FEDERAL ACTIONS

Department of Commerce

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

BASIC RULES OF THE PRIORITIES SYSTEM: Regulation 2 as amended September 13, 1951, states the basic rules of the priorities system to be administered by NPA. It states what kind of orders are rated orders, how to place them, and the preference status of such orders. These rules apply to all business transactions within the jurisdiction of NPA unless more specific regulations, orders, or directives of NPA state otherwise. This particular amendment makes a number of changes throughout the order.

There are a number of items not subject to this order, among which are included the following:

(g) Fertilizer, commercial:[3] In form for distribution to users.

(h) Food, except in certain cases where used industrially:[3] In general, foods and other agricultural commodities and products are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, but those which have industrial uses are within the jurisdiction of NPA when they lose their identity as food or agricultural commodities or products. The respective jurisdictions of the Department of Agriculture and NPA are described generally (and in certain cases, specifically) in an Agreement between the Production and Marketing Administration (Department of Agriculture) and NPA signed on March 30 and April 13, 1951, respectively (16 F. R. 3410), which agreement is referred to in NPA Delegation 10 of April 26, 1951 (16 F. R. 3669).

The Agreement (reference to which should be made) does not attempt to list all foods and agricultural commodities and products which involve industrial uses but does cover the major items as to which there might be a question of jurisdiction. In general, the respective jurisdictions fall within the following categories:

(1) Commodities which are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture until they enter any manufacturing process which results in their being neither food nor agricultural commodities or products (certain examples of which are listed in the Agreement, such as egg products, fats, oils, grain and grain products, molasses, potatoes, spices, starches, sugar, and tartaric acid).

[3] Under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture—E. O. 10161, 15 F. R. 6105; E. O. 10200, 16 F. R. 61; DPA Del. 1, 16 F. R. 738.

However, jurisdiction for certain functions regarding the production of fishery products has been redelegated by the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

For details see: NPA Reg. 2 (Basic Rules of the Priorities System), as amended Sept. 13, 1951.

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MANUFACTURERS REQUESTED TO FILE FOR FIRST-QUARTER 1952 ALLOTMENTS OF STEEL, COPPER, AND ALUMINUM: Application forms for first-quarter 1952 allotments of steel, copper, and aluminum under the Controlled Materials Plan to manufacturers of standard types of industrial and household products were distributed by NPA early in September. These applications were to be filed by October 1, 1951.

Manufacturers of all products listed in the third edition of the "Official CMP Class B Product List," dated September 1, must file applications for first-quarter 1952 allotments, with the exception of those manufacturers who filed for and received fourth-quarter 1951 allotments and advance allotments through the third quarter of 1952 from NPA field offices, and those whose requirements are so small that they have never been required to file.

The Class B Product List covers all economically significant products manufactured in the United States, except foods and animal and vegetable oils (under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, except that jurisdiction has been redelegated to the Department of the Interior Defense Fisheries Administration for certain functions regarding the production of fishery products) and tobacco and petroleum products. The groups and products include a considerable number of commodities of interest to the fishery and allied industries.

Advance allotments were granted to all manufacturers who filed for fourth-quarter 1951 allotments, but only those whose requirements for materials were minor, and who filed at NPA field offices, received firm advance allotments and therefore these are not required to refile. The symbol "X-3" was assigned to each of these allotments.

In the case of manufacturers whose fourth-quarter allotments were large, and whose applications were processed in Washington, NPA has reserved the right to reduce or increase the tentative first quarter 1952 advance allotments. These changes, if any, will be made when the manufacturers file for first-quarter 1952 allotments.

Any manufacturer who received fourth-quarter allotments from NPA in Washington is required to file for each quarter, even though he requests no allotment for that or any succeeding quarter.

Failure to apply when instructed to do so will jeopardize a manufacturer's eligibility for future allotments.

Application forms and instruction sheets explaining how CMP-4B forms are to be filled out will be available at NPA field offices for any manufacturer who has not received his forms by mail.

The same forms are available for use by manufacturers who wish to request additional steel, copper, or aluminum during a quarter because of increased military or industrial demand for their products after the initial quarterly application has been made.

For details see: NPA news release 1195 dated Sept. 10, and Product Assignment Directory and Official CMP Class B Product List, issued Sept. 1, at any Department of Commerce field office or Washington, D. C.

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PREFERENCE STATUS OF DELIVERY ORDERS UNDER CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN: CMP Regulation No. 3, as amended September 13, 1951, by the National Production Authority defines, under the Controlled Materials Plan, the preference status of delivery orders for controlled materials and delivery orders for products and materials other than controlled materials.

For details see: NPA CMP Reg. 3 (Preference Status of Delivery Orders Under the Controlled Materials Plan), as amended Sept. 13, 1951.

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

OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION

CANNED SALMON CEILING PRICES: Specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for canned salmon sales by canners were established by OPS when it issued Ceiling Price Regulation 65 (Ceiling Prices for Canned Salmon) on July 30, 1951. However, the canned Alaska red salmon ceiling prices were raised on August 30 by Amendment 1 to CPR 65. The full text of CPR 65 follows:

CPR 65—CEILING PRICES FOR CANNED SALMON

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 65 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for sales of canned salmon by canners.

