

July 6, 1945: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amended (59 Stat. 463) to require certification of the safety and efficacy of penicillin.

March 10, 1947: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amended (61 Stat. 11) to require certification of the safety and efficacy of streptomycin.

June 24, 1948: Miller Amendment (62 Stat. 582)—Affirmed United States jurisdiction over products adulterated or misbranded after interstate shipment.

July 13, 1949: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amended (63 Stat. 409) to require certification of the safety and efficacy of aureomycin, chloramphenicol, and bacitracin.

October 18, 1949: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amended (63 Stat. 882) import actions to provide for charging the importer with costs incurred by FDA in supervising operations of bringing violative imported articles into compliance with the Act.

March 16, 1950: The Oleomargarine Act (64 Stat. 20)—Repealed oleomargarine taxes and amended the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to set up controls for preventing public deception in the retail sale and serving of colored oleomargarine in both interstate and intrastate commerce.

October 26, 1951: Durham-Humphrey Amendment (65 Stat. 648)—Specifically required that drugs which cannot be safely used without medical supervision bear the prescription legend on the label and be dispensed only upon prescription.

April 11, 1953: Reorganization Plan Number I transfers FDA from the Federal Security Agency to DHEW (67 Stat. 631).

August 5, 1953: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act changes the name of aureomycin to its chemical name chlortetracycline (67 Stat. 389).

August 7, 1953: Factory inspection Amendment (67 Stat. 476)—Clarified previous provision regarding mandatory factory inspection, and required the issuing to manufacturers of written reports on inspections and analysis of factory samples.

April 15, 1954: Hale Amendment (68 Stat. 54)—Simplified method of promulgating food standards where no controversy was involved.

July 22, 1954: Miller Pesticides Chemical Amendment (68 Stat. 511)—Changed procedures for the setting of safety limits for pesticidal residues on raw agricultural commodities and greatly strengthened consumer protection.

September 3, 1954: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which rewords the provisions of Section 307 dealing with subpoena power (68 Stat. 1239).

July 2, 1956: Nonfat Dry Milk (70 Stat. 486)—Amends definition of nonfat dry milk.

July 9, 1956: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Section 402(c) which permits use of certain orange colors (70 Stat. 512).

August 1, 1956: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Sections 401 and 701(e) simplifying the provisions for the promulgation of regulations under the act (70 Stat. 919).

August 31, 1957: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which provides for the disposition of certain condemned imported articles (71 Stat. 567).