



# FEDERAL ACTIONS



## Department of Commerce

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

#### FEDERAL FUNDS TO AID LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY:

A sum of about \$170,000 to finance the "action phase" of a program to revive and diversify the Lake Superior commercial fishing industry was approved in December 1965 by the Economic Development Administration (EDA), U. S. Department of Commerce. The funds were included in the first projects approved by the newly established agency.

The EDA was set up under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 which provides financial assistance to create permanent new jobs in those areas of the nation suffering from high unemployment or low family income. EDA's technical assistance program, which will finance the Lake Superior project, helps provide the information needed to solve problems blocking economic growth.

The total cost of the Lake Superior program is estimated at \$200,000, with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of Interior, paying the remainder. The traditional fishery of Lake Superior includes the northern portions of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Depredations by sea lampreys of lake trout and whitefish have caused a gradual decline of the fishing industry since 1954. With the near extinction of the higher value lake trout and whitefish, lower value species such as herring, smelt, chub, and alewife have become more numerous.

The EDA project is designed to develop effective means for producing, processing, and marketing the lower value species that are now abundant, thereby creating new jobs and additional income for the area.

An earlier study by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries proposed the "action

program" which will involve setting up a pilot processing plant to produce and market new food items from Great Lakes fish that are available. Improved trawling techniques and other fishing methods will be tested.

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#### STUDY APPROVED TO HELP EXPAND LOUISIANA CRAYFISH INDUSTRY:

A technical assistance study to help expand the fresh-water crayfish industry in Louisiana was approved December 13, 1965, by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The EDA study will be carried out over the next 12 months by the Department of Food Science and Technology, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

The project, to cost about \$40,000, will determine the feasibility of establishing freezing and canning plants for processing crayfish. Such plants would increase job opportunities and income in the area by providing new outlets for an existing natural resource.

Some small-scale freezing and canning of crayfish does exist in Louisiana, but for all practical purposes, processed crayfish can be viewed as a new product in search of new markets.

Processing plants to be set up as a result of the survey would benefit present and future crayfish growers. That includes those farmers who grow and harvest crayfish in conjunction with rice farming. The plants would locate near the managed crayfish swamps, ponds, and rice farms.

The project will have a statewide impact. However, its principal economic benefit would accrue to areas in the south-central and western parts of the State, including the parishes of St. Martin, Lafayette, Acadia, Pointe Coupee, and St. Landry. Those areas qualify for financial assistance under the

EDA program because of high unemployment and low family income.



## Department of the Interior

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

### FEDERAL AID AUTHORIZED FOR HURRICANE DAMAGE TO LOUISIANA OYSTER FISHERY:

In an announcement dated December 3, 1965, published in the Federal Register, December 8, 1965, the Secretary of the Interior determined that Hurricane Betsy of September 9, 1965, caused extensive damage to the Louisiana oyster resource and industry through silting, covering with marsh grass, and littering with debris of State and private oyster grounds.

The notice as it appeared in the Federal Register follows:

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

LOUISIANA

### Determination of a Fishery Failure Due to a Resource Disaster

DECEMBER 3, 1965.

Whereas, many firms and individuals are engaged in raising, harvesting, processing, and marketing oysters in the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas on September 9, 1965, Hurricane Betsy passed directly over the heart of Louisiana's oyster grounds, subjecting the area to a tidal wave and extreme winds which caused extensive damage to the oyster resource and industry through silting, covering with marsh grass, and littering with debris of State and private oyster grounds; and

Whereas, insurmountable uninsured losses of oyster production in the 1965-66 season will amount to a several million dollar decrease in State income; and

Whereas, the serious disruption of the Louisiana oyster fishery caused by alteration of habitat was due to natural causes;

Now, therefore, as Secretary of the Interior, I hereby determine that the foregoing circumstances constitute a commercial fishery failure due to a resource disaster within the meaning of section 4(b) of Public Law 88-309. Pursuant to this determination, I hereby authorize the use of funds appropriated under the above legislation to rehabilitate, restore, and put back into production the oyster grounds of the State of Louisiana, and for such other measures as may be necessary to mitigate the damage to the resource.

