



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Civil Service Commission

FISHERY MARKETING SPECIALIST EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED: An examination for Fishery Marketing Specialist (GS-5, 3,410 a year) was announced by the U. S. Civil Service Commission on October 12, 1954--Announcement No. 427(b). The register established from this examination will be used to fill positions in the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States. However, this same examination may be used to fill positions in other Federal agencies in Washington, D. C., and vicinity. There is no closing date for this examination.

Except for the substitution of education for experience as provided, applicants must have had three years of responsible experience in any position involving (a) the collection and compilation of market information and statistics on fishery products and the preparation from such data of analytical articles or bulletins for publication; or (b) marketing research requiring an intimate knowledge of commercial methods and practices in producing, processing, transporting, or marketing of fishery products.

Study successfully completed at an accredited college or university with specialization in fisheries and/or in economics, where the latter included not less than 12 semester hours in economics or marketing of food and in statistics, may be substituted for experience at the rate of one academic year of education for 9 months of experience, up to a maximum of 3 years of the required experience; study successfully completed at an accredited college or university with specialization in economics or marketing in fields other than food may be substituted for experience at the rate of one

academic year of education for 6 months of experience, up to a maximum of 2 years of the required experience.

All competitors will be required to take a written test designed to measure their ability to understand, learn, and interpret regulations and practices and, in general, to perform the duties of the position. Examinations will be held at the places listed in the examination announcement.

Announcement No. 427(b), dated October 12, 1954 (giving full details and information), and application blanks are obtainable from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Wash. 25, D. C., from any of the Commission's regional offices, or from any first or second-class post office.



Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF CENSUS

IMPORTS MISCLASSIFICATION OF CUBAN SPINY LOBSTERS: An investigation, made as a result of a recent inquiry, has revealed that the statistics for calendar year 1953 and January-June 1954 on imports from Cuba reported under Schedule A commodity number 0084 000, "Lobsters (including spiny lobsters and crawfish), canned," were overcounted due to the inclusion of imports which should have been reported under Schedule A commodity number 0083 000, "Lobsters (including spiny lobsters and crawfish), not canned."

The imports in question generally consisted of whole lobsters, lobster tails, or lobster meat variously described as being boiled, cooked, or frozen, and reported with the commodity number which applies to canned lobsters.

It was found, however, that the merchandise involved was not packed in hermetically sealed containers but usually in crates or in cartons or containers with cellophane windows.

Corrections to the 1953 and 1954 statistics affected by this investigation are summarized in the table below.

Revisions to Statistics on Imports of Lobsters from Cuba during Calendar Year 1953 and January-June 1954					
Schedule A Number and Description	Period	As Published		As Revised	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$
0084 000 Lobsters (including spiny lobsters and crawfish), canned	Year 1953	943,102	721,910	57,252	74,835
	Jan.-June 1954	540,673	362,023	12,813	16,568
0083 000 Lobsters (including spiny lobsters and crawfish), not canned	Year 1953	1,938,420	1,409,201	1/2,839,585	1/2,068,422
	Jan.-June 1954	524,364	349,729	1/1,073,573	1/ 709,061

1/ Includes other corrections found to be necessary during the course of this investigation.

These corrections will be presented in further detail in the "Revisions in Previous Month's Reports" section of a future issue of Report No. FT 110.

A similar situation may have existed in the statistics reported for imports of Cuban lobsters during previous years. However, no attempt is being made to determine the extent of misclassifications, if any, for years prior to 1953. Effective with the July 1954 data, steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of the errors in the future.



Department of Defense

ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS ON SURPLUS TRAWLERS: The Army Quartermaster Corps on August 3 issued an invitation for bids on five surplus trawlers located at Bremerhaven, Port of Embarkation, Germany. The deadline for bids was September 2, 1954.

The U. S. Army Property Disposal Service advises that the successful bidders on the five trawlers were as follows:

<u>Name of Trawler</u>	<u>Successful Bidder</u>
<u>Pan Trade Andros</u>	} Van de Grijp, Giessendam, Holland
<u>Tern</u>	
<u>Swell</u>	Irving Usen, Boston, Mass.
<u>Pacific</u>	} Art Motors, Inc., Brooklyn 30, N. Y.
<u>Josephine Ess</u>	

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

LABELING OF FISH STICKS: Answering a U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service inquiry as to whether or not a ruling has been issued on the labeling of frozen fish sticks, the Deputy Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration replied on October 14.

"... We have issued no formal ruling on this subject under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Several months ago, however, in preparation for the annual meeting at Cleveland, a Washington representative of the National Fisheries Institute contacted us to state that the industry seemed quite confused about how to label fish sticks. The particular point in question was whether or not the specific name of the fish need be stated on the label.

"We advised the Institute that in our opinion the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act does require that the ingredient statement include a conspicuous declaration of the common or usual name of each variety of fish present in the package and that this, of course, must be accurate. We further stated that we did not consider that the statute authorized such legends as 'Haddock, Pollock and/or Cod'. ..."



