



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Commerce

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

SCARCE MATERIALS LIST REVISED: Removal of more than a score of items from NPA's Designation 1 (Formerly NPA Notice 1) list of scarce materials, which are subject to anti-hoarding controls of the Defense Production Act, was announced June 5 by the National Production Authority.

This action makes the list current by reflecting changes in the supply-demand situation of materials since November 1951--date of the last amendment of the order. The revised list now conforms with NPA regulations and orders relating to inventory control. A number of items, currently in short supply, have been added to the list, but none is of particular interest to the fishery industries. Among the materials removed from Designation 1 of interest are lead (all forms) and nylon plastic type.

The following are some of the materials listed in Designation 1 of particular interest to the fishery and allied industries:

## LIST A - DESIGNATION OF SCARCE MATERIALS

- \* ITEMS PRECEDED BY ASTERISK HAVE BEEN ADDED OR ARE CHANGES IN THEIR DESCRIPTION SINCE ISSUANCE OF NPA NOTICE 1, AS AMENDED NOVEMBER 7, 1951.

### CHEMICALS

CHLORINE, GASEOUS AND LIQUID  
FREON  
SULFURIC ACID

### MISCELLANEOUS

ALUMINUM FOIL, CONVERTED  
CANS  
\*CELLOPHANE  
CONTAINERS AND FABRICATED PRODUCTS MADE WHOLLY OR PARTLY FROM ALUMINUM FOIL.  
\*CONTAINERS, OTHER SHIPPING CONTAINERS, PACKAGES AND PACKAGING MATERIAL, EXCEPT GLASS CONTAINERS.  
DRUMS, STEEL, SHIPPING  
REELS AND SPOOLS, SHIPPING AND PACKAGE (WHOLLY OR IN PART OF METAL).  
TEXTILE BAGS  
UNIT PACKAGES, WRAPPERS, AND SHIPPING CONTAINERS OF ALL TYPES MADE WHOLLY OR PARTLY FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FILMS AND PLASTICS:  
CELLOPHANE, CELLULOSE ACETATE, CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE, ETHYL CELLULOSE, ETC.

In addition to the above, the list contains a large number of metals, minerals and chemicals.

For details see: DSM-1 (Designation of Scarce Materials and Withdrawal of Previous Designation), dated June 5, 1952; News Release NPA-2293.

NOTE: ALSO SEE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REVIEW DECEMBER 1951, PP. 31-2.  
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 MAINE SOFT-SHELL CLAMS EXEMPTED FROM PRICE CONTROL: Canned Maine whole soft-shell clams were exempted from price control by the Office of Price Stabilization on April 7.

The exemption was granted by Amendment 14 to General Overriding Regulation 7 and became effective April 12.

OPS said the raw clams are not subject to control. Exemption of the canned product, which constitutes only about seven percent of the annual catch, will have little or no effect on the cost of living or other costs, and continuation of control would involve administrative burdens out of proportion to the benefits to be gained.

Canned soft-shell clams are packed only in Maine.

The full text of Amendment 14 to General Overriding Regulation 7 follows:

#### GOR 7—EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

##### CANNED MAINE WHOLE SOFT SHELL CLAMS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 14 to General Overriding Regulation 7 is hereby issued.

##### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to General Overriding Regulation (GOR) 7 exempts canned Maine whole soft shell clams from price control.

Canned whole soft shell clams are packed only in Maine. The raw clams are not now subject to price control. The canned clams are under Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 22 at the processor level, and under the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) at wholesale and retail.

The supply of raw Maine soft shell clams is constantly diminishing. The present annual catch is some 11,000,000 pounds. About 800,000 pounds, or 45,000 cases, are now being canned. This is only slightly more than 7 percent of the catch and is valued, in the aggregate, at less than \$1,000,000.

The exemption of canned Maine whole soft shell clams will have little or no effect upon the cost of living, the cost of the defense effort, or the general current of industrial costs. Furthermore, price control of these clams involves an administrative burden out of all proportion to the importance of maintaining control.

In formulating this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment, the ex-

emption provided for by this amendment will not defeat or impair the price stabilization program or the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

##### AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 7 is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

SEC. 15. *Canned Maine whole soft shell clams.* No ceiling price regulation heretofore issued or which may hereafter be issued by the Office of Price Stabilization shall apply to sales of canned Maine whole soft shell clams.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 916, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

*Effective date:* This amendment is effective April 12, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,  
Director of Price Stabilization.

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ROLLBACKS OF PRICE CEILINGS ON CERTAIN OILS RESCINDED: The rollbacks of price ceilings on crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil, crude corn oil, and lard, which were suspended on April 28, were rescinded by OPS. The ceilings in effect before the suspension were restored and became the suspended ceilings.

The move is in line with the Price Stabilizer's policy that suspensions of price ceilings are not to be coupled with adjustment of the suspended ceilings, either upward or downward.

