



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Executive Orders

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION TERMINATED: The President on February 4 issued an Executive Order which terminated the Defense Production Administration as a separate agency and transferred its functions to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

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SUSPENSION OF WAGE AND SALARY CONTROLS: Wage and salary controls under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (as amended) were suspended by Executive Order 10434, issued February 6, 1953. The full text of the order follows:

WHEREAS the production of materials and services and the demand therefor in the national economy are approaching a practicable balance; and

WHEREAS the earliest possible return to freedom of collective bargaining in the determination of wages will serve to strengthen the national economy and thereby the national security; and

WHEREAS the stabilization of wages, salaries, and other compensation is not now necessary to carry out the purposes of the Defense Production Act; and

WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing, it is appropriate to permit adjustments of wages, salaries, and other compensation arrived at through the processes of free

collective bargaining or other voluntary action to become effective:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All regulations and orders issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, stabilizing wages, salaries, and other compensation, are hereby suspended.

2. The wage, salary, and other compensation adjustments proposed in petitions pending before wage and salary control agencies may now be placed in

effect without the approval of such agencies. To the extent that agreements involved in such petitions are conditioned upon approval under Title IV of the Defense Production Act, this order shall be deemed such approval, but such approval shall be subject to paragraph 3 hereof.

3. This order shall not operate to defeat any suit, action, prosecution, or administrative enforcement proceeding, whether heretofore or hereafter commenced, with respect to any right, liability, or offense possessed, incurred, or committed, prior to this date.

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 6, 1953.



Department of Commerce

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

OPEN-ENDING OF CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN: A procedure by which controlled materials producers may accept unrated orders for controlled materials after the commencement of lead time is established by Direction 20 to CMP Regulation 1. Effective February 16, 1953, the National Production Authority by this Direction also explains how persons may obtain and use controlled materials without charging allotment authority.

At the same time NPA issued Direction 10 to CMP Regulation 6 which establishes a procedure by which persons engaged in construction projects may commence or continue construction of their construction projects, and obtain controlled materials after the commencement of lead time and use the same, without charging allotment authority.

These orders followed an announcement by NPA on February 13 that: "Controlled Materials Plan to carry through until June 30. Open-ending to be made effective im-

mediately. No more CMP tickets will be issued to take up any space reservations. Controlled Material Producers must honor all outstanding CMP tickets, including those not yet placed before unrated orders can be accepted..."

Manufacturers of Class B products have been notified not to file CMP-4B applications for controlled materials for the third quarter of 1953 and not to submit applications for supplemental allotments for the second quarter of the year, except for defense requirements.

For details see: Direction 20 (Ex-allotment acquisition and use of controlled materials sold after commencement of lead time) to CMP Reg. 1 (Basic Rules of the Controlled Materials Plan) and Direction 10 (Ex-allotment acquisition and use of controlled materials sold after commencement of lead time) to CMP Reg. 6 (Construction), both dated Feb. 16, 1953; and news releases NPA-2904 dated Feb. 13, 1953, and NPA-2905, dated Feb. 16, 1953

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CAN ORDER M-25 REVOKED: With the revocation of five orders and the amendment of a regulation, the National Production Authority on February 6 removed all controls over uses and inventories of tin. NPA retained only the requirement that monthly reports on Form NPAF-7 be submitted by consumers and dealers on tin stocks receipts, shipments, and consumption.

Orders revoked were: M-25 (Cans), M-8 (Tin), M-24 (Tin Plate and Terneplate), M-26 (Closures), and M-27 (Collapsible Tubes). This action will permit canners to use cans without regard to tin-coating specifications. In December 1952, NPA had removed all quota restrictions on the use of cans. In revoking these orders NPA announced that "the supply of tin contracted for and otherwise obtainable in world markets for use in this country now is sufficient to balance against demands, both Government and civilian. Revocation of NPA controls is not expected to interfere with the early achievements of the strategic stockpile objectives. Revocation of M-25 (Cans) represents an expression of confidence on the part of the Government that the can industries' cooperation will be continued in an effort to achieve the objective of the tin conservation goal."

NPA simultaneously amended NPA Reg. 1 by removing tin and tin products from inventory control.

