

be combined with the dihydrostreptomycin in the finished product. Our mission learned that the dihydrostreptomycin was to be combined in 75 percent strength with chloramphenicol in 100 percent strength base to produce "Chlorostrep" capsules and liquid forms described as an antimicrobial in the treatment of intestinal disorders and also in post-operative treatment of the gastro-intestinal duct.

We then informed our mission that:

(a) penicillin in combination with dihydrostreptomycin was added to our ineligible list because of dihydrostreptomycin's potential for causing delayed but irreversible deafness.

(b) although chloramphenicol is a valuable drug for intestinal infections, such as typhoid and paratyphoid, it is recommended as a last resort rather than as a first line treatment for lesser gastrointestinal disorders, since chloramphenicol not uncommonly produces a reaction which induces serious and fatal blood dyscrasias.

(c) dihydrostreptomycin and chloramphenicol as a fixed-combination compound would not be eligible under AID financing and would be illegal for sale in the U.S.

Upon receipt of this information, the importer cancelled his request for AID financing of the dihydrostreptomycin.

6. A commercial importer in India requested AID/W approval to purchase: tyrothricin which he proposed to combine with benzocaine to troches (lozenges).

We instructed our mission to inform the importer and the appropriate agency of the Government of India that such combinations were outlawed for shipment in U.S. inter-state commerce in 1966, because of health hazards resulting from the combination of these ingredients in lozenges.

Continued failure of the Government of India to provide our mission with a statement either confirming or cancelling its approval for importation of the tyrothricin for the intended production resulted in a recommendation from our mission that the request for prior approval be denied.

Sometime later, another importer requested the same ingredient for production of the same finished product. Our mission was again instructed to provide the importer and the appropriate agency of the Indian Government with the identical information provided in the first instance. This time the additional information was provided that the only products approved containing tyrothricin are topical ointments and solutions and bandages. The Indian Government promptly advised that in view of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration views concerning the finished products, the importer's request should be disapproved.

SALES MOVING FROM PARENT TO SUBSIDIARY AND NUMBER OF SMALL BUSINESSES

A review of all applications for commodity eligibility for AID financing filed with the Agency during FY 1969 indicates that approximately 83 percent of the dollar value of drug sales under program loans in that year were made by U.S. parents selling to their foreign subsidiaries.

U.S. suppliers selling to non-affiliated importers include at least forty-five small businesses.

[Press release, June 20, 1969]

FORMER NEW HAMPSHIRE GOVERNOR JOINS AID AGENCY

Lane Dwinell, New Hampshire businessman and banker, and a former Governor of the State, was sworn in today (June 19, 1969) as Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development in charge of administration.

Dr. John A. Hannah, AID Administrator, officiated as the oath of office was administered. The ceremony was attended by Administration and Congressional officials.

A former Assistant Secretary of State for Administration during the Eisenhower administration, Dwinell was president of the Carter Churchill Company in Lebanon, N.H. for many years, and president and director of the National Bank of Lebanon from 1961 to 1968.

During his two terms as Governor of New Hampshire (1955-59), Dwinell served for two years as chairman of the Federal-State Relations Committee of the National Governors Conference.