The prices of most canned salmon items increased sharply during the period from June 1950 to January 25, 1951. These increases were occasioned by the abnormally short pack in 1950 and by the wave of speculative buying which followed the outbreak of war in Korea. Further price increases were arrested by the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation on January 26, 1951. At the time of issuance it was recognized that the general price freeze was not well adapted to the long range control of prices in many parts of the economy. This is especially true with respect to canned salmon. Virtually all salmon is canned during the Spring and Summer months and, because of the short pack in 1950, many canners did not make sales during the General Ceiling Price Regulation base period of December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. Moreover, scattered sales during the base period established varied ceiling prices for different sellers of identical items. Many packers, particularly in areas in which fish are canned during the early part of the season, will be forced to establish prices by using comparison commodities or adopting ceiling prices of competitors under sections 4 and 6 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Accordingly, orderly production and marketing of the 1951 pack will be facilitated by the establishment of uniform prices for identical species and grades following the historical pricing methods of the industry.

Canned salmon constitutes the largest single fishery product of the Northwest and provides a major source of low-priced, high-protein food throughout the United States. The industry is subject to peculiar conditions not common to other industries, such as severe limitations on natural supply and extreme seasonal variations in the availability of fish from year to year and among different localities. Consequently, it is desirable to establish uniform ceiling prices at levels which are generally fair and equitable if supplies of this essential food are to be made available at reasonable prices to the consumer.

The scope of cannery operations for a given year must be determined several months in advance of the first sales, and on the basis of only very general estimates of unit costs. Since a substantial part of total operating and administrative expense represents fixed commitments, unit costs vary widely with the size of the pack. Once the canning season is completed, virtually all costs may be regarded as fixed, and prices are determined on the basis of current and anticipated demand and the size of inventories held. Accordingly, it is the aim of this regulation to establish ceiling prices which will closely approximate normal competitive conditions directly in line with industry practice.

This regulation establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for those items customarily distinguished for pricing purposes by the industry. Uniform prices are established for each grade and specie, regardless of producing area, and the differentials among prices of different species and grades here established are more representative of the experiences of recent years than those frozen under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Consideration has been given to various "specialty packs" which the industry has traditionally distinguished in establishing market prices. The regulation preserves a normal average spread between raw fish prices and canned prices.

The standards used in arriving at these ceiling prices were established by adding to the prices at which the bulk of the 1949 pack was sold those increased unit costs which are reasonably common to all producers of major items. These cost elements, which include canning labor, raw fish and packing materials, and freight and warehousing, account for a substantial part of the total cost of goods sold by representative canners. The prices at which the bulk of the 1949 pack was sold are used as the base for these ceiling prices since the composition of the 1949 pack was more representative of normal operations than that experienced in 1950. The 1950 pack was the smallest in twenty years, primarily because of an unprecedented decline in the supply of Alaska Pinks in an "even" year when Puget Sound produces very little of that species. The pack was completed shortly after the outbreak of war in Korea and the combined effect of short supply, speculative buying, and rumors of heavy military purchases resulted in an extraordinarily rapid rise in prices and decline in canner inventories. Moreover, the relative scarcity of Pinks produced ceiling prices for Pinks and Chums which are far out of line with those of other species.

Additionally, for some species these adjusted prices have been increased slightly less than $1.00 per standard case. The price for Cohoes was held at the adjusted level in order to preserve a normal relationship to the Red and Chinook prices which tend to govern it. Pinks were increased by $1.50 partly because estimated production in 1951 is substantially short of 1949 and partly because the price of Pinks was abnormally depressed during that year. For the most part these additional allowances have been made to recognize that 1949 prices for some species represented a decline from 1948 levels which resulted in relatively low earnings in 1949.

This regulation provides different prices for Chinook or King canned in different localities, ranging in descending order from the fancy Columbia River Chinook through the Alaska Chinook, Alaska King, and Puget Sound Chinook. These differences arise from the variance in the quality of fish at the time it is caught and, to a lesser degree, from special care in packing. These differentials have been established long since in the industry and were recognized in the canned salmon regulation (MPR 265) under the OPA. The same is true of Sockeyes and Reds packed in the Copper River and Puget Sound areas.

Differentials which follow industry distinctions have been recognized between flat and tall one pound cans. The amount packed in one pound flats is not significant. Half pound flats are priced at approximately 60 percent of prices for the same item in one pound talls. This figure conforms closely to free market quotations in post-war years. On the same basis the small quarter-pound packs are priced at approximately 55 percent of equivalent halves. A further allowance of $1.00 per case is permitted to provide the customary differential for hand-filled cans. Hand packing permits more careful packing and inspection of fish and is limited to relatively high-priced specialty items.

In order to prevent indirect price increases by packing barbecued, smoked, kippered or otherwise processed salmon so as to obtain higher net returns, this regulation contains a provision which requires that prices of any canned salmon item not specifically listed be priced in line with the prices of standard packs, and that such prices may only be established by application to the Office of Price Stabilization.

The highly seasonal nature of the salmon industry requires that ceiling prices be established for each year's pack as it comes to market. Consequently, this regulation establishes prices only for the 1951 pack and the small carry-over of the 1950 pack. Should the 1951 pack actually be abnormally large or small these ceiling prices will be promptly revised to reflect more accurately the changes in unit costs.

