

AGENDA
MEETING OF THE MCA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
11:00 a.m. (EST), Tuesday, January 13, 1970
The Union Club, New York City

- I. MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 24, 1969, MEETING.
- II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER. (Enclosure)
- III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 - (a) Finance Committee -- Report of January 12 Meeting.
 - (b) Regional Meeting: March 9-12, 1970, San Francisco and Pebble Beach, California.
 - (c) Report of Membership Committee:
Sylvan Chemical Division, Magnolia Industries, Inc.
Verona Corporation
 - (d) Appointment of Board Liaison Committees. (Enclosure)
 - (e) Resolution Implementing Recommendations of Policy Study Committee. (Enclosure)
 - (f) Appointment of Members of MCA Centennial Committee.
 - (g) Request for Supplemental Budget Allocation for Opposing Freight Rate Increase. (Enclosure)
 - (h) Request for Supplemental Budget Allocation for Special Tax Counsel. (Enclosure)
 - (i) Proposed Task Group on Safe Transportation of Ethylene Oxide. (Enclosure)
 - (j) Proposed Project on Plastics Solid Wastes Disposal. (Enclosure)
- IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.
 - (a) Education Activities Committee.
John F. C. Dixon, Canadian Industries Limited
 - (b) Plastics Committee.
John J. Lenahan, Hooker Chemical Corporation
 - (c) Solid Wastes Management Committee.
J. S. Anderson, General Electric Company
Frank Inzerillo, GAF Corporation
George L. McCauslan, M&T Chemicals Inc.
 - (d) Washington Advisory Committee.
Richard M. Hunt, National Lead Company
- V. STAFF REPORT.
- VI. COMMITTEE REPORT.
Water Resources Committee -- Charles L. Sercu, Chairman
- VII. ADJOURNMENT.

Next Meeting of the Directors -- Union Club, Park Avenue and 69th Street, New York City, Tuesday, February 10, 1970, at 11:00 a.m. (EST).

CMA 069171

MINUTES of the one hundred ninety-first meeting of the Directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., held at the Union Club, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1970, at 11:00 a.m.

There were present:	Edward J. Bock	T. G. Hughes
	L. L. Bott	Leonard Hynes
	Harry W. Buchanan	Earl T. McBee
	John T. Connor	Harry D. McNeeley
	David H. Dawson	W. Kenneth Menke
	Herbert D. Doan	Max A. Minnig
	William J. Driver	Charles S. Munson
	Earle S. Ebers	L. John Polite, Jr.
	Raymond F. Evans	Jack M. Pope
	Clifton C. Garvin, Jr.	Jack B. St. Clair
	Robert D. Goodall	Clifford D. Siverd
	Ralph K. Gottshall	Harold E. Thayer
	Maurice F. Granville	Harry B. Warner
	Roger W. Gunder	Robert J. Whitesell
	Kenneth H. Hannan	James R. Carnes

Alternates:	Stanley H. Anonsen (for Harold E. Thayer)
	J. E. Burrell (for Joseph A. Neubauer)
	E. Philip Comer (for L. G. Bliss)
	R. M. Coquillette (for Robert D. Goodall)
	J. P. Cunningham (for Jack B. St. Clair)
	John L. Gillis (for Edward J. Bock)
	James W. Kettle (for Roger W. Gunder)
	James E. Magoffin (for Harry D. McNeeley)
	John K. McKinley (for Maurice F. Granville)
	Thomas B. Nantz (for Harry B. Warner)
	Robert M. Thomas (for Earl T. McBee)
	John H. Wiles (for William B. Graham)
	Alfred N. Wohlwend (for George S. Dillon)

General Counsel: Lloyd Symington

Present by invitation: J. F. Byrd, The Procter & Gamble Company
Charles L. Sercu, The Dow Chemical Company

In the absence of Chairman Bryant, Mr. Siverd called the meeting to order as presiding officer.

I MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 24, 1969, MEETING.

The Minutes of the November 24, 1969, meeting of the Board of Directors were duly approved as submitted to the members.

II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The financial report for the seven months ended December 31, 1969, was summarized by the Secretary-Treasurer.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the report be accepted
and placed on file.

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(a) Report of Finance Committee Meeting, January 12, 1970. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that he had met with the Finance Committee on the previous evening for the purpose of a review by the Committee of the financial statement of the Association for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, the Association's investment program, and related financial matters, that the Committee had found these to be in order and had concurred in the following recommendations of the Secretary-Treasurer; (1) That the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to circularize the membership on or about January 16 for confidential 1969 chemical sales data to be used in determining the membership fees for fiscal year 1970-71; and (2) That the Secretary-Treasurer be authorized to employ the firm of Bond, Beebe, Bond & Bond, certified public accountants, to conduct the annual audit of the Association's books at the end of the current fiscal year and to submit their report in time for the Annual Business Meeting of the Association on June 4.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the Secretary-Treasurer
be authorized to circularize the membership for confidential 1969 chemical sales data and to employ the firm of Bond, Beebe, Bond & Bond to conduct the annual audit of the Association's books, as recommended by the Finance Committee.

(b) West Coast Regional Meeting, March 9-12, 1970. The Secretary-Treasurer briefly reviewed plans for the West Coast Regional Meeting to be held in San Francisco and Pebble Beach, California, March 9-12, 1970. advised that invitations, transportation forms, and other information would be mailed to Directors and Executive Contacts of member company firms with headquarters or chemical manufacturing facilities on the West Coast on January 14, and requested that Directors return information concerning attendance from their companies to the Secretary-Treasurer as promptly as possible.

(c) Report of the Membership Committee. Chairman Menke reported that applications had been received from Sylvan Chemical Division,

Magnolia Industries, Inc., and Verona Corporation, and that in the opinion of the Membership Committee, the applicants were qualified for membership under the Association's Bylaws.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the applicants be elected
to membership in the Association.

