

COMING EVENTS

- 107 Mar. 1-3 International Conference on "Malnutrition, Learning and Behavior," Cambridge, Mass.
 Mar. 4-11 CAMDA (Canadian-American Medical and Dental Association) Vail, Colo.
 Mar. 5-9 International Anesthesia Research Society (41st Congress) Bal Harbour, Fla.
 Mar. 9-11 AMA-ABA National Medicolegal Symposium, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Mar. 10-11 National Conference on Rural Health (20th), Charlotte, N.C.
 Mar. 10-12 American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Washington, D.C.
 Mar. 12-15 International Academy of Pathology, Washington, D.C.
 Mar. 19-24 American College of Allergists, New Orleans, La.
 Mar. 21-31 American College Health Association, Washington, D.C.
 Mar. 22-25 American Orthopsychiatric Association, Washington, D.C.
 Mar. 23-25 Society of Toxicology, Atlanta, Ga.
 Mar. 29-Apr. 1 Conference on the Microcirculation as Related to Shock, Boston, Mass.
 Mar. 30-Apr. 5 American Leprosy Missions—USPHS Seminar on Leprosy, Carville, La.
 Mar. 31-Apr. 1 Annual Midwest Cancer Conference, Wichita, Kan.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

108 Federal Grants for Air Pollution Control Programs.

On January 26, 1967, the National Center for Air Pollution Control of the Public Health Service announced three regional meetings to discuss proposed rules for awarding of Federal grants to help maintain effective air pollution control programs at the local, State, and regional levels of government. Also scheduled for discussion at the meetings are proposed certification procedures involved in establishing eligibility for the Federal tax credit now available for air pollution control equipment installed by private firms. The meetings were to be held as follows: San Francisco, January 27, State Office Building, 455 Golden Gate Avenue; Kansas City, Missouri, January 30, New Federal Office Building, 601 East 12th Street; and New York, February 2, offices of the Federal Trade Commission, 30 Church Street. The major purpose of the meetings was to give State and local officials an opportunity to present their views on proposed regulations for awarding of air pollution control program maintenance grants, as authorized by the October 1966 amendments to the Clean Air Act. Tax credit is provided under provisions of Public Law 89-800, passed in November 1966. This legislation suspended the 10 percent credit that had been available for investment in new commercial and industrial facilities but it stipulated that the credit remain available for air and water pollution control facilities. To come under the law, air pollution control equipment must be used primarily to remove, alter, or dispose of air pollutants; in addition, it must be certified both by the appropriate State air pollution control agency as being in conformity with applicable State regulations and by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as being in compliance with applicable Federal regulations and the general policies of the Federal Government with respect to cooperation with States in the prevention and control of air pollution. Proposed rules for certification by the Secretary will be discussed. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Charles D. Yaffe, Chief of the Office of Program and Survey Grants of the National Center for Air Pollution Control.-- U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C. 20201.

109 Cobalt-Containing Drugs.

Cobalt-containing drugs for treating iron-deficiency anemia have been withdrawn from the market at the request of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). A panel of hematologists will be set up by FDA to determine whether there are any conditions under which these drugs may be used safely and effectively. In an unrelated development, Chas. Pfizer has withdrawn its veterinary antibiotic preparation Mastalone because residues were found in milk from cows treated (for mastitis, an udder infection) after the time specified for the milk to be discarded. Hailing Pfizer's voluntary action, Dr. James L. Goddard, Commissioner of FDA, says, "It is a good example of self-regulation by a manufacturer in the interest of protecting the public health."

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110 Labels on Irradiated Foods.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued the final rules for labels to be used on irradiated foods. The FDA says that comments received after the rules were proposed in mid-1966 are not significant enough to warrant a public hearing on the subject. It turned down a proposal that "pasteurized" be used instead of "treated" and that "sterilized" be substituted for

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