



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN LISTING OF IMPORTS REQUESTED: A limited number of "statistical" revisions are planned in Schedule A, Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported into the United States, effective January 1, 1954. Changes in Schedule A, other than those required because of the negotiations under GATT, will be considered. In making changes to be effective January 1, 1954, consideration will be given to all recommendations now on file, as well as to any other recommendations which are received by May 1, 1953. It will probably not be possible to make all the recommended changes in view of the limitations on available resources, and users of the statistics are, therefore, requested to recommend only changes which they feel to be urgent.

All members of the fishery and allied industries who feel that listings of imports of fishery products should be shown in greater detail are urged to send their recommendations to the Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Suitland, Maryland.

In addition to changes recommended by users of the import figures, it is anticipated that some combinations of Schedule A classifications may be made on or before January 1, 1954. These combinations would be made of classifications which have the same Tariff status, which are adjacent in Schedule A, and for which imports are relatively small in terms of value or which represent reporting problems. A study is now in process to determine the areas where such combinations could be made. It is believed that economy in compiling costs as well as improved accuracy in the statistics will result from some combinations.

Any changes made as a result of recommendations by users of the figures or as a result of this study will, of course, be subject to the approval of the Advisory Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Commodity Classification.

Almost all revisions made in Schedule A in recent years have been those which became necessary as a result of negotiations under GATT. No thorough investigation or revision of Schedule A has been made for a number of years. In view of limited resources available and the need to do other foreign trade compiling work which appears to be more urgent at this time, a complete investigation of Schedule A is not being planned for the immediate future. But users of import statistics are at present being given this opportunity to recommend changes in the listing of imports.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

CAN QUOTA-PERCENTAGE RESTRICTIONS EXPIRE: Quota-percentage restrictions on the quantity of cans which could be used to pack various products (including fishery products) expired December 31, 1952, the National Production Authority announced.

This action is a clarifying amendment to NPA's Order M-25 (Cans) removing those parts of the order which became obsolete in 1953. The quota-percentage limi-

tations established in the order were made effective only until December 31, 1952. Revocation of Directions 2, 3, and 5 to M-25, effective January 1, 1953, to implement elimination of the quota restrictions was also announced.

This amendment also includes "fibre-body cans" in the order's definition of "cans," restoring the situation which existed prior to the last amendment to M-25, issued October 2, 1952. The change is being made for the sake of administrative efficiency and convenience.

The quota-percentage limitations of M-25 are being permitted to lapse because the action is not expected to involve a net increase in the industry's use of tin, explained NPA.

Direction 2, issued December 12, 1951, required can manufacturers to meet current demands for cans before filling carry-over requirements on a prorata basis.

Direction 3, issued December 29, 1951, set up standard procedures whereby can users were enabled to calculate their quarterly base quotas on the amount of cans they might use to pack a particular product.

Direction 5, was issued September 9, 1952, to permit can manufacturers to minimize cutting losses which would result if the restrictions of M-25 were made to apply to tin plate purchased under emergency conditions during and after the steel strike. The Direction permitted can manufacturers to make and sell cans or parts of cans made of such tin plate for packing any product irrespective of the can material specifications and quantity usage limitations of M-25.

Can material specifications remain in effect.

The full text of M-25, as amended December 31, 1952, follows (but only fishery products are abstracted from the original Schedule I as it appears in the order):

M-25

AS AMENDED

DEC. 31, 1952

(Effective JAN. 1, 1953)

This amended order 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 amended order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected by the issuance of this amended order has been rendered impracticable because the amended order affects a very substantial number of different trades and industries.

EXPLANATORY

This amended order affects NPA Order M-25 as amended October 2, 1952, in the following respects:

1. The definition of "can" in section 2 has been amended to include fibre-body cans, and a new paragraph has been added to exempt such cans from the can material specifications of Schedule I.
2. Those provisions of the order which established quota percentage limitations

or were predicated on the existence of quota percentage limitations have been deleted, since such provisions were drawn to expire by their own terms with the year 1952.

Directions 1 and 4 to NPA Order M-25 have previously been revoked.

