipjack, and related coastal bait fisheries, in the tropical waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean, "with a view to maintaining the populations of these fishes at a level which will permit utilization year after year without depletion."



DR. JOHN L. KASK

The Mexican convention was signed at Mexico City on January 25, 1949, and entered into force on July 11, 1950. The Costa Rica convention was signed at Washington on May 31, 1949, and entered into force on March 3, 1950. This agreement is open to adherence by other interested governments.

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WHALING REGULATIONS PUBLISHED: The Schedule of the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling as last amended by the International Whaling Commission in July 1951, was published in the August 28, 1952, issue of the Federal Register. The Whaling Convention Act of 1949, the legislation implementing the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, provides that regulations of the Commission shall be published by the Secretary of the Interior. The regulations published in the Federal Register follow.

PART 351—WHALING

Basis and purpose. The Whaling Convention Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 421-425; 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., Supp. IV, 916-9161), the legislation implementing the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington December 2, 1946, by the United States of America and certain other governments, provides that regulations of the Commission (defined to mean the whaling

regulations in the Schedule annexed to and constituting a part of the Convention in their original form or as modified, revised, or amended by the Commission) shall be submitted for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Secretary of the Interior. The provisions of the Schedule have been edited to conform the numbering, internal references, and similar items to regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, but no changes have been made in the

substantive provisions. As so edited, Schedule of the Convention as amended by the Commission in July 1951 pursuant to Article V of the Convention appears below. The provisions of Schedule are applicable to nationals and whaling enterprises of the United States.

Sec.

- 351.1 Inspection.
- 351.2 Killing of gray or right whale prohibited.
- 351.3 Killing of calves or suckling whales prohibited.

Sec.	
351.4	Operations of factory ships limited.
351.5	Closed areas for factory ships.
351.6	Limitation on the taking of humpback whales.
351.7	Closed season for baleen whales.
351.8	Catch quota for baleen whales.
351.9	Minimum size limits.
351.10	Open seasons for land stations.
351.11	Use of factory ship in waters other than south of 40° South Latitude.
351.12	Complete processing required.
351.13	Prompt processing required.
351.14	Remuneration of employees.
351.15	Submission of laws and regulations.
351.16	Submission of statistical data.
351.17	Factory ship operations within territorial waters.
351.18	Definitions.

AUTHORITY: §§ 351.1 to 351.18 are issued under 64 Stat. 421-425; 16 U. S. C., 916-916I.

§ 351.1 *Inspection.* (a) There shall be maintained on each factory ship at least two inspectors of whaling for the purpose of maintaining twenty-four hour inspection. These inspectors shall be appointed and paid by the Government having jurisdiction over the factory ship.

(b) Adequate inspection shall be maintained at each land station. The inspectors serving at each land station shall be appointed and paid by the Government having jurisdiction over the land station.

§ 351.2 *Killing of gray or right whales prohibited.* It is forbidden to take or kill gray whales or right whales, except when the meat and products of such whales are to be used exclusively for local consumption by the aborigines.

§ 351.3 *Killing of calves or suckling whales prohibited.* It is forbidden to take or kill calves or suckling whales or female whales which are accompanied by calves or suckling whales.

§ 351.4 *Operations of factory ships limited.* It is forbidden to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales in any of the following areas:

(a) In waters north of 66° North Latitude except that from 150° East Longitude eastward as far as 140° West Longitude the taking or killing of baleen whales by a factory ship or whale catcher shall be permitted between 66° North Latitude and 72° North Latitude;

(b) In the Atlantic Ocean and its dependent waters north of 40° South Latitude;

(c) In the Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters east of 150° West Longitude between 40° South Latitude and 35° North Latitude;

(d) In the Pacific Ocean and its dependent waters west of 150° West Longitude between 40° South Latitude and 20° North Latitude;

(e) In the Indian Ocean and its dependent waters north of 40° South Latitude.

§ 351.5 *Closed areas for factory ships.* It is forbidden to use a factory ship or a whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales in the waters south of 40° South Latitude from 70° West Longitude westward as far as 160° West Longitude.

