



Department of Commerce

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO FISHERY FIRM IN WASHINGTON STATE APPROVED:

A \$455,000 industrial loan to help Farwest Fisheries, Inc., to establish a tuna canning



Canning tuna.

plant at Anacortes, Wash., has been approved by the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Sixty new jobs will be created in the new tuna canning plant. Farwest Fisheries, Inc., of Anacortes will establish the tuna cannery by purchasing an ex-

isting salmon cannery, expanding cold storage and dock space, and buying new machinery and equipment to process and can tuna.

Installation of the tuna canning facilities will permit year-round operation of the cannery. It will help stabilize employment in Anacortes, which is affected by such seasonal industries as tourism, salmon fishing, and fruit and vegetable packing.

The ARA loan, repayable over a 20-year period and bearing an annual interest rate of 4 percent, will finance only part of the cost of the new tuna cannery. A fishery products brokerage company in the State of Washington will purchase a \$100,000 participation in the ARA mortgage. The total cost of the Anacortes project will be \$700,000. In addition to the Federal funds, a bank in Anacortes will invest \$140,000; a local nonprofit organization known as Skagit County Development Association will contribute \$70,000; and Farwest Fisheries, Inc., is putting \$35,000 of its own funds into the project.

Anacortes is in Skagit County, Wash., which was designated as eligible to participate in the Area Redevelopment program because of persistent and substantial unemployment and underemployment over an extended period of time.

The Small Business Administration investigated the Anacortes project and made recommendations which led to approval of the loan by ARA. The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries also played a key role in the investigations which preceded ARA approval of the project.



Department of Health, Education and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SURVEY OF STATE AND LOCAL FOOD AND DRUG LAWS:

A survey of state and local food and drug laws and the facilities for their enforcement will get under way this year, according to an October 15, 1962, announcement by the Commissioner of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

The survey, long sought by state and Federal food and drug officials, is made possible by \$300,000 which Congress included in this year's appropriation for the Federal agency. Representatives of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States and the Food and Drug Administration held a planning session October 5.

The objective of the survey is to determine what improvements are needed in laws, resources, and facilities of agencies concerned with protecting consumers of foods, drugs, devices, cosmetics, and household chemical products. The study will be made by a nonprofit research organization outside the Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

**SHELLFISH SANITATION CENTERS
TO BE IN OPERATION IN 1963:**

The new shellfish sanitation research centers at Kingston, R. I., and Dauphin Island, Ala., of the U. S. Public Health Service are expected to be in operation by July 1963. Both centers will engage in research designed to assess pollution dangers in shellfish growing areas and develop new ways to safeguard the sanitary quality of market oysters, clams, and mussels.

Scientific staffs in both centers will engage in microbiological, radiological, and toxicological studies as well as give technical assistance and training to state personnel engaged in shellfish sanitation activities. An estimated 65 scientists, technologists, and supporting staff will be employed in the Kingston facility to provide research and training assistance to New England shellfish-growing states. An estimated staff of 35 will be employed at Dauphin Island to provide such support to South Atlantic and Gulf Coast shellfish-growing states.

Recruitment of bacteriologists, chemists, laboratory technicians, marine biologists, oceanographers, sanitary engineers and others is currently under way by the Service's Division of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection, Washington 25, D. C.

**Department of the Interior****UNITED STATES STRIVES TO
REHABILITATE ITS FISHING INDUSTRY:**

The most intensive oceanographic research program in the history of the United States, part of an Administration drive to rehabilitate the Nation's fishing industry, was cited in October 1962 by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall as "a vital part of an unequalled conservation record attained to date through Departmental actions and those of the 87th Congress." His remarks accompanied the submission of a 32-page report outlining what he termed "an all-time high-water mark in conservation and resource management."

The report's section on oceanography cites the "long-overdue recognition" provided marine research, involving the building of three new ocean-going laboratories, the conversion of two Navy tugs for the same purpose, and the commissioning in early 1963 of the all-season, all-weather fishery research *Albatross IV*. During coming months, work also will start on new fisheries research laboratories at La Jolla, Calif., Ann Arbor, Mich., Beaufort, N. C., and Seattle, Wash.