Directions 2, 3, and 5 to NPA Order M-25 are being revoked effective January 1, 1953.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Restrictions on use of cans.
4. Restrictions on manufacture, sale, and delivery of cans.
5. Restrictions on quantity of cans that may be accepted.
6. Manufacture and use of cans conforming to former specifications.
7. Preference in filling defense orders.
8. Exceptions.
9. Certification of delivery of cans.
10. Request for adjustment or exception.
11. Records and reports.
12. Communications.
13. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 13 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d

Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order places restrictions upon the acceptance of, the delivery of, and the uses of cans. Schedule I sets out required plate specifications which vary according to the products packed. NPA Order M-24 permits the use of tin plate and terneplate for cans in accordance with the terms of this order. NPA Order M-8 sets forth specifications for solder that may be used in the manufacture of cans. Under the Controlled Materials Plan (CMP), allotments of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate are made to can manufacturers for the production of cans.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

- (a) "NPA" means the National Production Authority.

(b) "Can" means any unused container made in whole or in part of tin plate, terneplate, or black plate, which is suitable for packing any product. The term includes any container, other than a glass container, which has a closure or fitting made in whole or in part of tin plate, terneplate, or black plate, but does not include fluid milk shipping containers nor crown closures for cone-topped cans.

(c) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, and includes any agency of the United States Government or of any other government.

(d) "Packer" means any person who either (1) purchases or manufactures empty cans and fills such cans in packing any product, or (2) purchases empty cans and has them filled for his account by another party, but who controls sale and distribution of the finished product after packing.

(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, unmended 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.

(f) "Terneplate" means steel sheets coated with terne metal, and includes special coated manufacturing ternes (SCMT), manufacturing ternes, primes, seconds, unassorted, and terneplate waste-waste.

(g) "Waste-waste" means hot-dipped or electrolytic tin-coated steel sheets or steel sheets coated with terne metal which have been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such sheets from sale as primes, seconds, or unassorted.

(h) "Unmended menders" means tin-coated steel sheets arising in the production of electrolytic tin plate which have been set aside by the producer by reason of surface appearance which disqualifies such sheets from sale as primes, seconds, or unassorted.

(i) "Menders" means tin-coated steel sheets arising in the production of electrolytic tin plate which have been set aside by the producer by reason of surface appearance which disqualifies such sheets from sale as primes, seconds, or unassorted, and mended either into coke tin plate primes, seconds, or unassorted by hot-dipping in tin; or into primes, seconds, or unassorted terneplate by hot-dipping in terne metal.

(j) "Unassorted temper tin plate" means primes, seconds, or unassorted tin plate, arising in the production of hot-dipped or electrolytic tin plate, which has been packaged without regard to temper.

(k) "Waste" means protective sheets and lacquered or lithographed misprint sheets of tin plate, terneplate, or black-plate, and includes scrap such as strips and circles produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing cans, and tin plate strips, terneplate strips, or black plate strips, produced in the ordinary course of manufacturing tin plate, terneplate, or black plate. The term also includes tin plate, terneplate, or black plate parts recovered from used cans.

(l) "Black plate" means steel sheets (other than tin plate or terneplate) 29-gage (128 pounds) or lighter. The term includes can manufacturing quality black plate (CMQ), chemically treated black plate (CTB), primes, seconds, and unassorted.

(m) "Black plate rejects" means black plate 29-gage (128 pounds) or lighter, which has been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such black plate from sale as primes, seconds, or unassorted, and which has been segregated as to gage and size.

(n) "Black plate wasters" means black plate 29-gage (128 pounds) or lighter, which has been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such black plate from sale as primes, seconds, or unassorted, and which has been segregated as to gage but not as to size.

(o) "Black plate waste-waste" means black plate 29-gage (128 pounds) or lighter, which has been rejected during processing by the producer because of imperfections which disqualify such black plate from sale as primes, seconds, or unassorted, and which has not been segregated as to either gage or size.

SEC. 3. Restrictions on use of cans. Subject to the exceptions set forth in section 8 of this order, no person shall use cans for any purpose other than for packing a product listed in Schedule I, which appears at the end of this order, in accordance with the can material specifications set out in Schedule I.