In formulating this revised regulation, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives to the extent practicable and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Coverage of this regulation.
2. Geographical applicability.
3. Definitions.
4. Ceiling prices for canned salmon sold by canners.
5. Conditions and terms of sale.
6. Records.
7. Prohibitions.
8. Penalties.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 8 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply Title IV, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10151, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *Coverage of this regulation.* This regulation establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the sale of all canned salmon by canners. These ceiling prices supersede those established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

SEC. 2. *Geographical applicability.* The provisions of this regulation are applicable in the United States, its territories and possessions and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *Definitions.* (a) Terms used in this regulation, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, have the same meaning as when used in the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

(b) For the purpose of this regulation, the terms enumerated below shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, the legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States, any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agency thereof.

(2) "Canner" means a person who preserves salmon by processing and sterilizing in hermetically sealed containers.

(3) "You" means any canner, as herein defined, his agents or employees or any other person acting in his behalf or under his control.

(4) "Salmon" means any canned fish of the genus Oncorhynchus or of the species Salmo gairdnerii.

(5) Species of Salmon are defined as follows:

"Red" salmon includes Red, Blueback, Quinnault, Alaska Sockeye and Puget Sound Sockeye (Oncorhynchus nerka).

"Coho" salmon includes Coho, Silver, and Silverside (Oncorhynchus kisutch).

"Pink" salmon includes Pink and Humpback (Oncorhynchus garbuscha).

"Chinook" salmon includes Chinook, Spring, King, Tyee, and Quinnat (Oncorhynchus tschawytscha).

"Chum" includes Chum and Dog (Oncorhynchus Keta).

(6) "Price per case" means the price for 48 cans of salmon, packed for shipment in the usual container.

(7) Sizes of cans are defined as follows:

One pound "Tall" means a can 301 x 411.

One pound "flat" means a can 401 x 211.

One-half pound "flat" means a can 307 x 201.25.

One pound "oval" means a can 406 x 607 x 108 C. R.

One-half pound "oval" means a can 309 x 515 x 103 C. R.

One-half pound "flat" means a can 307 x 200.25 C. R.

One-quarter pound "flat" means a can 301 x 106 C. R.

(8) "C. R." is the abbreviation for Columbia River.

(9) "Handpacked" means salmon which has been prepared for canning by hand and packed in the containers by hand.

SEC. 4. *Ceiling prices for canned salmon sold by canners.* (a) The prices set forth below are ceiling prices per case of 48 cans f. o. b. car at Seattle, Washington (or Everett or Bellingham, Washington, or Astoria, Oregon), for salmon canned in territory outside the continental United States and f. o. b. car at the shipping point nearest the cannery for salmon canned within the United States. For salmon canned in Alaska and sold for consumption in Alaska, the ceiling price shall be the price set forth below less the actual costs to ship it by water from the shipping point nearest the cannery in Alaska to Seattle, Washington.

Variety	Style of container	Price per case
Alaska King	1 pound talls	$26.00
Alaska Chinook	1 pound flats	31.00
Do	½ pound flats	19.00
Alaska Reds	1 pound talls	29.00
Do	1 pound flat	30.00
Do	½ pound flat	18.00
Cohoes	1 pound tall	25.00
Do	1 pound flat	26.00
Do	½ pound flat	15.00
Do	¼ pound flat	8.25
Pinks	1 pound tall	21.00
Do	1 pound flat	22.00
Do	½ pound flat	12.50
Do	¼ pound flat	7.00
Chums	1 pound tall	19.00
Do	½ pound flat	11.50
Copper River Sockeye	1 pound tall	30.50
Do	1 pound flat	31.50
Do	½ pound flat	19.00
Puget Sound Chinook	1 pound tall	25.00
Do	½ pound flat	15.00
Do	¼ pound flat	8.00
Puget Sound Sockeye	1 pound tall	31.50
Do	1 pound flat	32.50
Do	½ pound flat	20.00
Do	¼ pound flat	11.00
C. R. Chinook Fancy	1 pound tall	34.50
Do	1 pound flat	35.50
Do	1 pound oval	40.00
Do	½ pound flat	21.00
Do	½ pound oval	25.00
Do	¼ pound flat	11.50
C. R. Chinook Choice	1 pound tall	$27.50
Do	1 pound flat	28.50
Do	½ pound flat	16.00
Do	¼ pound flat	8.75
C. R. Chinook Standard	1 pound tall	21.00
Do	1 pound flat	22.00
Do	½ pound flat	12.50
Do	¼ pound flat	6.75
C. R. Chinook Unclassified	1 pound tall	17.50
Do	1 pound flat	18.50
Do	½ pound flat	10.50
C. R. Silversides	1 pound tall	25.00
Do	1 pound flat	26.00
Do	½ pound flat	15.00
Do	¼ pound flat	8.25
C. R. Steelheads	1 pound tall	27.50
Do	1 pound flat	28.50
Do	½ pound flat	16.00
Do	½ pound oval	19.00
Do	¼ pound flat	8.75
C. R. Bluebacks	½ pound flat	21.00
Do	¼ pound flat	11.50
C. R. Chums	1 pound tall	19.00
Do	1 pound flat	20.00
Do	½ pound flat	11.50

(b) For hand-packed salmon, you may increase the ceiling prices established by paragraph (a) of this section by $1.00 per case.