§ 351.6 *Limitation on the taking of humpback whales.* It is forbidden to use a factory ship or a whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating humpback whales in any waters south of 40° South Latitude: *Provided,* That in the pelagic whaling season for baleen whales, 1952, a maximum of 1,250 humpback whales may be taken in these waters commencing on February 1st.

§ 351.7 *Closed season for baleen whales.* (a) It is forbidden to use a factory ship or a whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating baleen whales in any waters south of 40° South Latitude, except during the period from the second day of January to the seventh day of April following, both days inclusive.

(b) Each Contracting Government shall declare for all factory ships and whale catchers attached thereto under its jurisdiction, one continuous open season not to exceed eight months out of any period of twelve months during which the taking or treating of sperm whales by factory ships may be permitted: *Provided,* That a separate open season may be declared for each factory ship.

(c) Notwithstanding the prohibition of treatment in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section during a closed season, the treatment of whales which have been taken during the open season may be completed after the end of the open season.

§ 351.8 *Catch quota for baleen whales.* (a) The number of baleen whales taken during the open season caught in any waters south of 40° South Latitude by whale catchers attached to factory ships under the jurisdiction of the Contracting Governments shall not exceed sixteen thousand blue-whale units.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, blue-whale units shall be calculated on the basis that one blue whale equals:

- (1) Two fin whales; or
- (2) Two and a half humpback whales;

or

- (3) Six sei whales.

(c) Notification shall be given in accordance with Article VII of the Convention, within two days after the end of each calendar week, of data on the number of blue-whale units taken in any waters south of 40° South Latitude by all whale catchers attached to factory ships under the jurisdiction of each Contracting Government; and in addition notification of data on the number of humpback whales taken in pursuance of § 351.6, including nil returns on days when no humpback whales are taken, shall be given at the end of each day.

(d) If it should appear that the maximum catch of whales permitted by paragraph (a) of this section may be reached before the seventh day of April, of any year, the Commission, or such other body as the Commission may designate, shall determine on the basis of the data provided, the date on which the maximum catch of whales shall be deemed to have been reached and shall notify each contracting Government of

that date not less than two weeks in advance thereof. The taking of baleen whales by whale catchers attached to factory ships shall be illegal in any waters south of 40° South Latitude after midnight of the date so determined.

(e) On the basis of data on number of humpback whales taken in accordance with the provisions of § 351.6 and reported in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, the Commission, or such other body as the Commission may designate, shall determine the date on which the maximum catch of humpback whales shall be deemed to have been reached and shall notify each factory ship and each contracting Government three days in advance thereof. The taking of humpback whales in all waters south of 40° South Latitude shall be illegal after midnight of the date so determined.

(f) Notification shall be given in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Convention of each factory ship intending to engage in whaling operations in any waters south of 40° South Latitude.

§ 351.9 *Minimum size limits.* (a) It is forbidden to take or kill any blue, sei, or humpback whales below the following lengths:

- (1) Blue whales 70 feet (21.3 metres);
- (2) Sei whales 40 feet (12.2 metres);
- (3) Humpback whales 35 feet (10.7 metres).

Except that blue whales of not less than 65 feet (19.8 metres), and sei whales of not less than 35 feet (10.7 metres) in length may be taken for delivery to land stations: *Provided,* That the meat of such whales is to be used for local consumption as human or animal food.

(b) It is forbidden to take or kill any fin whales below 60 feet (18.3 metres) in length for delivery to factory ships or land stations in the southern hemisphere, and it is forbidden to take or kill fin whales below 55 feet (16.8 metres) for delivery to factory ships and land stations in the northern hemisphere; except that fin whales of not less than 55 feet (16.8 metres) may be taken for delivery to land stations in the southern hemisphere and fin whales of not less than 50 feet (15.2 metres) may be taken for delivery to land stations in the northern hemisphere provided in each case that the meat of such whales is to be used for local consumption as human or animal food.

(c) It is forbidden to take or kill any sperm whales below 38 feet (11.6 metres) in length, except that sperm whales of not less than 35 feet (10.7 metres) in length may be taken for delivery to land stations.