SEC. 4. Restrictions on manufacture, sale, and delivery of cans. No person shall manufacture, sell, or deliver cans which he knows or has reason to believe will be accepted or used in violation of the terms of this order or any other order or regulation of NPA. No person shall sell or deliver empty cans which he knows or has reason to believe will be exported outside of the continental limits of the United States, its territories and possessions (unless such export is to Canada) except as permitted under section 8 (g) of this order.

SEC. 5. Restrictions on quantity of cans that may be accepted. No person shall accept delivery of any cans at a time when his inventory thereof exceeds, or by acceptance of such delivery would be made to exceed, a practicable minimum working inventory of cans, as defined in NPA Reg. 1, as now in force or as hereafter amended.

SEC. 6. Manufacture and use of cans conforming to former specifications.

Schedule I of this order as from time to time hereafter amended may establish can material specifications for packing a certain product or products differing from those theretofore established. Whenever the can material specifications respecting the packing of any product are amended, a can manufacturer shall continue to make, sell, and deliver cans and/or parts of cans conforming to the specifications for packing that product which were in force immediately prior to the effective date of the particular amendment, and shall not make any cans and/or parts of cans conforming to the specifications established by that amendment, so long as there is available to him specification production tin plate, terneplate, or black plate which was intended for his use in making cans for packing that product in accordance with the specifications in force immediately prior to the effective date of that particular amendment, and which, on the effective date of that particular amendment, was in process of manufacture for his account and cannot be converted to the specifications established by that particular amendment, or was held for his account by the manufacturer, or was held in his own inventory. Moreover, whenever the can material specifications for the packing of any product are amended, no packer shall use for packing that product any cans and/or parts of cans conforming to the specifications established by that amendment so long as any plate, cans, and/or parts of cans conforming to the specifications for packing that product which were in force immediately prior to the effective date of that amendment are available to him, whether in process of manufacture for his account, or held for his account by the manufacturer, or held in his own inventory.

SEC. 7. Preference in filling defense orders. So far as practicable, every can manufacturer shall schedule his operations (including his ordering of tin plate, terneplate, and black plate) so as to insure delivery of all rated orders bearing a program identification consisting of the letter A, B, C, or E, and one digit (including the program identification B-5 where it appears as a suffix), and any other orders under NPA directives.

SEC. 8. Exceptions. (a) The can material specifications in Schedule I do not apply to cans used to pack any product in home canning, community canning, or institutional (meaning such institutions as prisons, vocational schools, and mental hospitals) canning where the product is not to be sold. This exception also applies to cans for packing laboratory samples and control samples, but not to cans for packing samples distributed for the purpose of advertising or for promoting the sale of a product, or to any cans used for packing products which are later repacked and sold.

(b) The can material specifications in Schedule I do not apply to cans or parts of cans made entirely of any of the following materials or entirely of any combination thereof:

Mill accumulation plate.
Unassorted temper tin plate.
Unmended menders.
Tin plate waste-waste.
Tin plate waste.
Terneplate.
Terneplate waste-waste.
Terneplate waste.
Black plate.
Black plate rejects.
Black plate waste-waste.
Black plate wasters.
Black plate waste.

(c) The can material specifications in Schedule I do not apply to fibre-body cans having other parts made of any material or materials defined in section 2.

(d) Rated orders bearing a program identification consisting of the letter A, B, C, or E, and one digit (including the program identification B-5 where it appears as a suffix), are exempt from the restrictions in section 5 of this order on the quantity of cans that may be accepted.

(e) The can material specifications set out in Schedule I of this order shall not apply to rated orders bearing a program identification consisting of the letter A, B, C, or E, and one digit (including the program identification B-5 where it appears as a suffix), and requiring the packing of products in accordance with military or Federal specifications for the Department of Defense for use outside the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia by the Armed Forces of the United States, including the United States Coast Guard.

(f) The restrictions of this order shall not apply to military requirements for cans of a special design or style not normally produced or used commercially, or to cans for emergency rations and supplies for lifeboats.