STEWART L. UDALL,  
Secretary of the Interior.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### REVISED U. S. STANDARDS FOR FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP-- REQUIREMENTS FOR CONDITION OF COATING STILL BEING EVALUATED:

The revised U. S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Shrimp are being phased in gradually. The revised standards became effective September 3, 1965, EXCEPT that the requirements for (1) uniformity and (2) degree of dehydration did not become effective until December 1, 1965, AND the requirements for condition of coating will not become effective until February 7, 1966. That delay will give the breaded shrimp industry an opportunity to submit data to support their position for modification of the condition of coating (batter and breading) provision. This involves the requirement of 50 percent of shrimp material for "regular breaded shrimp" and 65 percent of shrimp material for "lightly breaded shrimp."

The notice that the requirements for condition of coating would not become effective until February 7, 1966, published in the Federal Register, December 9, 1965, follows:

## Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

### Chapter II—Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER G—PROCESSED FISHERY PRODUCTS, PROCESSED PRODUCTS THEREOF, AND CERTAIN OTHER PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS

### PART 262—U.S. STANDARDS FOR GRADES OF FROZEN RAW BREADED SHRIMP

On Tuesday, August 3, 1965, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, pages 9644-9647, inclusive, Part 262—U.S. Standards for Grades of Frozen Raw Breaded Shrimp.

A request has been received from the National Shrimp Breaders Association, an organization representing about 80 percent of the processors of frozen raw breaded shrimp within the United States, for modification of provision of the standard pertaining to condition of coating. It is their view that the present provision is too stringent to be met, on a practical basis. Accordingly, the first two paragraphs of page 9645 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of August 3, 1965, are hereby amended to read as follows:

This part shall become effective at the beginning of the 1st calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, Except: That the re-

quirements for condition of coating shall become effective at the beginning of the 60th calendar day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. This will give the breaded shrimp industry an opportunity to submit data to support their position for modification of the condition of coating provision.

Breaded shrimp inspected and graded in accordance with this revised part between the 1st and the 60th day following the date of this publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER shall meet the requirements for condition of coating as provided in Part 262—U.S. Grade Standards for Raw Breaded Shrimp and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (25 F.R. 8444) dated September 1, 1960, as amended by interim regulations published on page 7444 of the FEDERAL REGISTER dated June 5, 1965.

DONALD L. MCKERNAN,  
Director,

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

DECEMBER 3, 1965.

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**APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL LOANS:**

The following applications have been received for loans from the U. S. Fisheries Loan Fund to aid in financing the construction or purchase of fishing vessels:

John L. Finley, Box 2258, Kodiak, Alaska 99615, for the purchase of a new 29-foot wood seine vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon in southwestern Alaskan waters. Notice of the application was published by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in the Federal Register, December 4, 1965.

Parks Canning Co., Inc., 309 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104, for the purchase of a used 82.3-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for king crab in Alaskan waters. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 4, 1965.

Herbert H. Hunter, Jr., Star Route, Box 5, Brownsville, Tex. 78520, for the purchase of a used 61.6-foot wood shrimp trawler to engage in the fishery for shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 7, 1965.

Walter E. Wallin, 2145 Notre Dame Drive, Eureka, Calif., for the purchase of a used 43-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon, crab, shrimp, and tuna. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 8, 1965.

James Edward Johnson, 914 Fifth, Spenard, Alaska, for the purchase of a new 31-foot gill-net vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon in the Cook Inlet area of Alaska. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 8, 1965.

Chad B. Wyatt, Wrangell, Alaska, for the purchase of a used 61.4-foot wood vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon in Southeast Alaska. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 8, 1965.

Howard Clifton Aaker, Salmon Bay Terminal, Seattle, Wash., for the purchase of a used 43.5-foot registered length wood trolling vessel to engage in the fishery for salmon and albacore in the waters of the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Alaska. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 15, 1965.

Merlin, Inc., Port Isabel, Tex. for the purchase of a used 64.5-foot registered length steel shrimp trawler to engage in the fishery for shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico. Notice of the application was published in the Federal Register, December 17, 1965.

Regulations and procedures governing fishery loans have been revised and no longer require that an applicant for a new or used vessel loan replace an existing vessel (Public Law 89-85; Fisheries Loan Fund Procedures--50 CFR Part 250, as revised August 11, 1965).  
Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1966 p. 101.