The suspended ceilings on the three vegetable oils and lard were lower than the ceilings previously in effect. These lower ceilings were rescinded by Amendment 14 to Ceiling Price Regulation 6, fats and oils, which re-established the ceilings at this former level.

Both the restored ceilings and the rescinded ceilings are considerably higher than current market prices.

The Price Stabilizer announced his intention to reimpose ceiling prices on the three oils and lard, if and when their market prices rise to within 2½ cent of the suspended ceiling prices. This recontrol "trigger" corresponds to that which was provided in Amendment 13 for the rescinded ceilings.

For details see: Amdt. 14 (Crude Soybean Oil, Crude Cottonseed Oil, Crude Corn Oil, Lard, Rescission of Rollback of Ceiling Prices) dated May 19, 1952, CPR 6 (Fats and Oils); and news release No. OPS-0-882.

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MEANING OF "F.O.B. PORT-OF-ENTRY" FOR MARINE FEED PRODUCTS CEILING PRICES  
An interpretation of the meaning of "f.o.b. port-of-entry" in establishing ceiling prices on certain marine feed products sold by importers and distributors was issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on June 5. The text of this interpretation (Int. 1 to CPR 39) follows:

**CPR 39—CEILING PRICES ON CERTAIN MARINE FEED PRODUCTS SOLD BY PROCESSORS, IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS**

**INT. 1—MEANING OF F. O. B. PORT OF ENTRY (SECTION 4 (a) AND (b))**

An importer of fish meal situated at an Atlantic, Gulf or Pacific coastal point, or in the Territory of Hawaii, cannot, under sections 4 (a) or (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 39, as amended, sell his meal at the applicable ceiling prices set forth in Table A of the regulation on an

f. o. b. incoming vessel basis. The general rule of establishing ceiling prices under the regulation is that an applicable f. o. b. ceiling price applies to a shipment of fish meal when that shipment is loaded to the means of conveyance by which it is transported to the buyer's destination. Accordingly, f. o. b. port-of-entry means free on board rail cars, barges or other means of conveyance used in transporting the lot of imported fish meal from the port of entry

to the buyer's destination. Any cost involved in landing and unloading of imported fish meal and in loading lot to cars or barges by which it is transported from the port of entry must be absorbed by the importer.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U.S.C. App. Sup. 2154)

HERBERT N. MALETZ,  
Chief Counsel,  
Office of Price Stabilization

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 Interior

### DEFENSE FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION

NEW DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR DESIGNATED: Andrew W. Anderson, Chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Branch of Commercial Fisheries, was designated as Deputy Administrator of the Defense Fisheries Administration by the Secretary of the Interior on June 11.



Anderson will assume these new duties in addition to his present assignment for the duration of the DFA program. Milton C. James, who retired as Assistant Director of the Service on March 31, served as DFA Deputy Administrator from its formation until his retirement.

Under a reorganization of DFA effected in December 1951, Anderson took on additional duties as Chief of Office of Operations in the defense fisheries organization and assumed responsibility for much of DFA's functional activities.

Anderson has had long and varied experience in commercial fishing and in Federal fisheries work. A graduate of the College of Fisheries of the University of Washington, he worked for eight years in the commercial fish meal and oil industry.

In 1930 he joined the Service and in 1937 was transferred to the Washington headquarters office. He organized the Service's Fishery Market News Service which, through a nationwide reporting system, keeps the industry informed on the production, shipments, sales, storage, and imports of fishery products. In August 1943 he succeeded Reginald H. Fiedler as Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries.

Anderson has also served as fishery advisor on the United States delegations to the annual FAO Conferences since 1945; United States delegate representing the Department of the Interior interests at the Havana Conference which developed the constitution for ITO; and as United States delegate to the FAO Conference in Baguio which established the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. He is the Department of the Interior representative on the FAO Inter-Agency Committee.



## Department of State

POINT 4 GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH EL SALVADOR INCLUDES FISHERIES PROGRAM: A Point 4 General Agreement between the governments of the United States and El Salvador was signed in San Salvador on April 4, 1952. There have been cooperative technical programs in operation in El Salvador for the past ten years, but the new agreement provides for their continuation and possible expansion, reports the U.S. Department of State in an April 9 news release.

Included among the programs under this agreement is one on fisheries. Investigations into the fishery resources of El Salvador are being conducted by a fisheries expert from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He also will advise the government on the modernization of the industry.

With the signature of this Point 4 General Agreement with El Salvador, there are now 33 countries with which the United States has signed general agreements.