(d) Whales must be measured when at rest on deck or platform, as accurately as possible by means of a steel tape measure fitted at the zero end with a spiked handle which can be stuck into the deck planking abreast of one end of the whale. The tape measure shall be stretched in a straight line parallel with the whale's body and read abreast the other end of the whale. The ends of the whale, for measurement purposes, shall be the point of the upper jaw and the notch between the tail flukes. Measurements,

after being accurately read on the tape measure, shall be logged to the nearest foot: That is to say, any whale between 75' 6" and 76' 6" shall be logged as 76', and any whale between 76' 6" and 77' 6" shall be logged as 77'. The measurement of any whale which falls on an exact half foot shall be logged at the next half foot, e. g. 76' 6" precisely, shall be logged as 77'.

§ 351.10 *Open seasons for land stations.* (a) It is forbidden to use a land station under the jurisdiction of a contracting Government, and whale catchers attached to such land station, for the taking or treating of baleen and sperm whales, except as permitted by the contracting Government in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section.

(b) Each contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under its jurisdiction, and whale catchers attached to such land stations, one open season during which the taking or treating of baleen (excluding minke) whales shall be permitted. Such open season shall be for a period of not more than six consecutive months in any period of twelve months and shall apply to all land stations under the jurisdiction of a contracting Government, provided that a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of baleen (excluding minke) whales which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or treating of baleen (excluding minke) whales under the jurisdiction of the same contracting Government.

(c) Each contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under its jurisdiction and for whale catchers attached to such land stations, one open season not to exceed eight continuous months in any one period of twelve months, during which the taking or treating of sperm whales shall be permitted, such period of eight months to include the whole of the period of six months declared for baleen whales, as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section: *Provided*, That a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of sperm whales which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or treating of sperm whales under the jurisdiction of the same contracting Government.

(d) Each contracting Government shall declare for all land stations under its jurisdiction and for all whale catchers one open season not to exceed six continuous months in any period of twelve months during which the taking or treating of minke whales shall be permitted (such period not being necessarily concurrent with the period declared for other baleen whales, as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section): *Provided*, That a separate open season may be declared for any land station used for the taking or treating of minke whales which is more than 1,000 miles from the nearest land station used for the taking or treating of minke whales under the jurisdiction of the same contracting Government.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the treatment of whales which have been taken during an open season may be completed after the end of such open season.

(f) The prohibitions contained in this paragraph shall apply to all land stations as defined in Article II of the Whaling Convention of 1946 and to all factory ships which are subject to the regulations governing the operation of land stations under the provisions of § 351.17.

§ 351.11 *Use of factory ship in waters other than south of 40° South Latitude.* It is forbidden to use a factory ship, which has been used during a season in any waters south of 40° South Latitude for the purpose of treating baleen whales, in any other area for the same purpose within a period of one year from the termination of that season.

§ 351.12 *Complete processing required.* (a) All whales (except minke whales) taken shall be delivered to the factory ship or land station and all parts of such whales shall be processed by boiling or otherwise, except the internal organs, whalebone and flippers of all whales, the meat of sperm whales and of parts of whales intended for human food or feeding animals.

(b) Complete treatment of the carcasses of "Dauhval" and of whales used as fenders will not be required in cases where the meat or bone of such whales is in bad condition.

§ 351.13 *Prompt processing required.* (a) The taking of whales for delivery to a factory ship shall be so regulated or restricted by the master or person in charge of the factory ship that no whale carcass (except of a whale used as a fender, which shall be processed as soon as is reasonably practicable) shall remain in the sea for a longer period than thirty-three hours from the time of killing to the time when it is hauled up for treatment.

(b) Whales taken by all whale catchers, whether for factory ships or land stations, shall be clearly marked so as to identify the catcher and to indicate the order of catching.

(c) All whale catchers operating in conjunction with a factory ship shall report by radio to the factory ship:

- (1) The time when each whale is taken;
- (2) Its species; and
- (3) Its marking effected pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) The information reported by radio pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall be entered immediately in a permanent record which shall be available at all times for examination by the whaling inspectors; and in addition there shall be entered in such permanent record the following information as soon as it becomes available. (1) Time of hauling up for treatment, (2) length, measured pursuant to § 351.9 (d), (3) sex, (4) if female, whether milk-filled or lactating, (5) length and sex of foetus, if present, and (6) a full explanation of each infraction.