(c) For cases containing more than 48 cans, you may increase the ceiling prices established by paragraph (a) of this section proportionately to the additional number of cans per case.

(d) For varieties, container sizes, or types and styles of pack of salmon not listed in paragraph (a), the ceiling price shall be a price determined by the Director of Price Stabilization to be in line with the prices listed in paragraph (a). Such determination shall be made upon written request addressed to the Fish Branch, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., showing the variety of salmon and style of container listed in section 4 (a) above to which the unlisted product is most similar and your price differential between the unlisted product and most similar listed product as of June 24, 1950 or the latest previous date on which both products were sold or offered for sale by you. You may not sell your product under this paragraph (d) until you receive written notification of the ceiling price which has been approved for such product.

SEC. 5. *Conditions and terms of sale.* The ceiling prices set forth in Section 4 of this regulation are gross prices and you must continue to apply all customary delivery terms, discounts, allowances, guarantees and other usual and tomary terms and conditions of sale; ept that in no instance shall the ss selling price of any item covered this regulation exceed the ceiling e for such item as set forth in Sec- 4.

SEC. 6. *Records.* If you sell canned mon in the course of trade or busi- s or otherwise deal therein, after the ctive date of this regulation, you st preserve and keep available for mination by the Director of Price bilization for a period of two years, urate records of each sale, showing:

1) The date of sale;

er and of the seller;

2) The name and address of the

3) The price contracted for or re- ed;

) The quantity, the grade or brand, of pack and container size.

SEC. 7. *Prohibitions.* On or after the effective date of this regulation, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, you shall not sell or deliver, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive any commodity covered by this regulation at prices higher than those established by this regulation, and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with any offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of, or relating to any of the commodity covered by this regulation, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of any commission, service, transportation or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or by changing the selection or style of processing or the canning, wrapping or packaging of the commodities covered by this regulation, or in any other way.

SEC. 6. *Penalties.* Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for damages provided by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective the 8th day of August 1951.

NOTE: The record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JULY 30, 1951.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, AUGUST 1951, PP. 59-61; JULY 1951, PP. 68-9 FOR AMDT. 1 TO CPR 65.

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CEILING PRICES FOR PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS OF CANNED SALMON: Ceiling prices for certain "primary distributors" of canned salmon were established by the Office of Price Stabilization with the issuance on September 20 of Supplementary Regulation 64 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. "Primary distributors" as defined in this regulation are those who customarily buy from canners at a discount and sell to wholesalers, chain store warehouses, and at times to retailers. These distributors are controlled by the General Ceiling Price Regulation since they do not qualify as wholesalers under CPR 14, nor as canners under the definition in CPR 65, as amended.

This supplementary regulation, which became effective on September 20, provides that the ceiling price for the primary distributor shall be the ceiling price of the supplier (under CPR 65, as amended) from whom he buys, plus transportation costs by customary means of transportation to his usual receiving point. Therefore, this action permits the primary distributor to continue operations in the customary manner.

The full text of SR 64 to GCPR follows:

PR, SR 64—CEILING PRICES FOR PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS OF CANNED SALMON

Pursuant to the Defense Production of 1950, as amended, Executive Or- 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic bilization Agency General Order No. 6 F. R. 738), this Supplementary ulation 64 to the General Ceiling e Regulation is issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation estab- es ceiling prices for certain distrib- s of canned salmon, who customarily from canners and sell to wholesalers, n store warehouses, and at times to retailers. These "primary distributors" are controlled by the General Ceiling Price Regulation since they do not qualify as wholesalers under CPR 14, nor as canners under the definition set forth in CPR 65 (Canned Salmon), as amended. Since SR 29, which provides a pass-through for distributors whose suppliers' ceilings are raised, does not apply to CPR 65, primary distributors of canned salmon whose suppliers' ceilings are raised can not reflect such increases in their ceiling prices at the present time.

Primary distributors sell to the same buyers to whom canners sell directly. Therefore, they must necessarily sell at prices competitive with the canner's market price at any given time. Actual market quotations show that this is true historically. The profit of the primary distributor comes from the fact that he is able, as a rule, to purchase from canners at a discount, which the canner is willing to allow because such sales are usually of large quantities, and the canner's distributions costs and credit risks are thereby minimized.

Accordingly, this supplementary regulation provides that the ceiling price for the primary distributor shall be the ceiling price of the supplier from whom he buys, plus transportation cost by the customary means of transportation to his usual receiving point. This action will permit the primary distributor to continue to operate in the customary manner.

In the formulation of this supplementary regulation, special circumstances have rendered impractical prior consultation with the trade; however, the provisions of this supplementary regulation incorporate the informal recommendations of representatives of substantial segments of the industry. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objective of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 25, 1950, inclusive; and to relevant factors of general applicability.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for primary distributors of canned salmon.
3. Definitions.
4. Incorporation of GCPR provisions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *What this supplementary regulation does.* This supplementary regulation modifies General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling prices for "primary distributors" of canned salmon covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 65, as amended, to preserve the customary margin of profit of such "primary distributors" in the event of changes in their suppliers' ceiling prices, because of CPR 65, as amended.