(d) Resignation of Board Member and Appointment of Successor; Appointment of Chairman of Finance Committee. Mr. Siverd announced the resignation of Charles W. Smith as a Director of the Association and recommended the appointment of John M. Henske of Olin Corporation to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term until May 31, 1970.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That John M. Henske be appointed a Director of the Association
to serve until May 31, 1970.

Clifton C. Garvin, Jr., was appointed to succeed Mr. Smith as chairman of the Finance Committee.

(e) Appointment of Board Liaison Committees. To implement one of the approved recommendations of the Policy Study Committee, Mr. Siverd announced the appointment of the following Board Liaison Committees:

Board Liaison Committee
for
Environmental Quality and Control

Board Liaison Committee
for
Government Relations

Technical Committees Concerned:

Air Quality
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Chemicals
Labels and Precautionary Information
Occupational Health
Safety and Fire Protection
Solid Wastes Management
Water Resources

Functional Committees Concerned:

Government Relations
(Washington Advisory)
Industrial Relations Advisory
Legal Advisory
Patent
Tax Policy

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Membership

Chairman: Herbert D. Doan
Harry W. Buchanan
William B. Graham
Maurice F. Granville
Kenneth H. Hannan
John M. Henske

Membership

Chairman: John T. Connor
L. L. Bott
George S. Dillon
Joseph A. Neubauer
L. J. Polite, Jr.
Jack B. St. Clair

Board Liaison Committee
for
Other Technical Committees

Technical Committees Concerned:

Chemical Packaging
Government Liaison Technical
Insurance
International Trade
Mechanical Technical
Nuclear
Plastics
Reactive Metals (Group)
Transportation and Distribution
Transportation Equipment

Membership

Chairman: Edward J. Bock
L. G. Bliss
Earle S. Ebers
Raymond F. Evans
Clifton C. Garvin, Jr.
Robert D. Goodall
Roger W. Gunder
Earl T. McBee
Jack M. Pope
Robert J. Whitesell

Board Liaison Committee
for
Public Relations and Education

Functional Committees Concerned:

Education Activities
Public Relations

Membership

Chairman: David H. Dawson
Ralph K. Gottshall
Leonard Hynes
Harry D. McNeeley
W. Kenneth Menke
Max A. Minnig
Harold E. Thayer

(f) Resolution Implementing Recommendations of Policy Study Committee. The report of the Policy Study Committee, which was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on November 24, 1969, contained the following recommendations:

1. That the Objectives of the Association, as contained in a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on March 12, 1963, be amended to read as follows:

- "(1) To provide leadership to its members, and to represent them in presenting industry interests, views and recommendations to the legislative and executive branches of the federal government (and to state and local governments when appropriate) on those matters which affect the industry's health, vigor and well-being.
- "(2) To aid in developing and maintaining a clear understanding by the public of the chemical industry and its contributions to the public welfare and to the advancement of our national, state and local economies; and by appropriate, timely and effective means to make known the contributions,

accomplishments, and changing needs of the industry to the public broadly, and particularly to those initiators of thought and action outside the industry whose opinions, decisions and actions affect the industry.

"(3) To provide leadership and guidance and to undertake programs to improve the chemical industry's service to the public by developing and promoting safe and clean practices in the manufacture, transportation, handling and use of chemicals and chemical products.

"(4) To conduct or sponsor legitimate activities designed to achieve worthwhile benefit or savings to the Association members where individual company efforts cannot effectively accomplish the desired result."

2. That the Chemical Industry Council Advisory Committee be dissolved;

3. That the Environmental Health Advisory Committee be dissolved;

4. That the Washington Advisory Committee be renamed the Government Relations Committee; and

5. That the Government Liaison Technical Committee (ad hoc) be continued as a standing committee; therefore

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That the recommendations of
the Policy Study Committee, as set
forth above, be adopted.

(g) Appointment of Members of MCA Centennial Committee. Mr. Siverd announced the appointment of the following as members of the MCA Centennial Committee, of which David H. Dawson was appointed chairman October 21, 1969:

L. G. Bliss
John T. Connor
Maurice F. Crass, Jr.
John L. Gillis
Ralph K. Gottshall
Charles S. Munson
F. Perry Wilson

(h) Request for Supplemental Budget Allocation for Opposing Freight Rate Increase. Sent to Directors in advance of the meeting was a proposal of the Transportation and Distribution Committee, copy appended as Exhibit A, that a supplemental budget allocation of \$30,000 be made for the purpose of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from an adverse decision of the Federal

District Court in the case (Ex Parte 259) involving MCA's opposition to a general railroad freight rate increase approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Siverd reported that the Executive Committee had considered the recommendation and agreed to recommend a supplemental budget allocation in the amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court of the adverse decision of the Federal District Court on the jurisdictional issue involved, no further action to be taken without the prior approval of the Board of Directors. Following a summary by Mr. Siverd of the proposal, as modified by the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and further discussion,

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That a supplemental budget allocation be approved in the amount of \$10,000 for the purpose of an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from the adverse decision of the Federal District Court on the jurisdictional issue in the case (Ex Parte 259) involving MCA's opposition to a general freight rate increase approved by the ICC, no further action to be taken following a decision by the Supreme Court, without the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

(i) Request for Supplemental Budget Allocation for Special Tax Counsel. Sent to Directors in advance of the meeting was a recommendation of the Tax Policy Committee for a supplemental budget allocation in the amount of \$6,000 for special tax counsel, as set forth in Exhibit B. Mr. Siverd announced that the Executive Committee had favorably endorsed the recommendation for approval by the Board of Directors.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That a supplemental budget allocation in the amount of \$6,000 for special tax counsel be approved.

(j) Proposed Task Group on Safe Transportation of Ethylene Oxide. Sent to Directors in advance of the meeting was a recommendation of the Transportation Equipment Committee for the appointment of a task group on safe transportation of ethylene oxide, as set forth in Exhibit C.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: That a task group on Safe Transportation of Ethylene Oxide be

appointed for the purpose and with
the membership as set forth in
Exhibit C.