(e) A record similar to that described in paragraph (d) of this section shall be maintained by land stations, and the information mentioned in the paragraph shall be entered therein as soon as available.

§ 351.14 *Remuneration of employes.* Gunners and crews of factory ships, stations, and whale catchers shall be engaged on such terms that their remuneration shall depend to a considerable extent upon such factors as species, size, and yield of whales taken and not merely upon the number of whales taken. No bonus or other remuneration shall be paid to the gunners or crews of whale catchers in respect of the taking of milk-filled or lactating whales.

§ 351.15 *Submission of laws and regulations.* Copies of all official laws, regulations relating to whales and whaling and changes in such laws and regulations shall be transmitted to the Commission.

§ 351.16 *Submission of statistical data.* (a) Notification shall be given in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Convention with regard to factory ships and land stations of statistical information (1) concerning the number of whales of each species taken, the number thereof lost, and the number treated at each factory ship or land station, and (2) as to the aggregate amounts of oil of each grade and quantities of meal, fertilizer (guano), and other products derived from them, together with (3) particulars with respect to each whale treated in the factory or land station as to the date and proximate latitude and longitude of killing, the species and sex of the whale, length and, if it contains a foetus, length and sex, if ascertainable, of foetus. The data referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (3) of this paragraph shall be verified at the time of the killing and there shall also be notification to the Commission of any information which may be collected or obtained concerning the calving grounds and migration routes of whales.

(b) In communicating this information there shall be specified:

- (1) The name and gross tonnage of each factory ship;
- (2) The number and aggregate tonnage of the whale catchers;
- (3) A list of the land stations which were in operation during the period concerned.

§ 351.17 *Factory ship operations in territorial waters.* (a) A factory ship which operates solely within territorial waters in one of the areas specified in paragraph (c) of this section, by permission of the Government having jurisdiction over those waters, and which the flag of that Government shall, so operating, be subject to the regulations governing the operation of factory ships and not to the regulations governing the operation of factory ships. (b) Such factory ship shall not, in a period of one year from the termination of the season in which it operated, be used for the purpose of treating baleen whales in any

other areas specified in paragraph (c) of this section or south of 40° South Latitude.

(c) The areas referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are:

(1) On the coast of Madagascar and its dependencies;

(2) On the west coasts of French Africa;

(3) On the coasts of Australia, namely on the whole east coast and on the west coast in the area known as Shark Bay and northward to Northwest Cape and including Exmouth Gulf and King George's Sound, including the Port of Albany.

§ 351.18 *Definitions.* The following expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them, that is to say:

"Baleen whale" means any whale which has baleen or whale bone in the mouth, i. e., any whale other than a toothed whale.

"Blue whale" (*Balaenoptera* or *Sibbalus musculus*) means any whale known

by the name of blue whale, Sibbald's rorqual, or sulphur bottom.

"Dauhval" means any unclaimed dead whale found floating.

"Fin whale" (*Balaenoptera physalus*) means any whale known by the name of common finback, common rorqual, finback, finner, fin whale, herring whale, razorback, or true fin whale.

"Gray whale" (*Rhachianectes glaucus*) means any whale known by the name of gray whale, California gray, devil fish, hard head, mussel digger, gray back, or rip sack.

"Humpback whale" (*Megaptera nodosa* or *novaeangliae*) means any whale known by the name of bunch, humpback, humpback whale, humpbacked whale, hump whale, or hunchbacked whale.

"Minke whale" (*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, *B. dayidsoni*, *B. huttoni*) means any whale known by the name of lesser rorqual, little piked whale, minke whale, pike-headed whale, or sharp headed finner.

"Right whale" (*Balaena mysticetus*;

Eubalaena glacialis, *E. australis*, etc.; *Neobalaena marginata*) means any whale known by the name Atlantic right whale, Arctic right whale, Biscayan right whale, bowhead, great polar whale, Greenland right whale, Greenland whale, Nordkaper, North Atlantic right whale, North Cape whale, Pacific right whale, pigmy right whale, Southern pigmy right whale, or Southern right whale.

