



## Civil Service Commission

### FISHERY MARKETING SPECIALIST EXAMINATION:

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announced on April 26 (Announcement No. 6(B)) that unassembled examinations would be held for the position of Agricultural Marketing Specialist with option for Fishery Marketing Specialist in grades GS-7 to GS-14, for positions in Washington, D. C., throughout the United States, and its Territories and possessions. Entrance salaries range for these grades from \$4,205 to \$9,600 per year. Requirements are for 4 or more years (depending on the grade) of experience in responsible positions in the marketing of fishery products. Undergraduates study satisfactorily completed in an accredited college or university, with specialization in fisheries, general economics, or marketing may be substituted for experience at the rate of 1 full year of study for 9 months of the required experience, up to a total of 3 years of experience. There is no graduate-study substitution.

Qualifying Experience is as follows:

(1) conducting fishery marketing research; (2) collecting, compiling, analyzing, and preparing fishery production and marketing information for publication; (3) administrative or supervisory work in the field of fishery marketing requiring a thorough knowledge of merchandising and distribution practices; (4) promoting increased use and orderly marketing of fishery commodities; (5) manufacturing or processing fishery products requiring an intimate knowledge of all phases of processing and production in a particular field.

The registers established for these positions will supersede all those established for similar positions under An-

nouncement No. 257 of 1950. Persons who obtained eligibility under that announcement and who still wish to be considered for appointment to a position covered by this announcement should file for this new examination.

Fishery Marketing Specialists perform duties in the field of fishery production and marketing involving the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information relating to production, supply, demand, movement, distribution, prices, and other phases of marketing with a view of improving marketing methods and practices. They conduct investigational work and market research relative to commercial fisheries or fishery commodities; supervise the work of assistants of lower grade; and perform related work as assigned. The nature of the duties to be performed and the degree of responsibility to be assumed are progressively greater at the higher grade levels.

For full information on how to apply for these examinations, write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C., or to any of its field offices. There is no closing date for these examinations.



Department of Health,  
Education, and Welfare

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION:

#### WEIGHT-CONTENT LABELING FOR CANNED OYSTERS CLARIFIED:

The Food and Drug Administration has issued a statement of interpretation clarifying its position on the weight-content declaratiions for canned oysters. The statement makes it clear that packers of canned oysters may market their products

with the label declaration of weight referring to the total weight of the contents of the containers, the liquid packing medium included.

This statement of interpretation on weight declaration has no effect on the fill of container standards for canned oysters. As before, the drained weight of the oysters taken from each container must not be less than 59 percent of the water capacity of the container. The present announcement by the Food and Drug Administration is concerned solely with the requirements of Section 403(e) (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which requires that all foods in package form bear an accurate label statement of the quantity of food in the container.

Following is the text of the interpretative statement, as published in the Federal Register of April 9:

By authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 701 (a), 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U. S. C. 371 (a)) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (20 F. R. 1996), and pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (sec. 3, 60 Stat. 237, 238; 5 U. S. C. 1002), the following statement of interpretation is issued:

§ 3.38 *Declaration of quantity of contents on labels for canned oysters.* (a) For many years packers of canned oysters in the Gulf area of the United States have labeled their output with a declaration of the drained weight of oysters in the containers. Packers in other areas have marketed canned oysters with a declaration of the total weight of the contents of the container. Investigation reveals that under present-day practice consumers generally do not discard the liquid packing medium, but use it as a part of the food. Section 403 (e) (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the regulations thereunder require food in package form to bear an accurate label statement of the quantity of food in the container.

(b) It is concluded that compliance with the label declaration of quantity of contents requirement will be met by an accurate declaration of the total weight of the contents of the can. The requirements of § 36.6 of this chapter, establishing a standard of fill of container for canned oysters and specifying the statement of substandard fill for those canned oysters failing to meet that standard remain unaffected by this interpretation.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055; 21 U. S. C. 371. Interprets or applies sec. 403, 52 Stat. 1047; 21 U. S. C. 343)

Dated: April 4, 1955.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,  
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

## Eighty-Fourth Congress (First Session)

APRIL 1955:

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

FISHING VESSEL SEIZURES BY ECUADOR: The House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs met in executive session April 14 with State Department representatives in connection with the seizure, on March 26, 1955, by Ecuador, of two United States vessels, with the resulting injury to a U. S. citizen. After hearing testimony of witnesses, the Subcommittee took note of the action already initiated by the Department of State in this matter, and, because of the seriousness with which it regards these incidents, requested a progress report at an early date.