For details see: M-8 (Tin) Revocation, M-24 (Tin Plate and Terneplate) Revocation, M-25 (Cans) Revocation, M-26 (Packaging Closures) Revocation, M-27 (Collapsible Tubes) Revocation, NPA Reg. 1 (Inventory Control) as amended, and news release NPA-2892--all dated Feb. 6, 1953.

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.



Office of Defense Mobilization

CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN MODIFIED: Effective immediately the Controlled Materials Plan has been modified so that producers of steel, copper, and aluminum may, after they have honored CMP tickets, use additional space in their plants for any customer without further reference to the Government, the Office of Defense Mobilization announced on February 13.

Up to now, as additional mill space developed, customers had to apply to the Government for supplemental allotments. To permit an orderly withdrawal from CMP, all controlled material allotments for the second quarter will remain valid through June 30.

At the same time studies are now being made by ODM regarding materials control which will be required after June 30, in accordance with the President's statement in his State of the Union Message when he said:

"I believe also that material and product controls should be ended, except with respect to defense priorities and scarce and critical items essential for our defense. I shall recommend to the Congress that legislation be enacted to continue authority for such remaining controls of this type as will be necessary after expiration of the existing statute on June 30, 1953."

1. This latest ODM action applies only to materials controls and allotments and will not effect the present price controls on steel, copper, and aluminum.

2. The system of production directives for steel, copper, and aluminum, establishing production tonnages by agreement between individual mills and the National Production Authority, will be continued through June 30.

The orderly withdrawal from CMP will assure uninterrupted production for national defense and at the same time protect the interests of civilian producers, particularly small users. The least disruption to mill schedules, which have been set through June 30, will result by this action.

In line with this action, the National Production Authority instructed all manufacturers of Class B products--namely, those for which NPA allots materials--that it will not be necessary for them to file applications for controlled materials for the third quarter of 1953. Requests for additional second quarter materials to manufacture Class B products for the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission will be handled as before by NPA industry divisions.



Economic Stabilization Agency

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS DECONTROLLED: Price controls on all edible fish were revoked effective February 6, including Maine sardines, canned salmon, and flat lake salt herring, but excepting processed cod sold outside the Continental United States. This action was included in a February 6 announcement of the Director of Price Stabilization which completely removed price controls on all meats, restaurant meals, and other items.

The February 6 decontrol actions were the first orders issued under the President's instructions that OPS eliminate controls in an orderly manner between now and April 30, when the legal authority to maintain ceilings expires. The actions announced were effective immediately upon issuance.

While the actions revoke the regulations in their entirety, OPS emphasized that the records relating to past transactions which were kept under the regulations must be retained by the affected parties. However, records of future transactions need not be kept.

The meat, fish, and restaurant decontrol action is taken by Amendment 19 to General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, the general OPS regulation which covers suspension and exemption of foods from price control. The amendment revokes all regulations effective in Continental United States pertaining to livestock and meats; the two restaurant ceiling price regulations (CPR 11 and CPR 134); and the regulations applying to fish: CPR 65 for canned salmon, CPR 85 for Maine sardines, and CPR 109 for flat lake salt herring.

For details see: Amdt. 19 (Livestock, Meats, Fish, Restaurants and Distribution Regulations) dated Feb. 6, 1953, to Revision 1 of General Overriding Regulation 7 (Exemptions and Suspensions of Certain Food and Restaurant Commodities; and news release OPS-0-1373 dated Feb. 6, 1953.

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



Department of the Treasury

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

GROUND FISH FILLET IMPORT TARIFF-RATE QUOTA FOR 1953: The reduced-tariff-rate import quota on fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and ocean perch) fillets for calendar year 1953 is 33,866,287 pounds, the Bureau of Customs announced on January 21, 1953. This announcement appeared in the Federal Register of January 24. Divided into quarterly quotas, this means that 8,466,572 pounds of groundfish fillets may be imported during each quarter at the 1-7/8 cents-per-pound rate of duty. During each quarter, groundfish fillet imports over the quarterly quota will be dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound.

The reduced-rate import quota for 1953 is 8 percent higher than the 1952 quota of 31,472,108 pounds and 16 percent above the quota of 29,239,808 pounds established in 1951.