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

SERVICE PUBLICATION WINS TOP AWARD IN MARKETING RESEARCH STUDIES: In competition with other federal agencies, the Department of the Interior won this year's top award in Marketing Research Studies. The American Marketing Association, through its Washington Chapter, selected unanimously the Fish and Wildlife Service entry, Survey of the Domestic Tuna Industry. The Certificate of Award was presented to the senior authors of the report--A. W. Anderson, Chief of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, and W. H. Stolting, Assistant Chief of the Branch's Economics Section. At the Award's Dinner held

September 30 in Washington, Secretary McKay of the Department of the Interior was the main speaker.

THE WASHINGTON CHAPTER
OF THE
AMERICAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION

1954 AWARD IN MARKETING

PRESENTED TO

A. W. Anderson and W. H. Stolting


FOR A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF
Marketing Research Studies
BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

ENTITLED
"Survey of the Domestic Tuna Industry"

Nelson G. Mill
1954 President of the
Washington Chapter

Floyd J. Working
1953 President of the
Washington Chapter

Ernest Kauffman
Chairman of Committee on
Awards to Government Agencies



SEPTMBER 30, 1954

The report is a 435-page study of the long-range position of the domestic tuna industry. It was made at the request of the six Pacific Coast senators as a result of legislation introduced in Congress in 1952 to increase tariffs on imported tuna products.

In addition to the senior authors, 36 other fishery specialists contributed special sections to the report. Copies are available upon request from the Publications Unit, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

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NEW APPOINTMENTS IN BRANCH OF GAME FISH AND HATCHERIES: The promotion of Abram V. Tunison to Chief of the Service's Branch of Game Fish and Hatcheries was announced by the Secretary of the Interior on October 5. He succeeds Dr. O. Lloyd Meehean who was appointed recently as Assistant to the Director in charge of technical staff services.

William Hagen, Jr., succeeds Tunison as Assistant Chief of the Branch of

Game Fish and Hatcheries. He has been chief of the section of salmon propagation since May 1950.

Tunison joined the Fish and Wildlife Service on September 1, 1944, as a fishery management technician assigned to the Cortland, N. Y., station. In December 1945 he was transferred to the headquarters office and promoted to the position of Assistant Chief of Game Fish and Hatcheries. Prior to his Federal service Tunison was employed by the New York State Conservation Department at Cortland, N. Y., from July 1932 to September 1944.



Abram V. Tunison

Hagen has been with the Fish and Wildlife Service since 1937 when he was appointed as a fishery biologist. He served at various fish hatcheries throughout the country. In 1941 he was transferred to the Leavenworth, Wash., station during the start of the Grand Coulee salmon salvage project. The following year he became regional biologist in the Portland, Oreg., regional office. In July 1945 he was promoted to the position of regional supervisor of fish culture. In May 1950 he was transferred to the headquarters office in Washington to head the new section of salmon propagation. In this position he was responsible for directing the Atlantic and Pacific salmon programs, including the important Lower Columbia River Fisheries Development program.



Tariff Commission

RULES ISSUED COVERING INVESTIGATIONS OF DUMPING: The U. S. Tariff Commission published in the October 8 *Federal Register* a new Part 208 to its regulations to cover investigations of dumping injury to domestic industries. The Commission's action followed publication by the Treasury Department on October 6 of an amendment to its Customs Regulations to conform to provisions

of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 transferring determination of injury in dumping cases from the Customs Bureau to the Tariff Commission, effective October 1, 1954.

Investigations under the Antidumping Act of 1921, as amended by P. L. 768 (Customs Simplification Act of 1954), are initiated by the Customs Bureau to determine whether a class or kind of foreign merchandise is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value. If an affirmative determination is made, the Commissioner of Customs must so advise the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission will then institute an investigation to determine "whether an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be, injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation into the United States of a class or kind of foreign merchandise when the Secretary of the Treasury has determined is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value."

The Tariff Commission rules provide for public hearings, if the Commission decides there is sufficient reason for them, and for the submission of written statements after a notice of investigation is published in the Federal Register. The Commission will notify the Secretary of the Treasury of its determination in a dumping case within three months from the receipt of advice from the Customs Bureau that an investigation should be made.



Treasury Department

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

AUTHORITY TO DETERMINE INJURY
IN DUMPING CASES TRANSFERRED TO
TARIFF COMMISSION: The Treasury

Department has amended the Customs Regulations to conform to provisions of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954, transferring determination of injury in dumping cases to the Tariff Commission, effective October 1.

Treasury Decision 5313, published in the Federal Register of October 6, amends Section 1417 of the Customs Regulations, relating to procedure under the Antidumping Act of 1921 as follows:

"S. 1417 Findings of Commissioner of Customs; determination of injury. (a) When a notice of withheld appraisal has been issued on account of suspected dumping, the Commissioner of Customs will proceed as promptly as possible to determine whether the merchandise in question is in fact being, or is likely to be, sold in or to the United States at less than its fair value. If the determination is affirmative, he will advise the United States Tariff Commission accordingly.

"(b) If the Tariff Commission determines that there is, or is likely to be, the injury contemplated by the statute, the Commissioner of Customs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, will make the finding contemplated by section 201(a) of the Antidumping Act, as amended, with respect to the involved merchandise."



Eighty-Third Congress
(Second Session)

AUGUST 1954

On August 20, 1954, the Senate temporarily adjourned, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 266; the House adjourned *sine die*.