(k) Proposed Project on Plastics Solid Wastes Disposal. Furnished to those present was a proposal of the Plastics Committee, appended as Exhibit D, to undertake a state-of-the-art information and assessment project on plastics as a factor in solid wastes disposal and control at a cost of \$10,000 to be funded with monies presently available in the Plastics Financial Package.

ON MOTION, duly made and seconded,
it was,

VOTED: To approve the proposed project
on plastics solid wastes disposal as set
forth in Exhibit D.

IV. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The following committee appointments were approved:

- (a) Education Activities Committee.
John F. C. Dixon, Canadian Industries Limited
- (b) Plastics Committee.
John J. Lenahan, Hooker Chemical Corporation
- (c) Solid Wastes Management Committee.
J. S. Anderson, General Electric Company
Frank Inzerillo, GAF Corporation
George L. McCauslan, M&T Chemicals Inc.
- (d) Washington Advisory Committee.
Richard M. Hunt, National Lead Company

V. STAFF REPORT.

Mr. Driver summarized developments in the Association's program of projects and activities since the last meeting, the copy of his full report, which was furnished to Directors in advance of the meeting, being appended as Exhibit E.

VI. COMMITTEE REPORT.

Chairman Charles L. Sercu of the Water Resources Committee reported upon the projects and activities of that committee, copy appended as Exhibit F

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There being no further business to come before the meeting, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn.

Certified Correct:


Clifford D. Siverd
Presiding Officer


James R. Carnes
Secretary-Treasurer

CMA 069178

Recommendations of the
Transportation and Distribution Committee
regarding

Increased Rail Rates - 1968 (Ex Parte 259), in Civil Action No. 2970-68

In 1968, MCA unsuccessfully protested general rail rate increases averaging 5% before the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), claiming that chemical shippers were already paying more than their fair share toward the railroads' revenue and that the railroads had failed to substantiate the proposed increases according to criteria previously prescribed for the Commission. MCA, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and several other trade groups requested a review of the ICC order before the U. S. District Court.

On December 4, 1969, a three-judge panel of the U. S. District Court, by a vote of 2 to 1, dismissed the complaint, stating that shippers had not exhausted administrative remedies through the ICC, hence the court lacks jurisdiction to review the ICC order.

By a vote of 20 in favor and 13 opposed, with 1 member not responding, the Transportation and Distribution Committee recommends that MCA appeal the decision of the District Court before the Supreme Court. If successful, this would probably result in having the matter remanded for further review by a lower court, with subsequent return to the Supreme Court. Potential cost totaling \$30,000 has been estimated, of which up to \$7,000 would be needed immediately.

Those supporting the appeal believe that (1) MCA already has made a substantial investment in the case (nearly \$80,000), has developed a sound legal argument regarding freight rate criteria and may not have a better opportunity to obtain their recognition, (2) without a successful appeal, the ICC will be free to accept general rate increase proposals proposed by the railroads, no matter how inadequately substantiated.

Those opposed (1) do not agree that this would be our last or necessarily best opportunity to challenge the ICC; (2) do not believe that we have a good chance of prevailing; and (3) propose that we devote our resources toward more tangible benefits.

While not unanimous, staff generally supports the minority view, believing that failure to succeed before the Supreme Court (equally possible) would have greater adverse significance in future considerations. It is relevant also, that the freight rate increases in question became effective November 28, 1968 and - again in spite of protest by MCA and others - have been followed by a general 6% increase effective November 18, 1969 (Ex Parte 262). Thus this litigation is not accomplishing savings in transportation costs through stay of effect.

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CMA 069179

REQUEST FOR SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION
FOR SPECIAL TAX CONSULTANT

The Tax Policy Committee recommends, with staff concurrence, that the Board of Directors approve a supplemental allocation of \$6,000 for consultant services of Mr. Raphael Sherfy. Mr. Sherfy is retained by the Association as Special Tax Consultant. In this capacity, he is called upon to advise and assist the Tax Policy Committee in its consideration of Federal Tax legislative and regulatory matters.

The extent of the requirement for Mr. Sherfy's services is dependent largely on matters outside the control of the Tax Policy Committee--primarily, the amount and complexity of tax legislation and related regulations of interest to MCA which is considered by the Congress and the U.S. Treasury Department in any annual period.

This year Mr. Sherfy's services have been required at a rate substantially higher than usual. This requirement is directly related to Congressional consideration of the "Tax Reform Act of 1969," a monumental legislative proposal of over 500 pages in length and of unparalleled complexity. Throughout the bill's consideration in the House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, and while undergoing amendments on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Sherfy provided exceptionally important service to the Tax Policy Committee in interpreting provisions of the bill, in assessing their impact and in assisting the Committee in the preparation of MCA statements and actions on various parts of the bill.

As a result, the majority of the amount budgeted for Mr. Sherfy's services for fiscal year 1970 have been expended in the first half of the year--\$12,000 was budgeted for this purpose, of which \$10,073 has been expended through November. (In contrast, for fiscal year 1969, \$16,000 was budgeted for Mr. Sherfy, of which only \$12,000 was used.)

In the coming months Congress will be considering interstate taxation, taxation of foreign income, and taxation of deferred compensation and pension plans, all of which are important to our member companies. Mr. Sherfy's assistance will be needed on all of these subjects. It is estimated that an additional \$6,000 would cover the minimum requirement for Mr. Sherfy's services through the remainder of the fiscal year.

Proposal
of the
Transportation Equipment Committee
to organize a Task Group on
Safe Transportation of Ethylene Oxide

A tank car containing ethylene oxide exploded in Troup, Texas (Missouri Pacific Railroad) on October 21, 1969 as a result of a tank car derailment that occurred on October 18. This incident has caused concern by the Department of Transportation, the railroads, and shippers regarding the adequacy of existing regulations for the transportation of this product.