Average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fresh or frozen groundfish fillets and steaks in the three years preceding 1953 was 225,775,244 pounds, calculated in accordance with the proviso to item 717 (b) of Part I, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802). The proviso states that the import quota for any current calendar year shall be 15,000,000 pounds or 15 percent of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the three years preceding the current year, whichever is greater. The tariff item in summarized form is: "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."

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

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1953 on certain fish dutiable under paragraph 717 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802).

In accordance with the proviso to item 717 (b) of Part I, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802), it has been ascertained

that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of 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, in the three years preceding 1953, calculated in the manner provided for in the cited

agreement was 225,775,244 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1953 at the reduced rate of duty established pursuant to that agreement is, therefore, 33,866,287 pounds. (343.3)

[SEAL]

C. A. EMERICK,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.



Eighty-Third Congress (First Session)

JANUARY 1953

The First Session of the Eighty-Third Congress commenced on January 3, 1953. Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees or passed by the Eighty-Third Congress (First Session) and signed by the President that affect directly or indirectly the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and, if passed, when signed by the President; but also shown are the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Alaska Statehood: S. 50 (Murray, for himself and 14 other Senators) - A bill to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(Regarding fisheries, the bill provides that all real and personal property of the United States situated in the Territory of Alaska which is specifically used for the sole purpose of conservation and protection of the fisheries of Alaska, under the provisions of the Alaska commercial fisheries laws, shall be transferred to the State of Alaska by the appropriate Federal agency. Further, it provides that such transfer shall not include lands withdrawn or otherwise set apart in connection with general research activities relating to fisheries. The rights of the State of Alaska over fisheries shall not be construed to include control over fur seals, sea otters, and such other fish resources as are protected under the provisions of international agreements.)

Also: H. R. 20 (Mack of Washington)...
H. R. 207 (Angell)...
H. R. 1746 (Yorty)...

Chemical Additives in Foods: H. R. 2245 (Delaney) - A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for the regulation of chemical additives in foods; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Continental Shelf Submerged Lands: H. R. 1931 (Hosmer) - A bill to set aside Executive Order No. 10426 relating to submerged lands of the Continental Shelf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Elimination of Salmon Traps in Alaska Waters: H. R. 984 (Bartlett) - A bill to provide for the gradual elimination of salmon traps in the waters of Alaska over a period of 5 years. After January 1, 1959, it would be unlawful to operate any salmon traps or to take salmon by means of such a trap in Alaska; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Fats and Oils Imports and Exports: H. R. 147 (Martin of Iowa) - A bill to provide aid in stabilizing agriculture prices by providing an equalizing fee on imported fats and oils, an offset on exports of fats and oils, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Fish Hatchery: H. R. 190 (Wickersham) - A bill to establish rearing ponds and a federal fish hatchery in western Oklahoma at a cost not to exceed \$250,000; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Hawaii Statehood: S. 49 (Cordon, for himself and 15 other Senators) - A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also: S. 51 (Murray, for himself and 14 other Senators)...

H. R. 21 (Mack of Washington)...
H. R. 49 (Farrington)...
H. R. 205 (Angell)...
H. R. 1745 (Yorty)...

Inflation Protection: H. J. Res. 101 (Multer) - Joint resolution to aid in protecting the Nation's economy against inflationary pressures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Inland Waters Rules for Prevention of Collisions: H. R. 2234 (Boykin) - A bill to amend the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the United States and on the western rivers; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Interior Department Reorganization: H. R. 293 (Hoffman of Michigan) - A bill to effectuate recommendations relating to the Department of the Interior of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. (This bill makes no provisions for commercial fisheries functions.)

Transfer of Commercial Fisheries Functions from Interior to Commerce: H. R. 294 (Hoffman of Michigan) - A bill to expand the activities of the Department of Commerce in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (Among other things provides for the transfer of all commercial fisheries functions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Department of Interior to the Secretary of Commerce.)