"Sei whale" (*Balaenoptera borealis*) means any whale known by the name of sei whale, Rudolphi's rorqual, pollack whale, or coalfish whale and shall be taken to include Bryde's whale (*B. brydeli*).

"Sperm whale" (*Physeter catodon*) means any whale known by the name of sperm whale, spermacet whale, cachalot, or pot whale.

"Toothed whale" means any whale which has teeth in the jaws.

Dated: August 21, 1952.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA HERRING FISHERY QUOTA ELIMINATED: The retention of the present maximum quota of 100,000 barrels for Southeastern Alaska commercial herring catches is not required, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced by an amendment to the Alaska commercial fisheries regulations published in the Federal Register of August 8, 1952.

The full text of the amendment as it appeared in the Federal Register follows:

**PART 116—SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA
FISHERIES OTHER THAN SALMON
HERRING FISHERY**

Basis and purpose. On the basis of information developed by field representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the age composition of the commercial herring catches of Southeastern Alaska and the availability of the stocks

to the commercial fishery it has been determined that effective conservation of these fisheries does not require retention of the present maximum quota of 100,000 barrels.

It also appears that the maximum quota of 100,000 barrels probably will be filled this date.

In order to permit optimum utilization of these fisheries Part 116, South-

eastern Alaska Area Fisheries Other Than Salmon is amended in § 116.3 by deleting the first sentence of text.

This amendment shall be effective immediately.

(Sec. 1, 43 Stat. 464, as amended; 48 U. S. C. 221)

ALBERT M. DAY,
Director.



Department of State

REVISED UNITED STATES VENEZUELAN TRADE AGREEMENT INCREASES VENEZUELAN IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS: A revised trade agreement, supplementing and superseding the original 1939 U. S.-Venezuelan Reciprocal Trade Agreement, was signed in Caracas, Venezuela, on August 29, 1952, by representatives of the two governments. Negotiation of the revised agreement by teams appointed by the respective governments was initiated in Caracas in April 1952 and concluded in Washington during August.

The new agreement results in an increase in the Venezuelan import duties on three fishery items in that nation's tariff schedules, the trade in which amounted to \$531,000 in 1950 and \$663,000 in 1951 in terms of United States exports to Venezuela. The rate on canned shellfish, while listed in the new agreement, has been

raised from the 1939 agreement rate to the most-favored-nation rate. Canned sardines and salmon, which were in the 1939 agreement, have been excluded from the new agreement.

Accordingly, the rate of duty on canned sardines imported into Venezuela will be increased from .28 bolivares per gross kilogram (about 3.8 U.S. cents per pound) to the most-favored-nation rate presently at 2.00 bolivares per gross kilogram (27.3 U.S. cents per pound). Likewise, the rate on canned salmon will be increased from .90 bolivares per gross kilogram (12.3 U.S. cents per pound) to 2.00 bolivares (27.3 U.S. cents per pound). The rate on canned shellfish will be increased from 1.50 bolivares per gross kilogram (20.5 U.S. cents per pound) to 2.00 bolivares per gross kilogram (27.3 U.S. cents per pound); but since this item is included in the agreement, it is bound against increase at 2.00 bolivares (27.3 U.S. cents per pound) and cannot exceed this rate.

The supplementary trade agreement revises some of the general provisions of the original 1939 agreement. The more important changes are (1) a revised provision under which tariff concessions are better protected against nullification or impairment by the use of quota restrictions, (2) a new reciprocal undertaking with regard to customs fees and formalities, and (3) the inclusion of the standard escape clause pursuant to section 6-b of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

The effective date of the agreement will probably be early in October. A Presidential proclamation will be released as soon as the necessary documents can be prepared, at which time the effective date will be established.