Members of the Transportation Equipment Committee representing producers of ethylene oxide believe current regulations should be reviewed to determine their adequacy. Such need has been emphasized in a recent request of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the Association of American Railroads' Committee on Tank Cars. MCA's representative on the AAR Committee should be enabled to knowledgeably reflect the consensus of ethylene oxide manufacturers regarding safety in transportation. Since rail equipment and the regulations pertaining to its use in transportation are in question, it is recommended that a task group be authorized under the Transportation Equipment Committee for this purpose. Membership would consist of committee members representing producers of ethylene oxide, as follows:

J. R. Hopkins, Chairman	- Dow Chemical Company
M. M. Anderson	- Union Carbide Corporation
H. T. Hale	- Monsanto Company
W. L. Hammond	- PPG Industries, Inc.
R. E. Looney	- Shell Chemical Company
C. J. Schoustra	- Olin Corporation
J. C. Zercher	- Celanese Chemical Company

It is anticipated that the work of this Task Group will be completed by December 1970, with a substantial portion finished within the next few months.

MCA-1/13/70

CMA 069181

Recommendation of the
Plastics Committee
regarding
Project on Plastics Solid Wastes Disposal

Having decided to terminate the plastics weatherability research project at the conclusion of the present contract in March 1970, the Plastics Committee considered other areas of beneficial investigation that might follow. Flammability and solid waste disposal were both explored, and the latter chosen.

As the first step, it is proposed to contract for a state-of-the-art information and assessment project on plastics as a factor in solid waste disposal and control. It is recommended that advantage be taken of funds currently available in the Plastics Financial Package to initiate this activity immediately, and negotiations toward a \$10,000 contract for this purpose with DeBell & Richardson, Inc. have just been concluded.

Approval for this undertaking is requested.

STAFF REPORT
January 13, 1970
By
William J. Driver

TAX REFORM

MCA was on the front line from the first shot to the last. Our witnesses testified before the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees. In addition, the Association submitted nine statements to these committees on various aspects of tax reform, and wired all members of the Senate Finance Committee concerning one particularly objectionable feature -- the extension of the minimum tax concept to corporations. In October and November, members of the Tax Policy Committee visited a majority of the Senate Finance Committee members. MCA also addressed two communications to the House and Senate conferees on the bill.

Ten of the 15 proposed provisions which MCA criticized were subsequently amended in a manner favorable to the chemical industry. Among these were: the easing of restrictions concerning depletion of natural resources, deferred compensation, restricted stock, foreign tax credits, and foreign earned income exclusion.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

A group of influential Senate Democrats, including Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie, has introduced a bill calling for extension and revision of the Clean Air Act. The measure would authorize a total of \$450 million in research funds during the three-year period ending in fiscal 1973, and a general authorization figure of

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (cont'd)

\$525 million for the same period.

It appears significant that, for the first time in recent memory, no Republican Senators have joined as co-sponsors of the Muskie bill. This leads to speculation that the Administration will come forward at a later date with its own proposal. The disappearance of bipartisanship in the field of pollution control legislation could pose new problems for industry during the 70's.

* * *

Two new steps have been taken to strengthen MCA's guidance to its member companies in their efforts to obtain equitable and effective implementation of the Air Quality Act of 1967 in the air quality control regions where their plants are located:

1) In a statement presented to the Ohio Air Pollution Control Board on behalf of MCA on December 17, A. H. Phelps, member of the Air Quality Committee, pled for a balanced approach to the standards-setting process. This statement concerns principles rather than particular air contamination tolerances and should be useful in other air quality control regions as well:

2) The Joint Subcommittee for Air and Water Pollution Legislation and Regulations has tentatively scheduled a one-day workshop in Washington for March 17, 1970 in conjunction with its organizational meeting. The attorneys who form the nucleus for this project have asked that top management recognize the urgency of the problems being faced and encourage their legal staffs to take active roles in the programs of this new Subcommittee.

* * *

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (cont'd)

The Air Quality and Water Resources Committees will meet jointly in San Francisco between January 26th and 29th. Through West Coast Chemical Industry Councils, members of industry who are responsible for air and water quality have been invited to participate as observers. So far more than 20 have accepted.

* * *

FWPCA's National Water Quality Laboratory at Duluth has been assigned to set concentration-level criteria for pesticides in water. Opportunity has been extended through MCA for informal discussion with interested industry people prior to beginning this work. In cooperation with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, a meeting has been arranged for this purpose in Chicago January 14.

* * *

Last June the Atomic Energy Commission proposed policies on the Siting of Commercial Fuel Reprocessing Plants and Related Waste Management Facilities without providing much supporting information. Among the respondents to the public invitation for views were several MCA member companies. They drew attention to this inadequacy of supporting information and suggested delay until two anticipated reports would be available. Although the AEC has not yet finalized these policy matters, the Commission intends to respond to the suggestions shortly through the publication of an Oak Ridge Laboratory report. Accordingly, a communication is now in preparation for forwarding to the Chairman of the Commission. It will offer the assistance of the MCA

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (cont'd)

Nuclear Committee in the development of appropriate policies as soon as the supporting information referred to has been made available.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Last December 9th, MCA testimony on the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1969 was presented before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor. The principal witness was G. L. Gorbell, Monsanto Company. He was accompanied by E. M. Dixon, M.D., Celanese Corporation; E. E. Christofano, Hercules, Incorporated; and by F. G. Stephenson, MCA Staff.

Enactment of some form of occupational health and safety law during 1970 appears certain. Indications are that a new bill will be introduced. Its provisions are expected to be generally satisfactory from our point of view. Debate is expected to center around the standards-setting process, enforcement authority and penalties, and allocation of federal and state responsibilities.

Undoubtedly, law-makers will be sensitive to precedents already on the books, such as the Coal Mine Safety Act, the National Auto Safety Act and the Gas Pipeline Safety Act. In each of these, the principal safety regulation authority is vested in the chief executive of the relevant federal agency.

MCA is continuing to press for workable legislation which will offer reasonable checks and balances on the arbitrary exercise of authority. We are also convinced that to be effective the new program must build upon the extensive voluntary

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (cont'd)

efforts already being made by industry. To this end, efforts are now under way to arrange for visits to several plants by members of the Senate Subcommittee who expressed an interest in observing health and safety practices in the chemical industry.