(g) The provisions of this order shall not apply to the sale or delivery of empty cans where the person selling or delivering the same has received a validated export license therefor from the Office of International Trade, or has received from another person a certificate signed manually. This certificate shall be by letter in substantially the following form (the inapplicable words stricken therefrom), shall constitute a representation to the sell and to NPA, and shall be filed with each purchase order with the person selling or delivering to such other person cans for export:

To _____ seller:
The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties, that (he has received a certificate from another person that) the Office of International Trade has issued to (him) (such other person) validated export license No. _____ for export shipment of all of the items included in the attached purchase order, and that all purchases from you of items included in the said purchase order and the acceptance of the same will be in compliance with the said validated export license.

In cases of export to those countries where the Office of International Trade does not require an export license, no certificate shall be required until such time as an export license is required by the Office of International Trade.

SEC. 9. *Certification of delivery of cans.* No manufacturer, jobber, or distributor shall sell or deliver cans unless he has received from the purchaser a certificate signed manually. This certificate shall be by letter in substantially the following form, shall constitute a representation to the seller and to NPA, and, once filed by a purchaser with a manufacturer, jobber, or distributor, shall cover all future deliveries of cans from the manufacturer, jobber, or distributor to that purchaser:

To _____, manufacturer, jobber, or distributor: The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties, that he is familiar with Order M-25 of the National Production Authority, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the acceptance and use of the same by the undersigned, will be in compliance with said order, and any amendments thereto.

SEC. 10. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, submitted on Form NPAF-38, in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor. Form NPAF-38 must be executed as therein required.

SEC. 11. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

(b) All records required by this order shall be made available for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority, at the usual place of business where maintained.

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to the National Production Author-

ity as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139-139F).

SEC. 12. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M-25.

SEC. 13. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or any other order or regulation of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this order, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Schedule I is hereto attached and made a part of this order.

This amended order shall take effect January 1, 1953.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,

By GEORGE W. AUXIER,
Executive Secretary.

SCHEDULE I OF NPA ORDER M-25—CAN
SPECIFICATIONS

The figures in columns (2) and/or (3) specify the maximum weight in pounds of coating per base box of tin plate which may be used for the parts of cans for the products listed in column (1). Any packer may substitute, for packing a listed product, a can with a tin-coating lighter than that specified for that product.

EXCEPTIONS

1. Electrolytic 0.25 tin plate may be used for drawn fittings which are not required to be attached by soldering.

2. Electrolytic 0.50 tin plate may be used in place of electrolytic 0.25 tin plate or terneplate for all soldered parts of 5-gallon square cans and for drawn soldered fittings for any cans.

3. Hot-dipped 1.25 tin plate may be used for the body of a scored can to pack any of the meat products listed in this schedule.

4. Tin plate menders arising in the production of electrolytic tin plate may be used where either electrolytic or hot-dipped tin plate is permitted in this schedule.