Additional recognition of the growing need for knowledge, particularly among young students, of our fishery resources,

was provided by Congress in authorizing expenditure of \$10 million to provide the Nation's Capital with an outstanding fishery research center and aquarium.

"Fishing as a United States industry has in many areas lagged competitively behind other nations that are making great technological strides," Secretary Udall said. To restore the prosperity of the United States fishing industry and to guarantee consumers ample supplies of protein-rich fishery products, accelerated programs are under way involving laboratory research, ocean surveys, construction of hatcheries, fish-survival facilities at dams, and provisions for industry loans.

"Additionally, through research conducted by U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries scientists, the United States has now taken a lead in an intensified program to develop a marketable fish protein concentrate which not only can provide an important economic stimulus to the domestic fishing industry, but can provide a dramatic new answer to the world's hunger problems."

Secretary Udall estimated there are approximately from 7 to 9 million tons of fish not presently harvested in United States waters that can be utilized to produce fish protein concentrate (FPC). "Processing FPC will allow our fishing fleets to become year-round operations, rather than seasonal," he said.

Other high points in the conservation accomplishments report included:

1. A vigorous new Water Pollution Control Act is mounting a full-scale attack on one of our most destructive forms of waste;
2. National investment in water conservation and development projects has reached an all-time high, including two major reclamation projects.
3. A new marine laboratory has been established at Sandy Hook, N. J., to study management of salt-water sport fish--the basis of a growing industry, and a national reservoir fishery research program has been launched with establishment of two new research centers in South Dakota and Arkansas.
4. At President Kennedy's request, a special Interagency Committee on Oceanography has been established to coordinate an expanded long-range program of oceanographic research designed to meet the divergent needs of commerce, defense, atomic energy development, and production of mineral and fishery resources.
5. Educational grants have been provided oceanographers and other marine scientists; vast areas of the ocean are being surveyed; new programs, both construction and research, are under way to assist salmon migration over dams; more than a million dollars in ARA loans has provided economic stimulus and a fishing vessel construction subsidy program is under way in New England.
6. Valuable new progress has been made in studies of diseases and pesticides as a result of the establishment of the new Federal Pest Control Review Board.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

**NEW ASSISTANT REGIONAL DIRECTOR
APPOINTED FOR GREAT LAKES
AND CENTRAL REGION:**

Ernest D. Premetz, Assistant Chief of the Branch of Marketing, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Washington, D. C., has

been appointed Assistant Regional Director of the Bureau's Great Lakes and Central Region, with headquarters at Ann Arbor, Mich., the Department of the Interior announced on October 18, 1962. The appointment was effective October 28.

The Great Lakes and Central Region includes Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and those portions of New York and Pennsylvania bordering the Great Lakes.

Premetz entered Federal service as an aquatic biologist in 1949. As Fishery Research Biologist, he was associated with the flounder and haddock investigations at New Bedford and Woods Hole, Massachusetts, until 1954, when he was assigned to Washington, D. C., to participate in the Departmental Management Training Program. He joined the Branch of Marketing in August 1955 and headed up the industrial utilization program in the Great Lakes area with headquarters at Sheffield Lake, Ohio. Later, he was detailed to Washington, D. C., for 3 months as a member of a 4-man task force to help develop a long-range program for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; and in May 1958, he was transferred to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief, Branch of Marketing.

SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

TWO FISHERY RESEARCH STATIONS DEDICATED:

Two Fish and Wildlife Service fishery research stations, one in Wisconsin for fish population control studies and one in Arkansas to work on fish-farming experiments, were dedicated during the week of October 21, 1962, the U.S. Department of the Interior announced.

The Fish-Farming Experimental Station was dedicated October 21, at Stuttgart, Ark. The work at that station is designed to find ways of growing fish profitably in conjunction with rice and other agricultural crops. This station has a modern laboratory, fish-holding facilities, shop, garage, and storage buildings, plus several reservoirs and holding ponds.

Some of the problems to be solved are: water quality and levels; control of aquatic vegetation; overpopulation; predation; disease and parasite infestations; feeding; and brood stock selection.

The station is under the administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Service's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries is cooperating on improving processing, merchandising, and distributing methods for fishery products produced through fish-farming techniques.