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**HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR FISHING VESSEL CONSTRUCTION DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDY:**

The following firms have applied for fishing vessel construction differential subsidies under the Fishing Fleet Improvement Act of 1964:

Firm and address	Overall Size	Fisheries	Hearing Notice in <u>Federal Register</u> 1965	Date of Hearing 1966
Lepire Fishing Corp. 356 County St. New Bedford, Mass.	90 ft.	scallops, flounder, lobster, groundfish	Dec. 14	Feb. 1
Margaret, Inc. Reedville, Va.	172 ft.	menhaden and other herring-like fish	Dec. 14	Feb. 3
Tonnessen Fisheries, Inc. North Dartmouth, Mass.	90 ft.	scallops, flounder, lobster, groundfish, swordfish	Dec. 15	Feb. 8
Amagansett, Inc. Amagansett, Long Island, N. Y.	152 ft.	menhaden, herring and herring-like fish, red hake, and miscellaneous species for industrial uses.	Dec. 21	Feb. 10

Hearings on the economic aspects of the applications were scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C.

By letter dated November 29, 1965, Wallace J. Boudreaux, Brownsville, Tex., wished to amend his previously approved application for a fishing vessel construction differential subsidy to aid in the construction of an 82-foot steel trawler to engage in the fishery for shrimp, including royal-red shrimp, Atlantic tuna, snapper, and spiny lobster. The request to amend the application was to increase the size of the proposed vessel to an overall length of 95 feet and to increase the engine and freezer capacity. A hearing on the amended application was scheduled to be held.

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries published the notice of the hearing in the Federal Register, December 10, 1965.

Note: See Commercial Fisheries Review, January 1966 p. 102



## U. S. Tariff Commission

### COMMENTS INVITED ON IMPORT DUTIES FOR CANNED CLAMS:

The United States Tariff Commission has started, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, an investigation with respect to canned clams (Schedule 1, part 3E, headnote 1; item 114.05), which for import duty purposes are subject to the American selling price basis of valuation.

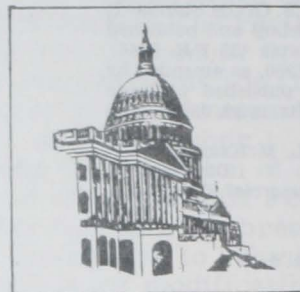
This investigation is being made to determine those rates of duty for canned clams which, in the absence of the headnote provisions cited above, would in the judgment of the Commission have provided an amount of collected duty on imports of such products during a recent period substantially equivalent to that amount provided under such headnote. The Commission is also trying to determine the degree of protection, if any, afforded by the American selling price basis of valuation.

As of late December 1965, no hearing had been ordered. However, written comments were to be submitted by interested parties to the U. S. Tariff Commission not later than January 24, 1966. The Commission expected to publish in due course a list of converted

rates of duty for canned clams, and to order a public hearing.



## Eighty-Ninth Congress (Second Session)



**CONGRESS CONVENES:** The second session 89th Congress convened on Jan. 10, 1966. Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect the fisheries and allied industries are reported upon. Introduction, referral to committees,

pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.

President Johnson, Jan. 12, 1966, delivered his message on the state of the Union before a joint session of both houses. The message was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. 321).

**ANTIDUMPING ACT AMENDMENT:** H. R. 11888 (Horton) introduced in House Jan. 10, 1966, to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to Committee on Ways and Means.

**COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT:** House received Jan. 10, 1966, a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting the ninth annual report on the status of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, pursuant to 70 Stat. 105; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**COMMODITY PACKAGING AND LABELING:** Introduced in House H. R. 11982 (Roybal) Jan. 12, 1966, and H. R. 12043 (Howard) Jan. 13, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**ELECTION OF MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES CHAIRMAN:** House Jan. 10, 1966, adopted H. Res. 630, electing Representative Garmatz of Maryland as Chairman of the standing Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

**EULOGY TO REP. H. C. BONNER:** On Jan. 12, 1966, numerous members of the House eulogized Rep. Bonner Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for almost 11 years.

**FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT:** H. R. 11917 (Reuss) introduced in House Jan. 10, 1966, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize increased appropria-

tions for assisting construction of municipal sewage treatment works, and to strengthen authority to enforce pollution abatement; to Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 11999 (Halpern) introduced in House Jan. 12, 1966, to amend section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to increase to \$250 million the authorization for fiscal year 1967, and to authorize reimbursement of States that prefinance certain treatment works; to Committee on Public Works. Rep. Halpern in Congressional Record, Jan. 14, 1966 (p. 125), pointed out that the bill would enable the State to set about implementing its programs immediately by authorizing reimbursement to the State of the full Federal share of the costs of eligible construction projects.

FOOD PASTEURIZATION, PROTEIN CONCENTRATE, AND FREEZE-DRY FOOD PROCESSING: Rep. Hanna in extension of remarks, Congressional Record, Jan. 12, 1966 (pp. 112-114), spoke from the floor of the House concerning new developments in food technology which can produce protein foods high in quality, low in price, and easily distributed. These three food frontiers follow:

Pasteurization of Food Products. This method involves treatment by radiation rays of certain active elements to lengthen the shelf life or storage and distribution life of foods. Experiments started some years ago and are now at a stage for dramatic application for food processing. Rep. Hanna stated that the Technological Laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass., prepared a report which showed how fresh fish treated by the gamma rays reduced by 99 percent the deteriorating bacteria which causes decay, and in this sterilized condition such fish could maintain their fresh state over a sustained period without measurable loss of flavor or food quality. Rep. Hanna stated that another promising approach to food pasteurization and sterilization lies in recent experiments being conducted with high frequency waves varying from the ultrasonic to the X-ray.

Protein Concentrates: Experiments in this technology have been occurring in both cereal grains and in fish products. Congress has provided the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries with funds to tackle the technological problem of producing a defatted, dehydrated, stable fish protein concentrate under hygienic conditions suitable for human consumption. This research is now being carried out on a pilot plant scale. A Massachusetts firm is already a major private producer of fish powder which when ultimately refined is an odorless, tasteless white powder compound. The powder can be made of many varieties of fish, including many of the so-called scrap fish.

Freeze-Dry Food Processing: This process produces a food output which is extremely light of weight. The food product is first frozen, then all the water is extracted under very critical vacuum conditions. The product resulting, when packaged to prevent penetration of either moisture or air, will preserve perfectly for from 3 to 5 years. With the introduction of fresh water the food becomes reconstituted as when it was itself fresh. Already numerous plants in the United States are processing chicken, shrimp, and coffee by the freeze-dry method.

NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ACT OF 1950: House received Jan. 10, 1966, a letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (P. L. 845-81); to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

OCEANOGRAPHY: Rep. St. Onge in extension of remarks Congressional Record, Jan. 12, 1966 (pp. A76-A77) inserted in the Record an address titled "Our Deep Sea Frontier" which was delivered by Roger Lewis, president of General Dynamics at the 63rd anniversary dinner of the Navy League of the United States, held in New York on Oct. 27, 1965.

SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER LOANS: H. R. 11901 (Horton) introduced in House Jan. 10, 1966, to amend the Small Business Act to provide for increased eligibility for and greater utilization of the displaced business disaster loan program established under section 7(b) (3) of that act; to Committee on Banking and Currency.

UMPQUA PROJECT, OREGON: H. R. 11882 (Duncan of Oregon) introduced in House Jan. 10, 1966, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Olalla division of the Umpqua project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

WILLAMETTE RIVER PROJECT, OREGON: H. R. 11938 (Wyatt) introduced in House Jan. 10, 1966, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Monmouth-Dallas division, Willamette River project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Note: REPORT ON FISHERY ACTIONS IN 89TH CONGRESS: The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has issued a leaflet on the status of most legislation of interest to commercial fisheries at the end of the 1st session of the 89th Congress. For copies of MNL-3--"Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, 89th Congress, 1st Session 1965," write to the Fishery Market News Service, U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, 1815 No. Fort Myer Drive, Rm. 510, Arlington, Va. 22209. A few copies of MNL-3--"Legislative Actions Affecting Commercial Fisheries, 88th Congress, 1st Session and 2nd Session 1964," are also available upon request. Requests for this leaflet will be filled on a first-come first-served basis until the supply is exhausted.