Product (1)	Can materials	
	Soldered or welded parts (2)	Non-soldered parts (3)
<i>Fish and shellfish</i>		
89. Caviar.....	.25	.25
90. Chowder, all varieties.....		
Enameled cans.....	.25	.25
Plain bodies.....	1.25	.25
91. Clam juice.....	.25	.25
1-gallon and larger cans.....		
Other sizes.....		
92. Clams, processed.....	.25	.25
93. Codfish, salted, dry.....	.25	.25
94. Crab and crabmeat.....	.25	.25
Deviled.....		
Processed.....		
95. Crawfish.....	.25	.25
96. Eels.....	.25	.25
97. Finnan haddie.....		
Round cans.....	.25	.25
Drawn cans.....	.50	.50
98. Fish and seafood, frozen or refrigerated.....	.25	.25
99. Fishballs and cakes.....	.25	.25
100. Fish flakes and ground fish for human consumption only, excluding tuna flakes.....	.25	.25
101. Fish frankfurters.....	.25	.25
102. Fish livers.....		
In reusable 5-gallon square cans.....	1.25	1.25
In nonreusable 5-gallon square cans and smaller size cans.....	.50	.50
103. Fish oil.....	.50	.50
104. Fish paste.....	.25	.25
105. Fish, pickled.....	1.50	1.50
106. Fish roe.....		
In round double-seamed cans.....	.25	.25
In oval drawn cans.....	.50	.50
107. Halibut.....	.25	.25
108. Herring, sea and river, in oil, or brine (including alewives, anchovies, mackerel, pilchards, and sardines) (1.25 tin plate may be used for scored covers).....		
Round cans.....	.25	.25
¾ drawn cans.....	.25	.25
¾ 3-piece cans.....	.50	.50
Oval or oblong drawn (other than ¼ drawn).....	.50	.50
109. Herring, sea and river, in tomato or mustard sauce (including alewives, anchovies, mackerel, pilchards, and sardines in oval, round, oblong, or drawn cans) (1.25 tin plate may be used for scored covers).....	.50	.50
110. Lobster, processed or Newburg.....	.25	.25
111. Menhaden.....	.25	.25
112. Mullet.....	.25	.25
113. Mussels, processed.....	.25	.25
114. Oysters, processed.....	.25	.25
115. Salmon.....		
In round double-seamed cans.....	1.25	.25
In oval or drawn cans.....	.50	.50
116. Scallops, processed.....	.25	.25
117. Shad.....		
In round double-seamed cans.....	.25	.25
In oval or drawn cans.....	.50	.50
118. Shrimp, processed.....	.25	.25
119. Squid.....		
Enameled cans.....	.25	.25
Plain bodies.....	1.25	.25
120. Tuna, including tuna flakes.....	.25	.25
121. Turtle.....	.25	.25
<i>Miscellaneous food products</i>		
176. Animal and pet food.....	.25	.25
177. Baby food.....		
Fish.....	.50	.50
187. Chinese food specialties.....	1.25	.25
Chop suey.....		
Chow mein.....		
Egg foo yong.....		
225. Soups, liquid.....		
All other seasonal.....	.50	.50
Nonseasonal.....		
All other nonseasonal.....	.75	.50
235. All other nonprocessed foods.....	.25	CMQ
236. All other processed foods.....	.25	.25
<i>Nonfood products</i>		
277. Oils, industrial.....		
Animal, fish, or vegetable.....		
5-gallon square cans.....	.50	.50
All other sizes.....	.25	.25
294. All other nonfood products.....	.25	CMQ

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.



Interstate Commerce Commission

TRIP-LEASING REGULATION UPHOLD BY SUPREME COURT: The Interstate Commerce Commission regulation regarding trip-leasing has been upheld by the Supreme Court. The lower court decisions upholding the rules governing motor vehicle leasing and interchange prescribed by the Commission in Ex Parte MC-43, Lease and Interchange of Vehicles by Motor Carriers, were affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, January 12, in an opinion written by Justice Reed. Justice Black wrote a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Douglas concurred.

One phase of the Commission's regulation prohibits the leasing by regulated motor carriers of equipment for periods of less than 30 days. Therefore, the Supreme Court ruling strikes a severe blow at trip-leasing by regulated carriers of equipment owned or operated by exempt truck lines. Trip-leasing has been used to a considerable extent in the past by truckers serving the fishery industries, especially to provide back hauls for exempt equipment initially used to haul a load of fresh or frozen fishery products.



Department of State

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES CONVENTION PLANNED: Preliminary discussions of a Great Lakes Fisheries Convention were completed on December 19 in Washington, D. C., by representatives of the Canadian and United States Governments, according to a December 19 Department of State news release.

One of the chief problems of immediate concern to the United States and Canadian Great Lakes fishing industries is the parasitic sea lamprey. Most of the discussions concerned this and related problems. Each delegation offered proposals for the setting up of an international commission to handle the sea lamprey and other problems of the fisheries of the Great Lakes.

The conference was scheduled to resume discussions in late January 1953.