The Fish-Control Laboratory in La Crosse, Wis., was dedicated on October 25 in conjunction with the Tri-State Fishery Conference.

The Fish-Control Laboratory at La Crosse was established to develop the necessary tools for controlling unwanted fish populations. Although the search for better chemical toxicants will be the initial objective of the station, other methods of control will also be studied.

Chemical removal of fish populations is not new. The technique was largely developed in the North-Central States and has been widely used for decades. These toxicants will not harm other forms of wildlife living in or near the water or human beings who might drink the water. Future emphasis, however, will be on the search for toxicants that will be even more selective, controlling certain unwanted fish without harming the more desirable kinds.

To carry out this intensive research program, a staff of chemists, biologists, and other specialists has been assembled at the La Crosse station. Considerable remodeling of buildings has been completed to provide adequate research facilities.

These two research stations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are expected to make a major contribution toward improved fresh-water sport and commercial fishing.



Department of Labor

WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS

EXPIRATION DATE EXTENDED ON HANDICAPPED WORKER CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO SHELLFISH INDUSTRY:

The expiration date of handicapped worker certificates issued to workers in the shellfish industry has been extended to January 31, 1963. The extension was made by the U. S. Department of Labor under Section 524.12 of 29 CFR Part 524 pending completion of analysis of a survey of the shellfish industry conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The survey by that Bureau may affect future Department of Labor rulings concerning the shellfish industry. In the case of new applications for handicapped worker certificates submitted before January 31, 1963, present standards and procedures will continue to be used in the issuance of certificates.

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CONDITIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYMENT OF LEARNERS AT SUBMINIMUM WAGE RATES:

The conditions governing the issuance of a certificate by the U. S. Department of Labor authorizing the employment of learners at wage rates below the statutory minimum are described in Section 522.5 of 29 CFR Part 522, Employment of Learners, as follows:

Section 522.5: Conditions governing issuance of a learner certificate.

The following conditions shall govern the issuance of a special certificate authorizing the employment of learners at subminimum wage rates:

(a) An adequate supply of qualified experienced workers is not available for employment; the experienced workers presently employed in the plant in occupations in which learners are requested are afforded an opportunity, to the fullest extent possible, for full-time employment; learners are available for employment; and the granting of a certificate is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment.

(b) Reasonable efforts have been made to recruit experienced workers, including the placement of an order with the local State or Territorial Public Employment Service Office (except in possessions where there is no such office) not more than fifteen days prior to the date of application. Written evidence from such office that the order has been placed shall be submitted by the employer with the application.

(c) The issuance of a learner certificate will not tend to create unfair competitive labor cost advantages nor have the effect of impairing or depressing wage or working standards established for experienced workers for work of a like or comparable character in the industry.

(d) Abnormal labor conditions such as a strike, a lock-out, or other similar condition, do not exist at the plant for which a learner certificate is requested.

(e) There are no serious outstanding violations of the provisions of a learner certificate previously issued to the company, nor have there been any serious violations of the act which provide reasonable grounds to conclude that the terms of a certificate may not be complied with, if issued.

(f) The occupation or occupations in which learners are to receive training involve a sufficient degree of skill to necessitate an appreciable training period.

(g) Learners shall be afforded every reasonable opportunity for continued employment upon completion of the learning period.



U. S. Tariff Commission

PROPOSED CHANGES IN IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULES INCLUDE FROZEN FISH BLOCKS AND MONOFILAMENT GILL NETS:

A proposal for a Fourth Supplemental Report of changes in the Tariff Schedules of the United States necessary to reflect changes made in the tariff treatment of imported articles as set forth by various statutes and administrative and judicial rulings has been made public. The notice by the U. S. Tariff Commission was published in the Federal Register of October 31, 1962.

The only fishery product listed is frozen fish slabs, and the description reads: "skinned or boned, whether or not divided into pieces, and frozen into slabs each weighing over 10 pounds, imported to be minced, ground, or processed into fish sticks." The proposed change will remove the fish slabs or blocks from items Number 110.50, 110.55, 110.57, 110.60, 110.61, and establishes a new class 110.47. "The change incorporates the substance of customs practices based upon recent court rulings (Customs Decisions 2327 and 2340). The principle of these rulings cannot be effectively administered except by following the fish into consumption." These decisions provide for entry of fish blocks or slabs under paragraph 720(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 which carries a rate of 1 cent a pound rather than duties which could range from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound under paragraph 717(b).