SEC. 2. *Ceiling prices for primary distributors of canned salmon.* If you are a "primary distributor", as defined in this supplementary regulation, of canned salmon covered by CPR 65, as amended, your ceiling price for any item of such canned salmon shall be the ceiling price of your supplier, as established by CPR 65, as amended, plus your actual "transportation cost", as defined in this supplementary regulation, by your usual and customary means of transportation, to your "usual receiving point", as defined in this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 3. *Definitions.* (a) The terms used in this supplementary regulation shall, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, have the same meaning as when used in the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended, and in Ceiling Price Regulation 65 (Canned Salmon), as amended.

(b) For the purpose of this supplementary regulation, the terms set forth below are defined as follows:

(1) "Primary distributor" or "primary distributor of canned salmon" means any person who prior to the effective date of this supplementary regulation was engaged in the business of buying canned salmon from a canner or canners for resale to wholesalers, chain stores and/or retailers and who is not covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 14, 15 or 16.

(2) "Transportation cost" means transportation charges usually and customarily paid by you, except local trucking and local unloading.

(3) "Usual receiving point" means the warehouse at which you generally receive canned salmon shipments and from which you generally supply your customers.

SEC. 4. *Incorporation of GCPR provisions.* All provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this supplementary regulation are incorporated herein by reference.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective September 20, 1951.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE,
Director of Price Stabilization.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1951.

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MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS TO GROUP 1 AND 2 RETAIL FOOD STORES CEILING PRICE REGULATION: Amendment 6 to CPR 16 (Ceiling Prices of Certain Foods Sold at Retail in Group 1 and Group 2 Stores) issued on August 22 permits Group 1 stores to reclassify to Group 2; provides a basis for pricing special promotion joint sales; extends the date of filing adjustment applications by "specialty" retailers; and corrects the commodity definition of canned meat and typographical errors in the regulation.

For details see: CPR 16, Amdt. 6 (Miscellaneous Amendments), dated Aug. 22, 1951.

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SOUPS CEILING PRICE REGULATION INCLUDES FISH SOUPS: A regulation establishing methods for determining ceiling prices for sales by processors of canned and frozen soups (including fish and seafood soups and bisques) was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on September 28. This regulation (Ceiling Price Regulation 75--Ceiling Prices for Certain Processed Soups) covers all kinds of soups, except dried soup and soup mixes and soup sold as "baby" or "junior" soups.

To determine a ceiling price for an item each processor calculates his weighted average sales price, called the "base price," for each item sold during the "base period"--July 1, 1949 to August 31, 1949. This base price is increased by a factor named in the regulation which covers cost increases for cans, cases, labels, and direct labor (For condensed fish and seafood soups packed in No. 3 cylinder or larger cans multiply the base price by 1.022 and for other size cans by 1.025; for all ready-to-serve soups packed in all types and size cans multiply the base price by 1.038). This resulting figure is then adjusted for changes in "ingredient" cost other than raw vegetable cost, if any, occurring between 1949 and 1951. Finally if there are vegetables in the soup, the processor figures the "raw vegetable" adjustment. The processor's f.o.b. factory ceiling price is thus his base price adjusted for changes in costs since the base period of packaging materials, direct labor, ingredients, and raw vegetables.

To meet the particular needs of the soup industry, the regulation also provides a pricing method for figuring ceiling prices on a "uniform price line" basis. In addition, the regulation employs a formula whereby the processor who is also a wholesaler or a retailer figures his weighted average sales price during the base period as a wholesaler or as a retailer, as the case may be, and then divides this weighted average price by the appropriate wholesale or retail markup named in CPR 14 or CPR 15. Then total transportation costs are deducted, which results in a price comparable to f.o.b. factory base prices of other soup processors who sell only to wholesalers. The processor then computes his f.o.b. factory price under the main pricing method or under the price-line provisions. The price so computed is then used by the processor as equivalent to the amount he paid his supplier in computing his ceiling prices for sales at wholesale under CPR 14 or at retail under CPR 15.

Although frozen soups were not generally produced during the base period, they are included in this regulation. Processors of such frozen soups cannot use the general pricing provisions, but must apply for individual authorization of ceiling prices under section 6 of the regulation.

For details see: CPR 75 (Ceiling Prices for Certain Processed Soups), issued Sept. 28, 1951.

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PUERTO RICO CEILING PRICES FOR SALTED COD REINSTATED: CPR 51 (Food Products Sold in Puerto Rico) was reinstated on August 1 by OPS. Originally issued June 29, this regulation was suspended July 19 pending Congressional action on amendments to the National Defense Act. Therefore, ceiling prices for salted codfish in Puerto Rico are reestablished by this reinstatement. Designed to cover other food products sold in Puerto Rico, to date the regulation effects only codfish. The effective date was August 13, 1951.

For details see: CPR 51, Reinstatement (Food Products Sold in Puerto Rico), dated July 30, 1951.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JULY 1951, PP. 71-3.

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EXPORT PRICE CONTROL: Price control on export commodity sales was instituted by OPS on July 30 with the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 61 (Exports). In general, ceiling prices on export sales, according to the provisions of this order, are determined on the basis of domestic ceiling prices, plus exportation costs, and plus the same percentage markup obtained on deliveries between January 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950.

For details see: CPR 61 (Exports), dated July 30, 1951.