The following table shows data on the fishery items which are affected:

Tariff No.	Brief Description	1939 Trade Agreement Rate	1952 Most-Favored-Nation Rate	1952 Trade Agreement Rate	United States Exports to Venezuela			
					1950		1951	
					lbs.	US\$	lbs.	US\$
3E	Sardines, canned	.28	2.00	-	2,141,000	332,000	2,447,326	413,038
3F	Shellfish, canned	1.50	2.00	2.00	167,000	142,000	197,406	166,404
3D	Salmon, canned	.90	2.00	-	98,000	57,000	119,521	83,847
						531,000		663,289

NOTE: ONE VENEZUELA BOLIVAR EQUALS ABOUT 30 U. S. CENTS. VENEZUELA MEASURES THE FULL WEIGHT OF A SHIPMENT, INCLUDING CANS AND CARTONS.

Under the 1939 agreement, preferential rates were given to imports into Venezuela for canned salmon, sardines, and shellfish. Venezuelan import duties on fish products were substantially increased effective March 1, 1951. This action was taken, according to reports from the U. S. Embassy in Caracas, to provide additional protection to the national fish-canning industry. The rates of duties were set at 2 bolivares per gross kilogram, except for those items contained in the 1939 trade agreement. The revised agreement succeeds in bringing the 1939 trade agreement items to the level sought by the industry for other fishery products.

Total Venezuelan concessions in the nature of reductions or bindings of rate of duty made in the revised agreement cover 179 agricultural and industrial items having a trade value in 1950 of US\$241 million or approximately 62 percent of the value of United States exports to Venezuela.

As compared to the 1939 agreement, Venezuela grants new or improved concessions on US\$154 million of imports from the United States; on US\$12 million of imports they are withdrawing the 1939 concessions; and on US\$6 million of imports the new agreement provides for higher Venezuelan rates than in the 1939 agreement.

Under the 1939 agreement, only 35 percent of our exports were covered. The trade coverage of the 1939 agreement as supplemented by the new agreement is US\$240 million or about 60 percent of total United States exports to Venezuela.

Total United States concessions are valued at US\$314 million or 98 percent of the 1950 trade value of imports from Venezuela. Of the U.S. total, US\$288 million consists of crude petroleum and residual fuel oils, which accounted for 90 percent of the U.S. imports from Venezuela.

It is estimated that the 1950 value of trade on which United States granted improved customs treatment is about US\$175 million, of which practically all was crude petroleum and residual fuel oil.

No fishery items in the United States tariff are affected by this agreement.



OYSTERS ROCKEFELLER

Since September opens the fresh-oyster season in the Eastern States, the home-maker can again plan to use these delicately-flavored shellfish for family and party dinners.

Aside from having no waste and being easy to prepare, oysters are an excellent source of the "protective" nutrients--proteins, minerals, and vitamins. Few foods are better balanced nutritionally than oysters.



"Oysters Rockefeller" is one of the dishes that have made New Orleans cuisine known the world over. This dish had its origin in that city a number of years ago at world-famous Antoine's restaurant and was so named at once when a guest to whom it was being served exclaimed, "Rich as Rockefeller!"

Either Eastern or Pacific oysters may be used in this recipe, according to the home economists of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

OYSTERS ROCKEFELLER

*36 SHELL OYSTERS
2 CUPS COOKED SPINACH
 $\frac{1}{4}$ CUP ONION
2 BAY LEAVES
1 TABLESPOON PARSLEY

$\frac{1}{2}$ TEASPOON CELERY SALT
 $\frac{1}{2}$ TEASPOON SALT
5 DROPS TABASCO SAUCE
6 TABLESPOONS BUTTER OR OTHER FAT, MELTED
 $\frac{1}{2}$ CUP DRY BREAD CRUMBS

Shuck and drain oysters, place on deep half of shells. Put spinach, onion, bay leaves, and parsley through food grinder; add seasonings. Lightly brown in butter for about 5 minutes. Add bread crumbs; mix. Spread mixture over oysters. Bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 10 to 15 minutes or until brown. Garnish with lemon slices. Serves 6.

*IF SHELL OYSTERS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, $1\frac{1}{2}$ PINTS OF SELECT SHUCKED OYSTERS MAY BE USED. DRAIN OYSTERS AND ARRANGE ON A SHALLOW, WELL-GREASED BAKING DISH; SPREAD WITH SPINACH MIXTURE, AND COOK AS ABOVE.