



FEDERAL ACTIONS



Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

COLOR ADDITIVES REGULATIONS ISSUED:

The Food and Drug Administration on October 12, 1960, issued the first of new regulations under the Color Additives Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. They became effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register of October 12, 1960.

The regulations:

1. List the previously permitted coal tar colors which may continue to be used in foods, drugs and in cosmetics without any restriction on the amounts used until the necessary retesting is accomplished. The law allows $2\frac{1}{2}$ years (from July 11, 1960) for the completion of any tests which may be necessary to establish safe limitations on the amounts of any of these colors which are found not completely "harmless." This may be further extended if scientific work completed in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -year period justifies it.

2. Terminate the listing for any use in foods, drugs or cosmetics of the colors External D & C Yellows Nos. 9 and 10. These colors under other designations (FD&C Yellows Nos. 3 & 4) had previously been delisted for all food, drug and cosmetic uses except external uses in drugs and cosmetics.

3. Terminate the listing for unrestricted use of 13 coal tar colors, largely lipstick colors, previously used without any limitation on the amount used. (Four other colors were automatically dropped from the listing because they had never been certified for use.)

4. Establish temporary tolerances for colors used in lipsticks, mouth washes, dentifrices and/or drugs for 11 of the 13 colors delisted for unrestricted use.

5. List color additives other than coal tar colors which were known to have been in use in foods, drugs and/or cosmetics prior to enactment of the law on July 13, 1960, and which may therefore continue in use for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ -year grace period, or unless and until data are available on which to establish a tolerance or to revoke the provisional listing.

There may be other non-coal tar colors not listed which were in use prior to July 11. The Agency urged manufacturers of such colors to bring them to its attention promptly so that they may be added to the provisional list if it appears that they may be safely used.



Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

FROZEN OCEAN PERCH AND PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH FILLETS VOLUNTARY GRADE STANDARDS PROPOSED:

Frozen ocean perch fillets (Atlantic) and Pacific ocean perch fillets voluntary grade standards were proposed by the U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The regulations are proposed for adoption in accordance with the authority contained in Title II of the Agricultural Marketing Act of August 14, 1946, as amended. Functions under that Act pertaining to fish, shellfish, and any products thereof were transferred to the Department of the Interior by section 6(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956.

The proposed standards, if recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for adoption and made effective, will be the first issued by the Department prescribing voluntary grade standards for frozen ocean perch fillets and Pacific ocean perch fillets.

Prior to the final adoption of the proposed regulations as published in the October 21, 1960, Federal Register, consideration will be given to written comments, suggestions, or objections relating thereto which are received by the Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The proposed standards include product description, grades, recommended weights and dimensions, factors of quality and grade (including ascertaining the grade); definitions, lot certification tolerance, and score sheet.

The frozen ocean perch fillets under the standards are described as clean, whole, wholesome fillets cut away from either side of the Atlantic ocean perch (Sebastes marinus) or the Pacific ocean perch (Sebastes alutus) which are packaged and frozen in accordance with good commercial practice and are maintained at temperatures necessary for the preservation of the product.

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NEW ALASKA

REGIONAL DIRECTOR NAMED:

The appointment of Harry L. Rietze as Regional Director for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in Alaska, was announced October 12, 1960, by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross Leffler. Rietze replaces John T. Gharrett, who earlier this year was transferred to Gloucester, Mass., as Regional Director of the Bureau's North Atlantic Region. Rietze joined the Bureau in Alaska in 1958. Prior to that time he was employed with the Oregon State Fish Commission and was in charge of Columbia River Investigations. In 1958, Rietze was appointed Assistant Regional Director for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries' Alaska Region and he served in that capacity since that time.



Supreme Court

GULF STATES REQUEST RECONSIDERATION OF DECISION ON OFFSHORE BOUNDARIES:

The United States Supreme Court on September 26, 1960, was asked to reconsider its decision limiting the offshore boundaries of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their shores into the Gulf of Mex-

ico, in a brief submitted by the Attorneys General of 12 states. The brief referred to the Court's May 31, 1960, decision which also ruled that Texas and Florida were entitled to submerged lands and resources extending for $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the Gulf.

The brief said that the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 which the Court interpreted in its May 31 decision was not "justified by the history of the region" or the constitutional history of the Nation.

The 12 Attorneys General represented Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. The brief was submitted in support of one filed earlier by Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.



Eighty-Sixth Congress

(Second Session)

Public bills and resolutions which may directly or indirectly affect fisheries and allied industries are reported. Introduction, referral to committees, pertinent legislative actions by the House and Senate, as well as signature into law or other final disposition are covered.



FISH AND WILDLIFE LEGISLATION (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session, on H.R. 7386 and S. 2053, bills to provide for the acceptance by the United States of a fish hatchery in the State of South Carolina; H.R. 5959, H.R. 6115, H.R. 6184, H.R. 11298, and S. 1262, bills to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a research program in order to determine means of improving the conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs; H.R. 8613 and S. 2481, bills to continue the application of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, to certain functions relating to fishing vessels transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; H.R. 2777 and H.R. 3348 to amend the Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Act; and H.R. 9917 and S. 2867, to give effect to the convention between the United States of America and Cuba for the conservation of shrimp, signed at Habana, August 15, 1958, March 22, 23, June 7 and 30, 1960), 120 pp., printed. Contains text and purpose of each bill mentioned; and statements, letters, and testimony by various Congressmen; government and industry officials; and fish canning associations.

MERCHANT MARINE LEGISLATION (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session, on S. 2185, a bill to provide appropriate public recognition of the gallant action of the steamship Mer-edith Victory in the December 1950 evacuation of Hungnam, Korea; H.R. 3900, a bill to permit the use of foreign-built hydrofoil vessels in the coastwise trade of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; H.R. 9599, a bill to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in the United States outside Alaska, either directly or via a

foreign port, or for any part of the transportation; H.R. 7102, a bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, for the purpose of providing with respect to the requirements for the operation of subsidy constructed vessels that certain vessels shall be considered as operating in foreign trade; H.R. 10470, to authorize the Maritime Administration to make advances on government-insured ship mortgages; H.R. 11199, to further amend the shipping laws to prohibit operation in the coastwise trade of a rebuilt vessel unless the entire rebuilding is effected within the United States, and for other purposes, February 3, March 1, June 10, 17, 21, and 22, 1960), 194 pp., printed. Contains text and purpose of each bill; and statements, letters, and testimony of various Congressmen, government officials, and union and industry representatives.



A FIBERGLAS RAFT FOR GROWING OYSTERS OFF THE BOTTOM

During studies on the growth of oysters off the bottom, a Fiberglas raft was designed and built to support the weight of 25 bushels of marketable oysters. This raft is a rectangular box with horizontal wings on each long side. The box is 12½ feet long, 16 inches wide, and 8 inches high. The wings are 12½ feet long, 10 inches wide, and ½ inch thick. Each wing has two rows of holes (5/16 inch in diameter, 4 inches apart). Nylon and plastic strings with experimental oysters attached are hung from these holes. A hole 1 inch in diameter is drilled at each end for the attachment of a mooring line. Total cost of the raft was \$225.

The raft weighs about 70 pounds and can easily be carried by two men. It is so designed that either the top or the bottom can rest in the water. Annually the raft is turned over and all fouling organisms are scraped off.

The Fiberglas raft has been moored in 10 feet of water at Taylors Pond, South Chatham, Mass., since August 18, 1958. During this time it has been subjected to strong winds and winter icing without any damaging effects to the structure. To date, use of the craft has proved successful as a method of growing oysters off the bottom. (The Progressive Fish-Culturist, October 1960.)