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE: H. R. 5612 (Celler), introduced April 18. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, introduced April 20: H. R. 5739 (Frelinghuysen), H. R. 5752 (Rhodes of Arizona), and H. R. 5708 (Clark), similar to H. R. 5612 except that the amount of wage proposal varies between 90¢ and \$1.25.

ORGANIZATION FOR TRADE COOPERATION: Both the House and Senate received a message from the President on April 14 recommending enactment of legislation to authorize membership of United States in Organization for Trade Cooperation. The Senate referred message to Committee on Finance. House referred message to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered printed as a House document (Doc. 140).

SURVEY OF NORTH ATLANTIC COASTAL AND TIDAL AREAS: H. R. 5873 (Becker), introduced April 27. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of the New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas, for the purpose of determining possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also H. R. 5882 (Forand), similar to H. R. 5873.

TARIFF ACT AMENDMENT: H. R. 5550 (Cooper), introduced April 14. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill authorizes the President to accept membership for the United States in the Organization for Trade Cooperation drawn up by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at their ninth session and opened for acceptance at Geneva on March 10, 1955.

Also S. 1723 (Malone), introduced April 18. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance. The bill provides that the policy of the Congress be--

(a) to facilitate and encourage the importation into the United States of foreign goods and products in quantities sufficient to supply the needs of the United States economy;

(b) to foster and provide for the export of the products of American industry and agriculture in quantities sufficient to pay for the needed imports.

(c) to develop and promote a well-balanced, integrated, and diversified production within the United States so as to maintain a sound and prosperous national economy and a high level of wages and employment in industry and agriculture;

(d) to provide necessary flexibility of import duties thereby making possible appropriate adjustments in response to changing economic conditions;

(e) to assure the accomplishment of these objectives by returning to and maintaining hereafter in the United States the control over American import duties now subject to international agreements.

**TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION:** The Senate Committee on Finance, in executive session, on April 26 ordered favorably reported, as amended, H. R. 1 to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements S. Rept. 232.

Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 (Senate Report 232 (April 28, 1955), 84th Congress 1st Session), 38 pp., printed. The report states H. R. 1 continues to June 30, 1958, the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. The present authority (extended by Public Law 464, 83rd Cong.) terminates on June 12, 1955. In addition to the extension of the trade-agreements authority, the principal features of H. R. 1 as reported by the committee are as follows:

1. The President would be authorized to negotiate tariff reductions by either of two alternative methods, which may not be used cumulatively.

(a) The first method authorizes the President to reduce, by a total of 15 percent, tariff rates existing on January 1, 1955, in stages of not more than 5 percent of such rates in each of the 3 years of the authority;

(b) As an alternative the President is authorized to reduce those rates which are higher than 50 percent of the value of an import to a rate not less than 50 percent, in stages of not more than one-third of the reduction in any one year.

The committee desires to emphasize that this authority is subject to all requirements of existing law for full public notice (including a list of products on which concessions might be made by the United States), public hearings, peril-point determinations, and escape-clause procedures (as modified by the committee).

2. In the case of the proposal for a trade agreement announced on November 16, 1954, the bill authorizes the same decreases in rates of duty as are authorized by existing law (50 percent of the rate existing on January 1, 1945), even though the agreement is signed after June 12, 1955.

3. The peril-point and escape-clause sections of the law were amended to make more specific the definition of what constitutes an industry. The escape clause was further amended to make more specific the extent to which imports must affect an industry before injury can be determined.

4. The President is given authority to adjust imports whenever he finds, after investigation, that an article is being imported, in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security.

5. The President would be required to submit to Congress an annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program. The bill, as reported, would require the Tariff Commission to continue to make the report on the program now being made under Executive order.

6. Reports of the Tariff Commission containing recommendations for escape-clause action are required to be made public upon submission to the President.

Presented in the report are the amendments to the House bill, changes in existing law, technical analysis of H. R. 1 and minority views.