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IMPORT ATTITUDE: The following excerpts from a statement made by the Secretary of State with reference to the celebration of World Trade Week at a news conference held on May 21 express to some extent the Secretary's attitude regarding imports:

All of us as taxpayers are aware of the costs of our aid programs. However, that aid can be cut down if friendly foreign nations can earn their dollars by selling their products to us. As opportunities increase for our friends and allies to earn the dollars they need to buy the products they require for the common defense, their need for financial aid from the United States will decline. Our best course is to ensure that these countries are not hampered in their efforts to sell us the things they produce best.

As long as our exports exceed our imports by such large sums as they have for the last thirty-three years--totaling over 80 billion dollars--foreign countries will not be able to pay for the American goods they need.

We have three choices:

The United States can cut its exports, which would have a serious effect on the U. S. economy and create unemployment.

We can continue indefinitely to make gifts of dollars, which means the United States will never be paid for its exports and the American taxpayer will make up the difference.

Or we can allow the nations of the free world who need American products for our joint defense to sell us their products and so help earn the dollars they need to pay us. This is by far the best solution.



## Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session)

MAY 1952

Listed below are public bills and resolutions introduced and referred to committees, or passed by the Eighty-Second Congress (Second Session) and signed by the President. However, the more pertinent reports, hearings, or chamber action 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: H. R. 8007 (Talle) - A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also: H. R. 8008; H. R. 8009; H. R. 8010; H. R. 8011--Same as H. R. 8007.

### CHAMBER ACTIONS:

Tidelands: By a roll call of 248 yeas to 89 nays, the House adopted the Conference report on and sent to the Senate S. J. Res. 20, confirming and establishing the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, and provide for the use and control of said lands and resources. (May 15, 1952)

Senate on May 29 received veto message from President on S. J. Res. 20, confirming and establishing the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, and provide for the use and control of said lands and resources.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

Defense Production Act: Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 2594, amending and extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

Illegal Fish Shipments: House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife Conservation approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 5803, to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of illegal undersized fish.

Tuna Imports: Senate Committee on Finance, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the

Senate without amendment H. R. 5693, relating to importation of tuna. The bill provides for a duty of 3 cents a pound on imports of fresh and frozen tuna, whether or not whole. This bill passed the House of Representatives in October 1951.

### CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS:

Committee reports on bills reported in this section of interest to the fishery and allied industries (obtainable only from the committees submitting the report):

Amending the Joint Resolution of August 8, 1946, As Amended, with Respect to Appropriations Authorized for the Conduct of Investigations and Studies Under (Sea Lamprey Investigations), House Rept. No. 2001 (May 27, 1952) 82d Congress, 2d Session), 4 p., printed, to accompany H. R. 6500. This bill would further amend Public Law 672, 79th Congress, approved August 8, 1946, as amended, authorizing the continuation of the investigations of the abundance and distribution of sea lampreys in the Great Lakes during fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, with the authorized limit of cost of such investigations and studies for such year being set at \$446,000. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported favorably upon the bill. The report states: "The committee hopes that the research phase of the program will be successfully concluded during fiscal year 1953 and suggests that a report be made to the committee early in the next Congress showing the results achieved." Included is the report of the Department of the Interior recommending enactment of the bill.

To Amend and Extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, Senate Report No. 1599 from the Committee on Banking and Currency (May 27, 1952, 82d Congress, 2d Session), 51 p., printed, to accompany S. 2594 a bill to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 and for other purposes together with the minority views of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Moody. Committee reported favorably on the bill with amendments and recommended passage of the bill. Report includes a general statement of accomplishments

the production job ahead. It also contains discussions of allocations and priorities, the price-stabilization program, extension of credit controls,

and the various amendments, as well as administrative recommendations.



### SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM BUYS FISH

Fish-cookery demonstrations in the past school year influenced the eating habits of over one million students in 2,200 schools in Louisiana, Florida, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. These demonstrations were presented to school-lunch personnel by home economists of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to encourage greater use of fish in the National School Lunch Program. The interest in fish which these demonstrations have developed in the schools presents an opportunity for fish dealers in these and other states to increase their sales.

The greatest gains in sales of fish to schools have been made by the

dealers who have realized that school budgets are limited. They offered inexpensive fish requiring a minimum of preparation. They have suggested low-priced frozen fillets, such as ocean perch (rosefish), cod, haddock, and pollock to meet school needs. In canned fish, they have found sardines, tuna, and flaked cod and haddock are well accepted. These products are featured in the Service demonstrations for the same reasons that they sell well to schools.



SCHOOL LUNCHROOM PERSONNEL LEARNING ABOUT FISH COOKERY FROM U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Delivery service is one of the sales points successful fish dealers are using to advantage. Dealers with established truck routes inform schools of the products they sell and the days they deliver. Some have even found it profitable to change their truck routes to deliver to more schools. The general increase in the use of fish by schools as a result of the demonstrations has been 40 to 80 percent, but by making these special efforts to serve local schools, many fish dealers have doubled or tripled their school business.