* * *

The Occupational Health Committee held a Chemical Industry Workshop on Occupational Health in New Orleans last November 5. An extensive article dealing with the Workshop is expected to appear in the magazine, "Industrial Medicine and Surgery."

* * *

The Safety and Fire Protection Committee is making arrangements with the U. S. Bureau of Mines for another short course on Explosion Problems in the Chemical Industry. It is anticipated that this will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in March.

FUEL ADDITIVES

The Association continues to express concern over HEW's proposed regulations for the registration of fuel additives under the Clean Air Act. Contact was made with Secretary Finch and with HEW's General Counsel, Robert C. Mardian, stating that the chemical industry's primary concern is the administrative overreach involved in the proposed imposition of extra-statutory requirements for additive registration, and the unfortunate precedent that would thus be created.

It was subsequently learned that HEW may withdraw the proposed regulations and ask Congress to consider revising legislation dealing with the registration of fuel additives.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

On November 19th the Trade Act of 1969, H.R. 14870, was introduced. Although the timing is not yet known, it is expected that the House Ways and Means Committee will begin hearings sometime in March. Indications are the hearings will cover related legislation including some of the numerous quota bills and suggestions for export incentives along with the Nixon Trade Bill. The International Trade Committee is now in the process of drafting recommended testimony for MCA.

* * *

Indications are that the Administration will press for the abolition of the American Selling Price, in order to clear the decks for comprehensive negotiations on non-tariff barriers to trade in 1970. If the Administration presses for it, Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee is likely to put his very considerable influence behind abolition as well. In these circumstances, the Senate Finance Committee appears to offer the best hope to the chemical industry for ASP retention.

TRANSPORTATION

On December 4th, a Federal District Court upheld rail freight increases adopted in 1968 (Ex Parte 259), dismissing the complaints of MCA and other plaintiffs. Because of the great impact of this decision on subsequent rail increase proposals, an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to reconsider (and possibly remand to a lower court for review) is being presented for Board consideration by the Transportation and Distribution Committee.

TRANSPORTATION (cont'd)

In a related case, the recently allowed 6% rail increase (Ex Parte 262) has been challenged by MCA in order to remain consistent with opposition in the earlier instance. MCA's basic objection throughout has been founded on lack of appropriate substantiation by the railroads, and a desire to establish more equitable standards of examination by the Interstate Commerce Commission in freight rate considerations.

* * *

The Association of American Railroads recently adopted a provision prohibiting use of all freight cars 50 years or older, effective August 1, 1970. MCA had previously opposed the use of age alone as a criterion of obsolescence.

* * *

The Intercommittee Task Group on the Feasibility of Establishing a National Chemical Transportation Emergency Information Center has been progressing rapidly with its assignment. Plans call for having recommendations ready for consideration early in February.

* * *

The Department of Transportation recently issued regulatory proposals to limit tank cars to 34,500 gallons capacity or 263,000 pounds gross weight on the rail, and to require that cars built or rebuilt after June 30, 1970 be equipped with interlocking couplers. With full regard to safety in transportation MCA has resisted such moves over the past eight

TRANSPORTATION (cont'd)

months. Our position is that such restrictions would not be based on either statistical facts or logic from the safety standpoint, and thus would impose an unwarranted economic burden on tank-car-using industries. A suitable response to the DOT proposals is under consideration.

* * *

By April 1, it is expected that U. S. Coast Guard Regulations will require the carrying of emergency information cards on some 80 hazardous materials when in transit on barges. The current number is 20. An MCA task group is cooperating by preparing additional Water Information Cards to cover these requirements.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The results of an MCA survey of Collectively Bargained Vacation Leave Provisions were mailed to Industrial Relations contacts in late December. They show a continuing trend toward longer paid vacations after shorter periods of service.

Vacations of five weeks are now found in 44 percent of the contracts surveyed as compared to 25 percent in 1967. Six-week vacations are provided by 14 percent of the contracts against three percent in 1967. And, four-week vacations decreased from 55 percent to 35 percent in the current year.

Ten years ago, two and three-week vacations predominated. Today, fewer than one half of one percent provide a maximum of two-week vacations, and only six and one half percent grant a limit of three weeks.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (cont'd)

The details of specific patterns vary widely among the agreements analyzed. While a regional breakdown is given for each geographic area, the most popular pattern grants two weeks after one year, three weeks after five years, four weeks after ten years, and five weeks after twenty years of service.

Among the innovations noted is an increase of "bonus" vacation plans and "extended or merit" vacation plans. In 1964 no such plans were reported to MCA. Today they are included in about five percent of the member-company agreements provided in the survey.

The MCA study was based on 575 current collective bargaining contracts submitted by 109 member firms, covering more than 204,000 hourly paid workers and 77 different unions. All agreements are part of the file of labor contracts maintained by the Association on a confidential basis.

EDUCATION

The eighth and ninth volumes in the Chemistry in Action Series have just been published. They are: "Electronic Ceramics" by Edward C. Henry of the Space Science Laboratory, General Electric Company; and "Chemicals from the Atmosphere" by Charles H. Simpson, President, Industrial Gases Division, Air Reduction Company.

Complimentary copies have been mailed to executive contacts with a message urging member firms to purchase the books at discount prices for distribution as gifts to academic

EDUCATION (cont'd)

institutions and other groups and individuals within plant areas. I believe this undertaking merits the industry's continuing support since it is an effective means of telling our story to many audiences.

* * *

You will recall that at the Board's meeting last November, Dr. Herman S. Bloch, Chairman of the Education Activities Committee, presented a report on behalf of that group, including two proposals. One provides for supplementing the College and Highschool Chemistry Teacher Awards Programs with a Citation Program recognizing other organizations for their innovative work toward improvement of the quality of education in chemistry and chemistry engineering, and toward promoting the attractiveness of these disciplines as professions.