A Convention for the Great Lakes fisheries was the aim of the meeting. Certain Great Lakes fisheries, especially the more valuable ones such as the lake trout, are suffering from the scourge of the sea lamprey, a predatory, eel-like creature which lives by attaching itself like a leech to a fish and subsisting upon its blood. It is estimated that some \$5,000,000 in lake trout alone have been lost to this parasite each year since 1949. The sea lamprey has already destroyed the lake trout fisheries of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and is now invading Lake Superior where the lake trout fisheries is threatened with extinction.

The immediate purpose of the Convention is to bring about joint action of the United States and Canada to eradicate this pest. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cooperating with research agencies in Michigan and other Great Lakes States, has developed electrical and mechanical devices which will control the sea lamprey, but these must be installed on both United States and Canadian shores of the lakes to be effective. In addition, it is expected that arrangements will be made to coordinate the fishery research programs in the Lakes which are now being undertaken by eight State Governments, the Province of Ontario, and the two Federal Governments.

The United States Delegation follows:

CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM C. HERRINGTON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

MEMBERS

DR. J. L. KASK, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WARREN F. LOONEY, FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SYLVIA NILSEN, TREATY ADVISER, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WILLIAM M. TERRY, ACTING CHIEF, OFFICE OF FOREIGN ACTIVITIES, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

CLAUDE VER DUIN, MAJOR OF GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN; EDITOR OF THE FISHERMAN; EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, MICHIGAN FISH PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION; SECRETARY, WISCONSIN FISH PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

F. A. WESTERMAN, CHIEF, FISH DIVISION, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, LANSING, MICH.

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REVISED INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA: The revised International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea will come into force on January 1, 1954. These regulations were agreed upon among the delegates to the International Safety of Life at Sea Conference held in London in 1948. They were circulated to all interested governments by the Government of the United Kingdom, acting at the invitation of the other participating governments. When substantial unanimity of acceptance had been reached the Government of the United Kingdom was to notify all other governments of that fact, setting an effective date not less than one year ahead. The United States is now in receipt of formal notification that substantial unanimity has been reached and that the date of January 1, 1954, has been decided upon as the effective date for the new Regulations, a U. S. State Department news release dated January 14 announced.

Among the more important changes introduced by the 1948 Regulations are the following:

1. The Regulations apply to seaplanes on the water as well as to water craft.
2. The second white masthead light which is allowed by the existing Regulations becomes compulsory except for vessels less than 150 feet in length and for vessels engaged in towing.
3. The range of visibility of lights on fishing vessels is standardized at two miles. In the existing regulations no range is specified.
4. The stern light which is allowed by the existing regulations becomes compulsory and its range of visibility is increased from one to two miles.
5. The range of visibility of anchor lights is increased for all vessels under 150 feet in length from one to two miles and for vessels over that length from one to three miles.
6. When a power-driven vessel which, under the regulations, is to keep course and speed, is in sight of another vessel and is in doubt whether the other vessel is taking sufficient action to avert collision, she may use a signal consisting of five short blasts.

The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1948, have so far been accepted by the following countries:

Australia	France	Pakistan
Belgium	Greece	Peru
Brazil	Holland	Poland
Burma	Hungary	Rumania
Canada	Iceland	South Africa
Chile	India	Spain
Colombia	Iraq	Sweden
Denmark	Republic of Ireland	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Italy	United Kingdom
Ecuador	Mexico	U.S.A.
Egypt	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Finland	Nicaragua	Yugoslavia
	Norway	



Treasury Department

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

1953 PROCEDURE FOR CONTROL OF TARIFF-RATE QUOTA ON GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORTS:

A new procedure in 1953 for the control of the tariff-rate quota on groundfish (including ocean perch) fillet imports was established by the Bureau of Customs on December 12, 1952. The release making this announcement states:

"The following procedure is established for the control of the tariff-rate quota on fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, for the calendar year 1953, as prescribed in the proviso to item 717(b), Part I, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802).

"In order to afford equal opportunities at all ports of entry for filing entries and withdrawals for consumption at the opening of the quota periods, January 2, April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1953, no entries for consumption or warehouse withdrawals for consumption covering these commodities shall be presented on the above dates before 12 noon, eastern standard time, 11:00 a.m., central standard time, 10:00 a.m., mountain standard time, and 9:00 a.m., Pacific standard time.