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.

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

NEW POLICY ON COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES: A new policy on the relation of wage rates to changes in the cost of living was issued by the Wage Stabilization Board on August 24. This revised regulation (GWR 8 Cost-of-Living Increases) was issued to carry out a Board policy resolution adopted unanimously on August 2 and approved by the Economic Stabilization Administrator to be effective until March 1, 1952. Certain cost-of-living increases in wages and salaries are permitted without prior Board approval.

For details see: GWR 8 (Cost-of-Living Increases), dated Aug. 23, 1951.

Interstate Commerce Commission

OPS PROTESTS LCL PICK-UP AND DELIVERY CHARGES: The Office of Price Stabilization on August 31 protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission the imposition of new charges (10-37 cents per 100 pounds depending on certain minimums) for pick-up and delivery services on freight moving on less-than-carload and any-quantity rates within Eastern territory.

The OPS protests calls the proposed charges "arbitary, unreasonable and discriminatory," and asks that the tariffs establishing the charges be suspended pending an investigation by the I.C.C., and a full public hearing in the matter.

Since 1935, less-than-carload and any-quantity traffic class rates generally have included pick-up and delivery service as well as line-haul transportation service. The proposed elimination of pick-up and delivery services from the published rate, and establishment of separate plus charges for such service on shipments moving less than 300 miles within Official Territory and on all shipments moving inter-territorially having either origin or destination in Official Territory is tantamount to an increase in such class rates, the OPS said.

Territory which would be affected by the proposed charges includes that portion of the United States north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and East of the Mississippi River, except the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and that portion of the State of Illinois lying North of and West of a line drawn from Chicago to East St. Louis, Illinois.

Arguing that imposition of the charges would be arbitrary, unreasonable and discriminatory not only as between shippers and shipments, but also as between localities, the OPS protest says:

"IF THE COMMISSION (ICC) SHOULD PERMIT THE RAILROADS' TARIFF TO GO INTO EFFECT, THEREBY AUTHORIZING THE COLLECTION OF ADDITIONAL CHARGES FOR PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE IN EASTERN OR OFFICIAL TERRITORY, RAIL CARRIERS IN THE OTHER TERRITORIES WILL BE PROMPT TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE EASTERN TERRITORY AND WILL FILE SIMILAR TARIFFS AT AN EARLY DATE.

"THIS WILL SURELY CONSTITUTE AN IRRESISTIBLE INVITATION TO NON-RAIL CARRIERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE UPWARD REVISIONS IN THEIR FREIGHT TARIFFS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES AS SOON AS OPPORTUNITY PERMITS.

"THE NET RESULT WILL BE A WIDESPREAD INCREASE IN THE COST OF FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION IN ADDITION TO THE SURCHARGES ALREADY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION IN EX PARTE NO. 175.

"THUS, FAILURE OF THE COMMISSION TO SUSPEND THE INSTANT SCHEDULE MAY VERY WELL RESULT IN A MATERIAL AND NATION-WIDE INFLATIONARY INCREASE IN THE COST OF TRANSPORTING THE NATION'S PRODUCTS IN LESS-THAN-CARLOAD LOTS."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has since announced that charges on interterritorial shipments, but not on Eastern Territory intraterritorial shipments up to 300 miles, have been suspended. A hearing on these LCL pick-up and delivery charges (Docket I & S 5960) was scheduled for October 23 at Washington, D. C.

Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

STATES APPORTIONED FEDERAL-AID FUNDS FOR FISH RESTORATION: Sport fishermen will benefit from the $2,929,250 collected during fiscal year 1951 and apportioned to the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands for fish restoration, the Secretary of the Interior announced on September 20. Of this amount, $2,574,910.71 is for use by the 48 States in their fish projects.

This collection is the result of the Federal Aid to the States in Fish Restoration Act (similar to the highly successful Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, known as the "Pittman-Robertson Act"), which was approved by the President on August 9, 1950. Also known as the "Dingell-Johnson Act," its funds to finance the Government's share of cooperative fishery work are obtained from the 10-percent excise tax on fishing rods, reels, creels, and artificial lures, baits, and flies. This income will be appropriated annually by the Congress, then allotted to the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

To provide a fair distribution, each State's share is based on the relation of the number of its fishing license holders to the total in all States, and the ratio of each State's area (including coastal and Great Lakes waters) to the area of the entire country.

Also provided are the annual apportionments of $75,000 to Alaska, $25,000 to Hawaii, and $10,000 each to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

It is stated, too, "that no State can receive less than one percent nor more than five percent of the total apportioned to all States." This provision allows the small States enough working capital to finance comparatively big projects, while the large States will be able to receive the maximum amount only.

As in the case of the Pittman-Robertson Act, the one-year-old law enables the States, through their fish and game departments, to select appropriate fishery restoration and management projects. Work on these will be done by State-employed personnel.

The State is authorized to receive 75 percent of the total cost of work done. Lands purchased, buildings or structures erected, and all equipment purchased will belong to the State. After July 1, 1953, up to 25 percent of annual apportionments may be expended for maintenance of completed projects.

The maximum single State apportionment of $128,745.53 will be available to California, Michigan, and Minnesota, while the minimum of $25,749.11 will go to Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont (see table on the following page).