The other proposal calls for expansion and refinement of the Education Contact mailing lists as a basis for further developing, in cooperative fashion, the aid-to-education programs of MCA and its member companies.

The staff is proceeding with the implementation of both of these undertakings.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

There is little doubt that the Food Additives controversy will continue in the headlines during the early 70's. To tell the positive side, the Association's Consumer Information Program plans to use industry speakers, printed materials, and the audio-visual media. Scheduled projects include:

CONSUMER INFORMATION (cont'd)

Participation in a meeting at the University of Maryland on February 25. The estimated 125 attendees will include: home economists, dietitians and nutritionists from the State of Maryland, plus some from the Federal Extension Service as well as public health nutritionists. Dr. Sheldon Moline of Union Carbide will represent MCA, and update the group on the role of food additives in today's diet. MCA's Manager of Consumer Information, Mrs. Peggy Walton, will provide MCA background information and materials. While in the Washington area, Dr. Moline will videotape a guest appearance on the "Here's Barbara" television program. Hosted by former newspaper-woman Barbara Coleman, the program is syndicated in 21 markets nationwide.

* * *

On March 12, William C. Griffin, Atlas Chemical Industries, will speak on food additives at North Carolina's "Consumerama '70" in Winston Salem. MCA's Manager of Consumer Information will precede Mr. Griffin on the program with a brief presentation on the varied contributions of chemicals. The event will run from March 7th through the 15th, and will feature various symposiums and exhibits. The project is a first-time effort for the North Carolina Homemakers Association and has the support of several statewide organizations, including: the Better Business Bureau, Home Economists in Business and Education, the Agricultural Products Association, the North Carolina Department of Conservation, and the North Carolina Chamber of

CONSUMER INFORMATION (cont'd)

Commerce. The anticipated attendance is 80,000 and nationwide publicity is planned. If the effort is successful, it is likely other states will promote similar events.

* * *

Dr. Evelyn Spindler, Nutritionist for the Federal Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, has asked MCA to provide a speaker on food additives at USDA's North Central Nutrition Conference in Chicago on April 30. W. E. Meyer, Procter & Gamble, and a member of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Committee, will represent MCA. Registrants from 12 states will attend. They reach thousands of consumers through newsletters and radio or television shows. They also relay information to county home agents who, in turn, contact consumers through meetings, columns in local newspapers, and regularly scheduled broadcasts in their communities.

* * *

Mr. Meyer is also scheduled to speak on food additives on a panel moderated by MCA's Manager of Consumer Information at the annual meeting of Home Economists in Business in Cleveland June 21. Some 900 members are expected to attend. All are public communicators in their respective areas.

* * *

The Food Additives Booklet, published in 1961, is under review by members of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Committee. Recommendations concerning updating the publication are due later this month (January).

* * *

CONSUMER INFORMATION (cont'd)

The Consumer Information Subcommittee has proposed the development of a leaflet on food additives. "Facts and Fallacies" is a suggested title. However, this could change as a result of a survey being conducted among members of the Public Relations Committee seeking material for the booklet. If it is completed, distribution will be to media and consumer groups.

* * *

An article entitled "Our Food--Fallacies, Facts and Forecasts" has been prepared by MCA's Manager of Consumer Information at the request of the editor of "The Clubwoman", the official magazine of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Release is planned in the March 1970 issue.

* * *

The latest "Good Living" radio program, taped in mid-December, was devoted to food additives.

Report of The Chairman of the
Water Resources Committee
to the MCA Board of Directors
January 13, 1970

EXHIBIT F

We appreciate very much the invitation to speak to you regarding the problems and plans of the Water Resources Committee. Your continued interest in our activities is one of the fringe benefits of this job. It is our intention to maintain that interest by today discussing future problems in the water portion of the environment and presenting some thoughts regarding MCA involvement and position.

SUMMARY

With the recent questionnaire from Nader's Raiders and the Environmental Teach Ins that will occur this spring, we are all aware that there is a change taking place in the awareness of the public to environmental problems. This will cause, somehow, immediate pressures to reform and a speedup in pollution control activities.

This is a movement that we cannot ignore. Where we were once responsible to stockholders only for profits, we will soon be measured additionally by how well we control our environmental problems and how much we as companies are adding to a quality life. Many others besides stockholders will be keeping score and it behooves us as an association to recognize this changing situation and advise our member companies of the seriousness of the problem.

We will discuss today the activities of the Water Resources Committee and the way we spend some \$54,000 in '69-70. But more than that we hope to identify how you can involve people in your various locations to work in the changing situation; so we turn this challenge from a catastrophe to a source of pride.

Perhaps the easiest way to get into this discussion is to break it down into three parts. The first part is a look at the future -- just what we can expect in the next five to ten years in the way of laws, public opinion, and capital investment in pollution control. Is the ax about to drop on the chemical industry bringing on a serious crisis? The answer is, "No, but individual plants will face the judge and some may see the executioner."

The second part of the discussion centers on how best the chemical industry as individual companies should respond to future pressures in the field of water pollution control. Here the answer is "get yourself clean and then help others."

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And third, how can the Water Resources Committee of the MCA be of assistance to member companies, and what does the committee need from the MCA Board and individual Board members. An abbreviated answer here is, "We have warehouses of people resources all over the country; we must learn to optimize this resource."

FUTURE

It has been said that, "A nation generally blessed with the quantity of life is now clamoring for the quality of life." With the fulfillment of basic needs we, all of us as citizens, not just the kids, desire to fulfill a hierarchy of needs -- the social needs. In pollution control this translates to "enhancement" -- or "quality environment." True, we must reconcile many conflicting values and many legitimate demands and we may not agree with the changing priorities, but it is abundantly clear that we will have to operate well in advance of the law in the area of pollution control.

The chemical industry as a whole accepts its social responsibility and recognizes the need for accelerated activities in stream cleanup to meet the recently adopted stream standards. Pollution control is gradually being recognized as a cost of doing business. Individual plant locations must install the needed facilities and operate them properly to achieve the pollution levels set by the states and Federal Government.