Labeling of Foreign-Produced Trout Packages: S. 626 (Dworshak) - A bill relating to the labeling of packages containing foreign-produced fresh-water trout sold in the United States, and requiring certain information to appear on the menus of public eating places serving such trout; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Price and Wage Controls Suspension: H. R. 995 (Budge) - A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 so as to suspend price and wage controls until the President or the Congress finds that such

controls are needed; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 308 (Lucas) - A bill to repeal the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 which relate to price and wage controls and the settlement of labor disputes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Reclamation of Federal Resources from Dam and Reservoir Projects: S. 158 (Murray and Mansfield) - A bill to provide for the installation of improvements and facilities needed for the protection, development, and utilization of Federal resources affected by dam and water reservoir projects constructed by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Shrimp Import Duty: H. R. 1424 (Willis) - A bill to provide for a 35 percent ad-valorem duty on the importation of fresh, frozen, or processed shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also: H. R. 1713 (Colmer)...

Striped Bass Protection: H. R. 1990 (Delaney) - A bill to protect striped bass from all types of fishing except by hook and line; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Titles of States to Lands and Resources Beneath Navigable Waters: H. R. 1711 (Colmer) - A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources, and to provide for the use, control, exploration, development, and conservation of certain resources of the Continental Shelf lying outside of State boundaries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ALSO: H. R. 114 (BURLESON)...
 H. R. 223 (BOGGS)...
 H. R. 312 (MCDONOUGH)...
 H. R. 348 (ROJERS OF TEXAS)...
 H. R. 357 (WILLIS)...
 H. R. 371 (BENTSEN)...
 H. R. 381 (BURLESON)...
 H. R. 440 (FISHER)...
 H. R. 629 (TEAGUE)...
 H. R. 636 (...)
 H. R. 641 (WILSON OF TEXAS)...
 H. R. 1398 (LONG)...
 H. R. 1422 (THOMPSON OF LA.)...
 H. R. 1711 (COLMER)...
 H. R. 1941 (THORNBERRY)...
 H. J. RES. 37 (HERBERT)...
 H. J. RES. 39 (HILLINGS)...
 H. J. RES. 40 (HOSMER)...
 H. J. RES. 60 (MACK OF WASH.)...
 H. J. RES. 117 (UTT)...
 S. 294 (DANIEL)...
 S. J. RES. 13 (HOLLAND, FOR HIMSELF & 39 OTHERS)...

Some of the above bills do not provide for jurisdiction, use, and control of the subsoil and sea bed of the Continental Shelf lying outside of the original State boundaries.

Title of Texas to Lands and Resources Beneath Navigable Waters: H. R. 381 (Burlleson) - A bill to con-

firm and establish in the State of Texas the title to certain submerged coastal lands of such State and to the natural resources within such lands and the waters above such lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Tuna Import Duty: H. R. 93 (Scudder) - A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose a 5-cent per pound duty upon the importation of tuna fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, or filleted, skinned, boned, sliced or divided into portions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Water Pollution: H. R. 234 (Byrnes of Wisconsin) - A bill to encourage the prevention of water pollution by allowing amounts paid for industrial waste treatment works to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also: H. R. 606 (Simpson of Pennsylvania)...

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE:

Report on Inclusion of Escape Clauses in Existing Trade Agreements, House Document No. 54, January 9, 1953 (83d Congress, 1st Session), 4 p., printed. A message from the President of the United States transmitting a report on the inclusion of escape clauses in existing trade agreements, pursuant to subsection (B) of section 6 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 (Public Law 50, 82d Cong.).

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).

Investigation and Study of the Seaward Boundaries of the United States, House Report No. 2515 (January 2, 1953, 83d Congress, 1st Session), 22 p., printed, to accompany H. Res. 676, directing the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to conduct an investigation and study of the seaward boundaries of the United States and Alaska to determine how to fix the seaward limits of the territorial waters of the United States, and the seaward boundaries of the United States and Alaska. Subcommittee did not try to give a definitive answer to the problem as time was too short to attempt more than a definition of the problem. Subcommittee is convinced that the inquiry should be continued in next Congress. Report outlines the complex economic, legal, and policy questions involved. Subcommittee does not believe it practical for a congressional committee to draw the seaward boundaries of inland waters. Congress should establish the criteria for such a line and declare the general and controlling principles under which it is to be fixed. The job of applying these rules should be delegated to a commission which should be directed to fix the line by actual survey and report the same to Congress for its approval.