Apportionments to the Forty-Eight States

State	Amount	State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama	30,614.73	Maine	26,784.10	Ohio	99,854.82
Arizona	40,656.22	Maryland	25,749.11	Oklahoma	61,043.30
Arkansas	41,540.69	Massachusetts	25,749.11	Oregon	55,768.25
California	128,745.53	Michigan	128,745.53	Pennsylvania	78,655.97
Colorado	60,154.98	Minnesota	128,745.53	Rhode Island	25,749.11
Connecticut	25,749.11	Mississippi	30,189.44	South Carolina	25,998.43
Delaware	25,749.11	Missouri	80,830.55	South Dakota	36,769.11
Florida	47,194.03	Montana	61,819.56	Tennessee	68,972.63
Georgia	28,778.86	Nebraska	44,703.56	Texas	113,086.16
Idaho	44,639.48	Nevada	35,934.37	Utah	35,327.19
Illinois	87,396.55	New Hampshire	25,749.11	Vermont	25,749.11
Indiana	69,531.13	New Jersey	25,749.11	Virginia	40,607.62
Iowa	52,284.29	New Mexico	45,986.41	Washington	65,433.80
Kansas	49,714.99	New York	83,843.66	West Virginia	37,289.79
Kentucky	44,653.68	North Carolina	42,051.60	Wisconsin	117,995.75
Louisiana	25,749.11	North Dakota	27,015.14	Wyoming	43,811.29
					$2,574,910.71

Department of State

SIXTH SESSION OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT CONVENES: The Sixth Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) convened at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 17, the U. S. Department of State announced.

Under the provisions of the General Agreement the representatives of the Contracting Parties meet from time to time for the purpose of facilitating the operation and furthering the objectives of the Agreement. A detailed agenda for the Sixth Session will be adopted at the opening of the meeting. Among the items which will be considered are the strengthening of the administration of the General Agreement, a review of restrictions applied for balance of payment reasons, and other problems relating to the application of the Agreement.

As was announced on July 31, the Contracting Parties will also consider at the Sixth Session the proposal of the United States that all obligations between it and Czechoslovakia by virtue of the provisions of the Agreement be suspended or terminated.

The First Session of the Contracting Parties was held at Habana, February 28-March 24, 1948; the Second Session at Geneva, August 16-September 14, 1948; the Third Session at Annecy, France, April 8-August 13, 1949; the Fourth Session at Geneva, February 23-April 4, 1950; and the Fifth Session at Torquay, England, November 2-December 16, 1950.

The United States delegation to this Sixth Session was also announced and consists of specialists and advisers from the Departments of State, Agriculture and Commerce, and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

* * * * *

AUSTRIA SIGNS TORQUAY PROTOCOL TO GATT: The Department of State has been informed that the Government of Austria on September 19 signed the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade. Under the provisions of the protocol Austria will become a contracting party to the General Agreement on October thirty days after signing the protocol.

Austrian concessions initially negotiated with the United States at Torquay will become effective on the same date, as will those United States concessions initially negotiated with Austria which have heretofore been withheld.

Austrian concessions negotiated with the United States at Torquay apply to products of which Austria's imports from this country in 1949 were valued at about $58,000,000. United States concessions negotiated with Austria included reductions and bindings of duties.

At Torquay, Austria granted concessions to other countries which will apply also to products of the United States. The Austrian concessions included reductions and bindings in duties, and bindings of duty-free treatment.

No changes in U. S. tariffs for fishery products will result from this action.

* * * * *

PERU SIGNS TORQUAY PROTOCOL TO GATT: The Government of Peru, on September 7, 1951, signed the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, according to information obtained from the Department of State.

Under the provisions of the protocol, Peru will become a contracting party to the General Agreement 30 days after signature of the protocol, or on October 7, 1951. Peru thus becomes the second of the countries which negotiated at Torquay for accession to the agreement to become a contracting party. The Federal Republic of Germany signed the protocol on September 1.

The concessions negotiated between the United States and Peru at Torquay cover a much wider scope than did the 1942 bilateral agreement between the two countries, which will be superseded by the General Agreement upon Peru's accession. Also, under the provisions of the agreement, each country will benefit from concessions made by the other country to still other countries as well as by the concessions initially negotiated between them.

Among the modifications in United States import duties, becoming effective on October 7, are the following fishery items:

U.S. TARIFF PAR. NO.	STAT. CLASS. (1949)	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION (ABBREVIATED)	U.S. IMPORT DUTY	
			BEFORE TORQUAY AGREEMENT	AFTER TORQUAY AGREEMENT
718(A)		FISH, PREPARED OR PRESERVED IN ANY MANNER, WHEN PACKED IN OIL OR IN OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES:		
		BONITO AND YELLOWTAIL:		
	0066.000	VALUED NOT OVER 9¢ PER LB. 1/	30-4/5%	22%
	0066.100	VALUED OVER 9¢ PER LB. 1/	21 %	15%

1/ INCLUDING WEIGHT OF IMMEDIATE CONTAINER

Concessions in fishery items in Peruvian import tariffs, obtained as a result of Peru becoming a party to the General Agreement and which are scheduled to become effective upon accession of Peru and the other contracting parties to the agreement, are listed on the following page (the new rates of imports into Peru are given).

