practices in the interest of both the consumer and the producer. As part of the antibiotic certification program, FDA inspects and provides advice to manufacturers in 21 foreign countries. It also responds to inquiries and provides assistance to countries throughout the world. Assistance is given in the form of informational materials and scientific advice concerning various aspects of the consumer protection program.

FDA has mutual working arrangements with non-profit organizations and institutions; for example, conferences are jointly sponsored by consumer and industry associations and FDA. A specific example is the annual conference of the FDA and the Food Law Institute. Other examples are seminars and workships conducted by FDA in cooperation with universities, colleges and professional schools and such programs as the interchange of adverse drug reaction information with the American Medical Association. FDA is also represented at national and international meetings of scientific and professional societies which provides for the interchange of information.

8. Laws and regulations

Laws and regulations affecting the program:

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (52 Stat. 1040).

Tea Importation Act, as amended (29 Stat. 604).

Import Milk Act (44 Stat. 1101).

Federal Caustic Poison Act (44 Stat. 1406).

Filled Milk Act (42 Stat. 1486).

Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (74 Stat. 372).

Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1966 (79 Stat. 589, 593).

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966 (79 Stat. 1133, 1140).

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21—Food and Drugs.

Two volumes: Parts 1 to 129.

Part 130 to end.

Dates and citation for original laws and amendments:

March 2, 1883: Predecessor to the Tea Import Act prohibiting the importation of adulterated or spurious teas (22 Stat. 451).

March 2, 1897: Tea Importation Act (29 Stat. 604)—Provides for examination of tea at ports of entry.

March 1, 1899: An act to prevent importation of adulterated foods (30 Stat. 947).

June 30, 1906: Food and Drug Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 768)—The first Federal Food and Drugs Act.

May 16, 1908: Amendment to the Tea Importation Act allowing the importation of sub-standard tea, under bond, for use as an industrial raw material (35 Stat. 163).

August 23, 1912: Sherley Amendment (37 Stat. 416)—Prohibited labeling medicines with false and fraudulent therapeutic claims.

March 3, 1913: Gould Amendment (37 Stat. 732)—Required that definite quantity information appear on food packages.

July 24, 1919: Kenyon Amendment (41 Stat. 271)—Applied net weight labeling to wrapped meats.

May 29, 1920: An appropriation amendment to the Tea Import Act also provided for revision of the constitution of the Board of Tea Appraisers (54 Stat. 632).