New legislation will be in the hopper each year and more demands will be made upon management to reduce pollution to new lows. In-plant costs for pollution control may go from the current 4% to 8% of invested capital in the next ten years. The maxim will be eliminate instead of treat, especially as water reuse comes to the fore.

Pollution from products is the biggest cloud on the horizon and it stretches as far as you can see. It is almost overhead. What happens when antifreeze or paint thinner is dumped down the sewer? Can the treatment plant handle it? Will it upset the treatment system? Will it kill fish? Does it cause a fish taste even after so called secondary treatment? Is the ecology downstream changed because of this chemical? These questions could be asked of every product we sell. And do we have the answers? Of the thousands of products sold we probably have good but inadequate data on one hundred compounds, and this lack of facts will cause many products to come under close scrutiny and possibly cause legislation to be enacted outlawing their sale per the current DDT hassle.

We feel that, with the trends being as they are, the chemical industry will have to fight hard not to end up wearing a black hat. We have so many complex problems from a polluttional standpoint that even federal money might not be enough to achieve the goals that will be set.

ACTION FROM MEMBER COMPANIES

So what should member companies do individually? Assign someone the specific responsibility to keep your company clean. The larger companies have already assigned people to be responsible for water pollution control at corporate levels and some at plant levels, and these people are trying to do a good job... At least you haven't gone to jail.

Many times these same people handle air pollution and solid waste problems as well and are given broad titles such as Environmental Control Engineers or Managers of Environmental Control. The latter do not have to be well versed in pollution control technology, although this is preferred, but should be people who understand the company and have the respect and support of the management. They must understand the motives and goals of the regulatory and conservation groups, and be able to advise and speak for management.

By following the advice of these kinds of people each company should be able to avoid any major crisis. Let me emphasize this point; planning and carrying out an effective program must be done and each company should address itself to this task for each plant location.

Even with a central staff of experts, an effective program can only be carried out if each plant has its own local program, with an internal organization to achieve the goals. Either the plant manager or plant engineer should be given the responsibility for executing the pollution control program for that plant. The plant manager must be committed to the program, and by deed show that he is dedicated to achieving pollution control goals on schedule. Smaller companies must rely on consultants but then the plant manager must shoulder this responsibility along with optimizing production costs, safety, etc. Pollution control is also good public relations.

The most economical approach to pollution abatement is by internal measures consisting of good housekeeping, improvement in procedures and equipment to cut losses, and changes in process. Many times half of the problem can be solved in this manner. Ask the question -- "What if you had no sewer?" One of our members makes an interesting statement that you people might put into

practice, namely, "Make all effluents subjectively undetectable to the senses." While this is pretty high sounding I suggest you look at your discharges or even put a beaker of effluent on your desk and see if you can be proud of it. Meeting this simple test indicates you have gone far toward solving the problem.

It must be recognized that pollution control has many facets besides the technical -- legal, political, and public relations. Therefore, it behooves the plant manager to encourage his people to serve on advisory committees at the local and state level, join trade and professional associations specializing in pollution control, and give talks locally. The industry on a local level, working through chambers of commerce and industrial associations, can still encourage and achieve the development of reasonable regulations and a rational administrative interpretation of the regulations and laws. Industry is also being much maligned and yet it has a good story to tell. Enlightened self-interest demands that we in industry tell our story.

If nothing else, self-defense demands the chemical industry play an active rather than a passive role in the promulgation, interpretation and administration of pollution control laws, rules and regulations. Only industry is in a position to allay the fears of the general public and counter the sensationalism creeping into the subject of environmental control. A rational approach to environmental control can save us, industry and the public, hundreds of millions of dollars. Such a rational approach can be realized, at least in part, by the active participation of industry in governmental affairs both at the local level as well as the national level.

A case in point may better illustrate the situation:

The Ohio Water Pollution Control Board, by not relaxing stream standards on the Muskingum watershed, is essentially forcing PPG to shut down its soda ash plant at Barberton, Ohio. The state feels the chlorides are harming downstream water uses and require 2/3 reduction of the waste the company is now dumping into the Tuscarawas River. PPG has said they cannot meet these requirements and will have to shut down the \$120 M plant and lay off 2,300 people. PPG says it has been doing all that is technologically possible to control the amount of wastes dumped to the river. Assuming the company has honestly reduced the wastes to the economic justification point and assuming there is not a political reason for the Ohio WPCB not relaxing its standards, then the company can only attempt to prove that it does not harm the downstream water supply. It is too late now to save the situation. If a court case rules in favor of PPG, then

PPG will still have lost the PR war. This will happen to some plants and we can only say "Get clean".

MCA WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE ACTION

And now with this as a background how can the Water Resources Committee of MCA help the situation and how can you, the Board of Directors of MCA make this Committee more effective in serving the chemical industry in general?

First, how has the Water Resources Committee (WRC) served the chemical industry in the past? If nothing else, it is extremely valuable as a forum for the exchange of technical information concerning less expensive and better methods of waste treatment. The technology is ever changing and the WRC is an excellent media for developing and swapping ideas, knowledge and experience among the members. Most of its members are old pros, the top men from each company, who know their business. Company management must be willing to contribute at least a small portion of the time of its experts to the work of MCA's Water Resources Committee and should ask for reviews and rundowns on the activities of the Committee to "keep in touch". Committee members must have strong management support and this activity must be considered as part of their job and not a Boy Scout extra curricular activity. In turn, the member companies should be aware of the benefit from the activities of the Water Resources Committee.

To educate our counterparts in member companies, other industries, regulatory groups and academic circles we have put on a number of workshops and seminars. These workshops stress local problems, regulations and solutions and usually finish with an afternoon panel discussion. The Appendix lists the date and location of these workshops plus the number of companies attending and the number of attendees. The record indicates that 29 workshops were held in 28 cities with a total attendance of some 2,400. Fifty-one percent of those attending represented 162 large companies, 12% were non-chemical companies, 38% came from 310 small companies with 14% of these being non-chemical. Ten percent were from regulatory groups, either federal or state and the remainder were academic or other trade association representatives. This says that we presented a message to a good cross section of industry. These workshops draw on company experts in law and pollution control and we need help to keep going. A recent workshop was cancelled because we couldn't get a lawyer for the program.