"Entries and withdrawals for consumption covering the quota fish may be accepted at the rate of 1-7/8 cents per pound provided the delivery permit is not delivered to the importer or his agent pending determination of their quota status. If delivery permit is desired before such determination, importers shall be required to deposit estimated duties at the rate of 2-1/2 cents per pound.

"At ports where a number of entries, or withdrawals, for consumption are anticipated all importers desiring to file such entries covering quota-class fish at the opening of the quota shall be gathered in one place and special arrangements made so that all such entries may be presented at the exact moment of the opening of the quota. Entries so presented in proper form with the deposit of estimated duties will be considered as accepted at the opening moment even though a certain period of time may be required by the customs officer for checking purposes.

"Customs Form 3161 shall show the time zone and exact standard time of presentation of each entry and withdrawal for consumption covering the quota-class fish for the opening day of each quota period and the time of acceptance for the remainder of each period.

"To insure uniformity of practice and that importers at one port shall not be accorded privileges with respect to the entry of any quota merchandise which are denied at other ports, you are hereby instructed that no extension of time for making entry shall be allowed under section 8.59(i), Customs Regulations of 1943, as amended, with respect to any quota merchandise, if such extension includes the first day of the quota period for the merchandise in question.

"The quota on fish (paragraph 717(b)) for the calendar year 1953 will be determined and published in a Treasury Decision as soon after December 31, 1952, as possible."

NOTE: A SUMMARY OF ITEM 717(B), PART I, SCHEDULE XX, OF THE GATT (T. D. 51802) READS: "FISH, FRESH OR FROZEN (WHETHER OR NOT PACKED IN ICE), FILLETED, SKINNED, BONED, SLICED, OR DIVIDED INTO PORTIONS, N.S.P.F.:

COD, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK, CUSK, AND ROSEFISH:

ON NOT MORE THAN 15 MILLION POUNDS, OR A QUANTITY EQUAL TO 15 PER CENTUM OF THE AVERAGE AGGREGATE APPARENT ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUCH FISH DURING THE 3 CALENDAR YEARS PRECEDING THE YEAR IN WHICH THE IMPORTED FISH ARE ENTERED, WHICHEVER QUANTITY IS GREATER, ENTERED IN ANY CALENDAR YEAR. TARIFF RATE--1-7/8 CENTS PER POUND. (GENEVA AGREEMENT PROVIDES THAT OF THE TOTAL ANNUAL QUANTITY ENTITLED TO ENTRY AT THE RATE OF 1-7/8 CENTS PER POUND, NOT MORE THAN 1/4 SHALL BE SO ENTITLED DURING THE FIRST 3 MONTHS, NOT MORE THAN 1/2 DURING THE FIRST 6 MONTHS, AND NOT MORE THAN 3/4 DURING THE FIRST 9 MONTHS OF ANY YEAR.)

ON OTHER, ENTERED IN ANY CALENDAR YEAR: TARIFF RATE--2-1/2 CENTS PER POUND."



CONTRIBUTION TO THE BIOLOGY OF THE KING CRAB

King crab (*Paralithodes camtschatica*, Tilesius) has been an important source of canned crab meat. During the five years, 1935-39, it supplied the raw material for approximately 90 percent of the 10,987,000 pounds of canned crab meat consumed annually in the United States. Practically this entire amount of king crab was imported from Japan and the Soviet Union, only negligible quantities being produced domestically.

The extensive processing of this crab by floating canneries of foreign nationals in Alaskan waters resulted in the President requesting the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicability of establishing an American king-crab industry in Alaska. Due to the lack of information necessary in prosecuting such a fishery, the Congress, late in June 1940, approved a special appropriation, authorizing the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct an investigation of the king-crab fishery off the coast of Alaska.

Activities of the first expedition, lasting from September to late November 1940, were confined to the Pacific waters between False Pass and Kodiak Island, with the principal fishing and canning operations being conducted in Canoe and Pavlof Bays.