PERUVIAN TARIFF NO.	COMMODITY DESCRIPTION (ABBREVIATED)	RATE OF DUTY AFTER TORQUAY
66	SMOKED HERRINGS	0.50 SOLES PER GROSS KILOGRAM PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
68	FISH, DRIED AND SALTED (KLIPFISH)	SAME AS ABOVE
80	SHRIMPS, CRABS, AND SPINY LOBSTERS, PREPARED IN ANY FORM	1.20 SOLES PER GR. KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
367	COD-LIVER OIL, EVEN REFINED	FREE PLUS 10-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
365	WHALE OIL, REFINED	0.40 SOLES PER GR. KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
366	WHALE OIL, UNREFINED	0.25 SOLES PER GR. KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE
2608	FISH HOOKS	2.40 SOLES PER LEGAL KG. PLUS 12-1/2% OF C.I.F. VALUE

NOTE: ONE PERUVIAN SOL EQUALS 6.69 U.S. CENTS.

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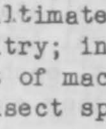
"THE STORY OF MENHADEN" SELECTED BY EDINBURGH FESTIVAL FOR SHOWING AND CERTIFICATE: A new U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service educational film, The Story of Menhaden, was among the four United States Government films selected by the Fifth International Edinburgh Film Festival for showing and awards of certificates. While the Festival, which was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from August 19 to September 9, is non-competitive and no prizes were given, selection for screening is considered an award in itself.

This 16-mm. sound and color motion picture depicts the method of fishing for menhaden, plant processing, and the ultimate uses of menhaden meal, oil, and solubles in the feeding of hogs and poultry; in preparing fortified vitamin oils; and the use of the oil as a lubricant of machinery, in aluminum casting, in leather tanning, and in paints, varnishes, insect sprays, printing inks, and soap.

This same film was also selected by the Department of State for competitive display at the 12th International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art held in Venice, Italy, from August 8 to 18.

NOTE: SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW, JUNE 1951, P. 44.



Tariff Commission

TARIFF COMMISSION ANNOUNCES INVESTIGATION OF FRESH AND FROZEN GROUNDFISH FILLETS: An investigation to determine whether or not imports of fresh and frozen groundfish (including ocean perch) fillets threaten serious injury to the domestic fishing industry producing these or directly competitive products has been announced by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The full text of the notice as issued by the Commission follows:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

"INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED GROUNDFISH FILLETS

"INVESTIGATION NO. 5 UNDER SECTION 7, TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951

"UPON APPLICATION MADE SEPTEMBER 10, 1951, BY THE MASSACHUSETTS FISHERIES ASSOCIATION, INC., AND OTHERS, THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1951, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 7 OF THE TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1951, APPROVED JUNE 16, 1951, AND SECTION 332 OF

THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930, INSTITUTED AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PRODUCT DESCRIBED BELOW IS, AS A RESULT, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OF THE DUTY OR OTHER CUSTOMS TREATMENT REFLECTING THE CONCESSIONS GRANTED ON SUCH PRODUCT UNDER THE GENERAL AGREEMENT OF TARIFFS AND TRADE, BEING IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES IN SUCH INCREASED QUANTITIES, EITHER ACTUAL OR RELATIVE, AS TO CAUSE OR THREATEN SERIOUS INJURY TO THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY PRODUCING LIKE OR DIRECTLY COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS.

TARIFF ACT OF 1930	DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT
PAR. 717(B)	COD, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK, CUSK, AND ROSEFISH, ALL THE FOREGOING, FRESH OR FROZEN (WHETHER OR NOT PACKED IN ICE), FILLETED, SKINNED, BONED, SLICED, OR DIVIDED INTO PORTIONS.

"INSPECTION OF APPLICATION--THE APPLICATION IS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION, EIGHTH AND E STREETS, NW, WASHINGTON 25, D.C., AND IN THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION, LOCATED IN ROOM 437 OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, WHERE IT MAY BE READ AND COPIED BY PERSONS INTERESTED.

"I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INVESTIGATION WAS INSTITUTED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1951

/S/ DONN N. BENT, SECRETARY"

Eighty-Second Congress (First Session)

AUGUST 1951

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-Second Congress (First Session) and signed by the President, that affect in any way the fisheries and allied industries. Public bills and resolutions are shown in this section only when introduced and if passed when they are signed by the President. The more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber actions on some of the bills shown in this section from month to month are also listed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED:

Defense Production Act of 1950 Amendment: S. 2092 (Maybank) - A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Social Security Coverage for Fishermen: S. 2069 (Magnuson) - A bill to extend coverage under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System to employees performing services in the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life; to the Committee on Finance.

Shrimp Import Duty: H. R. 5168 - A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CHAMBER ACTIONS:

President's Message Asking for Stronger Defense Production Act: Message from President recommending legislation to amend and strengthen the Defense Production Act of 1950 was received in the Senate on August 23 and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Collisions at Sea; H. R. 5013, to authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions involving waterborne craft upon the high seas and in waters connected therewith was reported to the House (H. Rept. 807).

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT:

Defense Production Act Extension: S. 1717, amending and extending for 1 year the Defense Production Act of 1950. Signed July 31, 1951 (P. L. 96).