Also listed are monofilament gill nets, and the change provides for the free importation of that type net for fish sampling.

A public hearing was held on November 16, 1962, in the Tariff Commission Building, Washington, D. C.



Treasury Department

COAST GUARD

AMENDED FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR PORT SECURITY CARDS:

A change has been announced in the Federal Regulations for Coast Guard Port Security Cards. The new regulations became effective on publication in the Federal Register of November 15, 1962.

(a) Only the following persons may be issued Coast Guard Port Security Cards:

1. Persons regularly employed on vessels or on waterfront facilities.
2. Persons having regular public or private business connected with the operation, maintenance, or administration of vessels, their cargoes, or waterfront facilities.

(b) A holder of a Merchant Mariner's Document, Validated for Emergency Service, shall not be issued a Port Security Card, unless he surrenders the Merchant Mariner's Document to the Coast Guard. In this connection, see Section 125.09.

The regulations are covered by Title 33--Navigation and Navigable Waters, Chapter 1--Coast Guard, Department of the Treasury, Subchapter L, Section 125.17.



Eighty-Seventh Congress

(Second Session)

The 87th Congress adjourned "sine die" on October 13, 1962. Bills not completed during this Congress are "dead" and do not carry over to the 88th Congress, which will convene on January 9, 1963. This means that bills if and when re-introduced must go through the entire process of committee consideration, hearings etc.



GLOUCESTER HARBOR (MASS.) IMPROVEMENT: H. Doc. 341, Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated Oct. 6, 1961, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted Mar. 30, 1955.

GREAT LAKES HARBORS STUDY: H. Doc. 340, Great Lakes Harbors Study--Second Interim Report on Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of En-

gineers, Department of the Army, Dated Oct. 6, 1961, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956 and June 27, 1956.

H. Doc. 415, Great Lakes Harbors Study--Interim Report on Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated Jan. 17, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956, June 27, 1956, and June 3, 1959, respectively. It is also in full response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted Apr. 13, 1948.

H. Doc. 496, Great Lakes Harbors Study--Interim Report on Kenosha Harbor, Wisconsin, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 20, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956, April 30, 1957, and June 27, 1956. It is in final response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 31, 1957.

H. Doc. 474, Great Lakes Study--Interim Report on the Muskegon Harbor, Michigan, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated Apr. 30, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956, and June 27, 1956.

H. Doc. 451, Great Lakes Harbors Study--Second Interim Report on the Buffalo Harbor, New York, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 18, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Sen-

ate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956 and June 27, 1956.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS: S. Doc. 106, Key West Harbor, Florida, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 1, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted Mar. 15, 1951.

H. Doc. 500, Searsport Harbor, Maine, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 22, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 3, 1959.

H. Doc. 482, Portsmouth Harbor and Piscataqua River, Maine and New Hampshire, Letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 1, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted Nov. 18, 1958, and June 3, 1959.

S. Doc. 101, Tacoma Harbor, Port Industrial and Hylebos Waterways, Washington, Letter from the Secretary of the Army trans-

mitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 4, 1962, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted May 27, 1955.

MEDICAL CARE FOR VESSEL PERSONNEL: Medical Care for Self-Employed Fishermen (Hearing before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, on S. 367, to provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in the care, preservation, or navigation of such vessel May 2, 1962), 90 pp., printed. Contains statements given by personnel of various Federal agencies and industry people; letters and various other correspondence submitted to the Committee; and reports from Federal agencies.

TRADE EXPANSION ACT OF 1962: H. Doc. 598, Free Trade, Tariff Legislation, and Common Markets for the Western Hemisphere: A Collection of Excerpts and Selected References, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, 76 pp., printed (prepared by the Economics Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress). Contains excerpts and selected bibliography on free trade and protective tariffs, the 1962 trade expansion legislative proposals, and excerpts and selected references on Western Hemisphere common markets.



Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior--America's Department of Natural Resources--is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, fish, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States--now and in the future.