

- Sept. 5-7 National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 29th Annual Meeting, Spring Lake, N.J.
- Sept. 6-8 Pacific Slope Biochemical Conference, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
- Sept. 8-16 8th International Food Congress and Exhibition, New York, N.Y.
- Sept. 9-14 American Chemical Society, 142nd National Meeting, Atlantic City, N.J.
- Sept. 10-12 Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, 10th Annual Meeting and Conference, Banff, Alberta, Canada
- Sept. 10-14 International Atomic Energy Agency, Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids and Liquids, Chalk River, Ontario, Canada
- Sept. 13-15 Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, 72nd Annual Meeting, Pocono Manor, Pa.
- Sept. 14-15 American College of Surgeons, Ohio Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio
- Sept. 14-20 2nd Annual Conference on Pharmaceutical Analysis, University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy and Extension Services in Pharmacy, King's Gateway, Land O'Lakes, Wisconsin
- Sept. 16-20 Electrochemical Society, Boston, Mass.
- Sept. 17-20 American Hospital Association, Chicago, Ill.
- Sept. 19-21 National Industrial Conference Board, New York, N.Y.
- Sept. 24-27 American Psychiatric Association, Briarcliff, Florida
- Sept. 26-28 American Society for Testing Materials, General Meeting on Gas Chromatography, East Lansing, Mich.
- Sept. 26-28 16th Tobacco Chemists Research Conference, Richmond, Va.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

- 647 The California Control Program for Motor Vehicle Created Air Pollution.
Diana Clarkson and J. T. Middleton. J. Air Poll. Control Assn. 12, 22-24 (Jan. 1962).

California, in 1960, enacted legislation establishing the Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board and transferred responsibility for control of moving sources of pollution from local agencies to the state. An objective is to achieve "the air quality which existed in Los Angeles in 1940 under the conditions expected to prevail in that area in 1970." Implications of this objective in regard to standards for motor vehicle emissions are discussed. An analysis of motor vehicle usage is given as a basis for standards adopted. The significance of the certification of two or more devices, the certification date, and the schedule for installation of the devices is presented. The initial regulations may fall to cover a small but significant number of motor vehicles, i.e., those outside the 2,000 to 5,500 pound class. The importance of the development of devices for as close to 100% of the motor vehicles as possible is emphasized.

-- Public Health Eng. Abate.

- 648 Time Extension on Labeling Requirements for Household Chemical Aids.

The Food and Drug Administration announced a further 6 month's extension, to February 1, 1963, of the type, size, and placement requirements for labeling household chemical aids under regulations of the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling law. The agency said that its own investigations and information, together with that submitted by the affected industries, indicates that more time is necessary for full compliance with these requirements. Many hazardous substances in containers intended or suitable for household use, now in the channels of commerce, approach full compliance, said FDA. -- J. Am. Med. Assn.