

August 28, 1958: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which abbreviates the record that is required in cases of judicial review of orders issued by FDA (72 Stat. 941).

September 6, 1958: Food Additives Amendment (72 Stat. 1784)—Prohibits use of food additives until promoter establishes safety and FDA issues regulations specifying conditions of use.

March 17, 1959: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act permitting the use of certain colors on oranges pending further legislation (73 Stat. 3).

June 11, 1960: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to permit the use of certified as well as registered mail in situations where registered mail is called for in Section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (74 Stat. 200).

June 29, 1960: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which requires a label declaration of the presence of pesticide chemicals on raw agricultural commodities which are shipped in interstate commerce (74 Stat. 251).

June 29, 1960: Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act revising provisions for judicial review of agency's orders under the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (74 Stat. 255).

July 12, 1960: Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (74 Stat. 372)—Requires prominent warning labeling on containers of hazardous household substances.

July 12, 1960: Color Additives Amendments (74 Stat. 397)—Allows FDA to set safe limits on the amounts of colors which may be used in foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and requires manufacturers to retest previously listed certifiable colors.

April 7, 1961: An amendment to the Food Additive provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which extends the transitional period for application of certain of the Food Additive provisions (75 Stat. 42).

May 24, 1962: Amendment to the Tea Import Act which establishes Tariff Schedules as listing exceptions to the prohibitions in the Tea Import Act (76 Stat. 77).

October 10, 1962: Kefauver-Harris Drug Amendment (76 Stat. 780)—Assures a greater degree of safety, effectiveness, and reliability in prescription drugs, and strengthens new drug clearance procedures.

October 3, 1964: Further amendments to the transitional provisions of the Food Additives Amendments of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (78 Stat. 1002).

July 15, 1965: Drug Abuse Control Amendments (79 Stat. 226)—Protects the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs and counterfeit drugs, and for other purposes.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

The consumer protection program affects almost all sections of the economy and its potential magnitude relates directly to changes in population and the gross national product. The program has a beneficial impact on the general environmental health of the population and affords broad protection against economic frauds and cheats.