

## Civil Service Commission

**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS:** The Civil Service Commission announced on August 10, examinations for Agricultural Research Scientist, grades P-2 to P-7, with salary ranging from \$3,727 to \$8,509 per year. Included in the examination are several options, such as Biology (Wildlife), Fisheries Research Biology, and Bacteriology. Applications will be accepted until further notice by the Civil Service Commission at Washington 25, D. C. Applicant will be rated entirely on experience and education.

Announcement No. 109 (Unassembled), announcing an examination for Agricultural Research Scientist, which includes the options of Biology (Wildlife), Fisheries Research Biology, and Bacteriology, and the necessary application forms can be obtained from any first- or second-class post office, the U. S. Civil Service Regional Offices, or the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.



## Economic Cooperation Administration

**LOAN TO ICELAND:** The authorization of the first loan under the Economic Cooperation Act was announced on July 16. The signing of the first loan agreement under the provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 was then announced on July 22 jointly by the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Export-Import Bank of Washington. The loan is to the Government of Iceland and is for a total not to exceed \$2,300,000.

The loan is to assist Iceland in financing the cost of United States machinery, equipment, and supplies for increasing production and processing of herring oils and related products, as a part of the European Recovery Program. It will bear interest at 3 percent per annum and is payable in 10 years. Principal payments are to start approximately three years from the date of the first advance under the credit. The credit is available until June 30, 1949.

The catch and processing of fish products is a mainstay of Iceland's domestic economy and exports of fish products account for over 90 percent of total exports. The products which are being financed under the credit will help Iceland increase the output and export of herring oil and herring meal, especially to ERP countries. Iceland's herring oil will contribute to the relief of present and prospective acute shortages of edible oils. Herring meal and byproducts will provide feed for Europe's poultry industry, as well as fertilizer to increase crop production.



### Federal Security Agency

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR SHELLFISH: Notice was given in the Federal Register of August 4, 1948, that the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service proposes to amend the Interstate Quarantine Regulations. Excerpts from the announcement follow:

#### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Public Health Service  
[42 CFR, Part 72]

INTERSTATE QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given that the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, proposes to amend, as indicated below, the Interstate Quarantine Regulations contained in Part 72, Title 42, Code of Federal Regulations.

1. The proposed amendments would add to Subpart C a new § 72.24 to read as follows:

§ 72.24 *Shellfish*. A person shall not offer for transportation, or transport, in interstate traffic any shellfish handled or stored in such an insanitary manner, or grown in an area so contaminated, as to render such shellfish likely to become agents in, and their transportation likely to contribute to, the spread of communicable disease from one State or possession to another.

2. It is also proposed to substitute the term "shellfish" for the words "raw oysters, clams, and mussels" at the end of paragraph (a) of § 72.164 of Subpart H; to rephrase the initial portion of paragraph (f) of § 72.165 to read, "Shellfish purchased for consumption on any conveyance shall \* \* \*," and to add the

following definition as paragraph (r) of § 72.1 of Subpart A:

(r) *Shellfish*. Shellfish means any fresh, frozen, or incompletely cooked oysters, clams, or mussels, either shucked or in the shell, and any fresh, frozen, or incompletely cooked edible products thereof.

[SEAL] LEONARD A. SCHEELE,  
Surgeon General.

Approved: July 29, 1948.

OSCAR R. EWING,  
Federal Security Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-7037; Filed, Aug. 3, 1948;  
9:02 a. m.]

In this connection, a hearing was held on August 19 in Washington at which interested persons, either in person or by mail, were given an opportunity to present their views in regards to the proposed amendment.



### Interstate Commerce Commission

INCREASES IN RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES AND CHARGES: Permanent increases in freight rates and charges were granted American railroads in a report and order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission on July 27, 1948. The order makes permanent the increased freight rates and charges described in the report, which are the Commission's final conclusions, as the results of proceedings under its Ex-Parte 166--Increased Freight Rates, 1947.

In general, the increases authorized are similar to the temporary increases granted on April 13, 1948, except that a reduction was made from 25 percent to 22½ percent between zone I of western trunk-line territory and western territory other than zone I of western trunk-line territory. Since this is the final decision in this matter, increases in rates and charges which apply to the fishery industries are given in detail as follows:

Basic freight rates and charges in effect prior to ExParte 166 (July 3, 1947) may be increased upon 15 days notice to the Commission and the public.

Territory	Actual	Increases
	Increases Percent	by Railroads Percent
Within eastern territory.....	30	41
Within southern territory.....	25	31
Within zone I of western trunk-line territory	25	31
Within western territory other than zone I of western trunk-line territory.....	20	31

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Actual Increases Percent</u>	<u>Increases Requested By Railroads Percent</u>
Interterritorially between southern and western territories and between those territories on the one hand and eastern territory on the other.....	25	41
Between western territory, other than zone I of western trunk-line territory, and zone I of western trunk-line territory.....	22½	31

Limitations to the aforementioned increases were made by placing maximum increases on certain fishery commodities, as follows:

Oil, fish or sea animal, not edible nor medicinal - maximum 20 cents per 100 pounds.

