10 To Enforce Prescription Drug Advertising Laws.

Plans to enforce strict prescription drug advertising laws have been set up by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Under the Kefauver-Harris law, prescription drug ads must show the "established name" of the drug, if one exists, in type at least half as large as that used for the brand name. Ads must also contain the drug's quantitative formula and a "true and non-misleading brief summary of information about adverse side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness of the drug for the guidance of physicians." FDA says its Bureau of Medicine will monitor professional journal advertising for prescription drugs. Ads that appear to violate the laws will be forwarded to FDA's Bureau of Regulatory Compliance for corrective action.

-- Chem. Eng. News 42, 19 (Nov. 30, 1964)

11 Extend Deadline for Changes in Pesticide Labels.

Deadline for changes in pesticide labels has been extended by the Agricultural Department. The original deadline of July 1, 1965, for full compliance with new label regulations has been extended to October 1, 1965. The new rules require the USDA registration number on the label, require key warning and caution statements on the front panel, and prohibit unwarranted safety claims. The postponement is needed to permit the chemical industry to make an orderly change-over in labels for nearly 60,000 pesticides, USDA officials say.

-- Chem. Eng. News 42, 21 (Dec. 7, 1964)

12 Chlordan Residues on Fruits and Vegetables.

Permissible tolerances for residues of chlordan on fresh fruits and vegetables will be studied by an advisory committee appointed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) from a panel of experts nominated by the National Academy of Sciences. The advisory committee, appointed by FDA recently, will make recommendations on FDA's proposal to reduce the tolerance on chlordan residues from 0.3 ppm to zero; the present tolerance was set in 1955, based on testimony presented at spray residue hearings held in 1950. When FDA proposed to eliminate the tolerance for residues of chlordan in December 1963 Velsicol Chemical objected and called for consideration by a scientific advisory panel as provided under the law. FDA says that the 1950 toxicity data are not adequate under present criteria to conclude that the chlordan tolerance is safe.

-- Chem. Eng. News 42, 21 (Nov. 16, 1964)

13 Use of FD & C Red No. 4 Banned.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has banned the use of FD & C Red No. 4 as a coloring agent in food and ingested drugs and cosmetics (lipstick). The color may still be used in drugs and cosmetics for external use. FDA's action is based on a 7-year animal study which shows the coloring agent to be harmful when fed over a long period of time. FDA will not condemn current stocks of food containing the color because it is not acutely toxic and is used in small amounts.

-- Chem. Eng. News 42, 19 (Dec. 14, 1964)

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

14 Heat Stress and Heat Disorders. C.S. Leithead and A.R. Lind. Reviewed by D. Turner. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 21, 325 (Oct. 1964). Cassell, London. 304 pp. (1964) 35 shillings.

The authors bring together in authentic practical form, for use by medical officers and others concerned with the supervision of men at work in hot environments, the considerable volume of published information on heat stress and its effects. The first six chapters consider the assessment, management, and control of heat stress. After a brief discussion of the

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