Shells, oyster, clam, coquina or mussel, whole, broken, or ground, in open cars with the lading not protected by tarpaulins or similar coverings - maximum 1½ cents per 100 pounds. In closed cars or in open cars with the lading protected by tarpaulins or similar coverings - maximum 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Fertilizer and fertilizer materials - maximum 8 cents per 100 pounds.

Rates and charges for protective service published in Perishable Protective Tariff No. 14, Agent Quinn's I.C.C. No. 25, may be increased by 15 percent.

The increases as requested by the railroads would have meant additional costs of approximately \$26,000,000 per annum for the fishery industry. The actually authorized increases mean additional costs of approximately \$16,000,000 per annum. Protests against the increased rates were made by the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, trade associations, individual shippers, and State agencies.



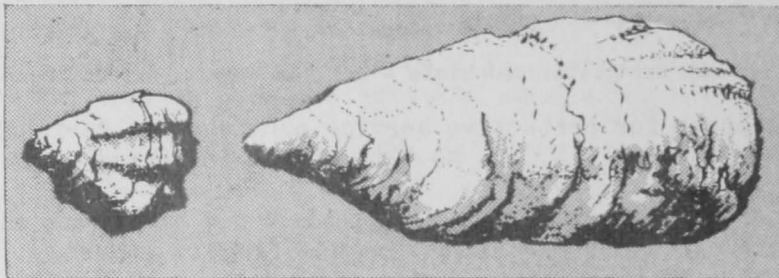
### U. S. Coast Guard

**INCREASES OCEAN WEATHER STATIONS:** During the fiscal year 1949, the U. S. Coast Guard plans to augment the ocean weather stations from a present total of three to a total of nine and one-half, according to the July 1948 issue of the Coast Guard Bulletin. The three now in operation include two in the Atlantic Ocean and one in the Pacific Ocean. The nine and one-half stations will include seven and one-half in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific. An explanation of the one-half station is that the Canadian Government will operate the station one-half the time while the United States, through the Coast Guard, will operate the station the other half of the time. Arrangements are being made whereby the Coast Guard will acquire 17 additional cutters which are needed to man all of the stations full time.

Some confusion exists regarding the names of the vessels and stations within the weather station program. In order to gain consistency in usage, it has been suggested the following be used:

Ocean Station Vessel: A vessel specifically equipped to man an Ocean Weather Station.

Ocean Weather Station: A 210 miles square orientated with its sides north-south and east-west, whose center is the designated station and whose area is covered by the position indicating radio beacon grid.



(OSTREA LURIDA)

(OSTREA GIGAS)

### PLANTING AND MARKETING OYSTERS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

On the Pacific Coast, two species of oysters form the basis of the industry (Ostrea lurida, the Olympia or native oyster; and Ostrea gigas, the Pacific or Japanese oyster). The Olympia oyster is the small native species, whose habitat extends from British Columbia to California. It is roughly circular in outline and does not attain any great size; and 2 inches in diameter is a fair-sized specimen. This species is cultivated in Puget Sound where, as shucked oysters, as many as 1,600 to 2,000 meats are required to make a gallon, which sells for about \$12, wholesale. The Pacific oyster is a species introduced from Japan, sometimes reaching a length of 12 inches or more. The market grades may run as low as 80 meats to the gallon, while for the small, or C grade, the count is 140 or more per gallon. The shell of a good specimen is longer than it is wide, narrower at the hinge end, and broad at the opposite end. An average marketable specimen may be 3 to 4 inches long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches wide. Some single oysters, when grown on a hard bottom under uncrowded conditions, are nearly circular in outline.

# *Riches of the Sea*

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UNDER ACCEPTED PRINCIPLES OF EVALUATION AMONG  
BUSINESSMEN  
THE COMMERCIAL FISHERY RESOURCES OF U.S. IN 1946  
HAD THE FOLLOWING  
VALUES:

TO FISHERMEN AND BOAT OWNERS	\$ 4,743,750,000
TO MANUFACTURERS AND PROCESSORS	\$ 1,320,263,000
TO WHOLESALERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS	\$ 1,707,614,000
TO RETAILERS OF FISHERY PRODUCTS	\$ 2,023,728,000

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TOTAL VALUE  
**\$ 9,795,355,000**

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IF THE NATION HAD NO FISHERY RESOURCES THIS AMOUNT  
WOULD HAVE TO BE INVESTED AT 4% TO MAINTAIN THE  
1946 EARNINGS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FISHERY INDUSTRIES.