The WRC has been sponsoring technical seminars for several years. These are self-liquidating and to date have not incurred

a charge against MCA. Twenty-two such seminars were held as listed in the Appendix with a total of nearly 600 attendees. These seminars were geographically spread throughout the country and have had wide acceptance. An advanced seminar appears to be the next stage of this activity. I have referred previously to the need to make known industry's views to the legislative and enforcement branches of Federal and state governments in an effort to inject reason and logic in the laws, rules and regulations. Pollution control programs to be successful at minimum cost must be based upon technical and economical considerations. However, individual industries cannot fight the battle alone. A trade association, such as MCA, speaking for a large segment of American industry can be of great help. We are always happy to join the MCA staff in this effort.

The WRC has made available the knowledge and needs of the chemical industry to powerful Congressional committees many times in the last five to ten years. Many proposed laws, highly restrictive and harsh in their initial forms, have been modified considerably by testimony of MCA and other trade associations, such as American Petroleum Institute, American Iron and Steel Institute, National Association of Manufacturers, etc. We believe MCA's testimony and behind the scenes efforts on a number of occasions has been the decisive factor in modifications of some of the proposed laws. To study the implications of proposed laws and how they may be modified to be realistic takes considerable time and effort on the part of our members. The formation of the joint Air-Water Legislative Subcommittee is just great, and will be a big help to our committee.

The WRC will be meeting with members of Congress and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to make sure our position and viewpoint are known. In addition, we should determine and suggest legislation. In short, we, the chemical industry, should set the trends. A booklet, A Primer on Wastewater Treatment, by the FWPCA now includes a reference to polymers and chemical treatment. This did not come overnight, but the continued effort of many of us is starting to pay off.

Research projects of value to the entire chemical industry have been sponsored by MCA's Water Resources Committee. Members of the Committee have managed the research projects usually carried out at laboratories of consultants and at laboratories in the universities. These projects, when published, establish the expertise of the Water Resources Committee. The Committee is more effective in its functions of advising government groups because of the prestige from such projects. Furthermore, some of the fallout from the projects have proved invaluable additions

to the body of knowledge for the chemical industry. Admittedly, not all projects develop helpful data for all of the industry.

Another valuable fallout of our projects has been that of keeping regulatory agencies more on their toes, more objective and more unbiased in the design, execution, and publication of the research projects. It is obvious that if all new information came out of the federal establishment, industry and the public would be at the mercy of the findings of the project with no chance of analyzing the results and if necessary, modifying some of the erroneous conclusions by constructive criticism.

However, with the Federal Government spending millions of dollars on research, MCA cannot compete. We must monitor and guide, somehow, the work of interest to us and our committee is struggling with how best to do this. At present MCA has three active projects going on. The present funding of \$54,000 annually is a bare minimum, and we are cutting corners in order to manage with our present funds. Perhaps \$75-85,000 annually might be a better sum. Also, the timing of approval of the budget does not allow us to make contracts with universities who need early commitment to line up the graduate students for the work.

The research currently being funded by MCA and for which we have requested continued funds primarily is concerned with the effects of chemicals on water uses. The current \$30,000 budget item is requested at \$45,000 for next year. This will allow us to continue development of automatic counting techniques for evaluation of pollutants on bottom animals. Another part of this project is study of responses of fish in a natural habitat to determine the impact of natural and chemical stresses on fish and other animals. We have requested \$25,000 for a cofunded project with the FWPCA to study the effects of organics on the chlorination of municipal wastes. This will be our first attempt to work out a project with the federal establishment and it is quite important that this liaison be strengthened. A third project requested at \$20,000 would determine incremental waste treatment improvement beyond secondary treatment. Essentially what else can be done and how much does it cost? To many of us on the Committee it appears that in the future we should make every effort to work with the FWPCA on cofunded projects and as an association we should bear down hard on projects dealing with the effects of chemicals in water.

Determination of the pollutional potential of products is the main subject for the next meeting of the Water Resources Committee. We have had a demonstration program at three laboratories to determine accuracy and reliability between labs

on test procedures which we identified. Now we must decide how to broaden this experience and start to get this type of data on the products most likely to cause problems. MCA can lead the way in this industry-wide problem by coordinating the effort and by acting as a clearinghouse. One of our group has suggested that MCA might sponsor a non-profit, Underwriters Lab approach to this problem. It would be good if we had one laboratory group performing tests for all the member companies. There are hellish problems in analysis and interpretation that cause even the experts on the Committee to be nervous about. Then we have to decide which products to analyze and what new analytical techniques should be used.

CONCLUSION

The Water Resources Committee needs:

1. Strong home support of its members, which we ask you to cause to happen.
2. The time of other people in your organizations to help us on special assignments.
3. Help from the MCA Board of Directors to alert member companies to get plant management types involved in the local scene. We have plenty of experts to advise or consult with these people and MCA can coordinate this effort.
4. Support of product pollution studies as will be proposed by the WRC. This may involve formation of a non-profit laboratory and clearinghouse activities by MCA staff.
5. Continued support of \$60-85,000 for research projects.
6. The agreement of the Board of MCA that this changing environmental situation requires a renewed effort on the part of the chemical industry to be a responsible citizen.

The Water Resources Committee has been and can continue to be of considerable help to the chemical industry. We thank you for the opportunity to present these views.

Charles L. Sercu

WATER POLLUTION WORKSHOPS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Companies Attending</u>	<u>Attendees</u>
November 17, 1954	Boston, Massachusetts	15	27
February 16, 1955	Albany, New York	13	28
April 28, 1955	Chicago, Illinois	20	29
June 6, 1956	Cincinnati, Ohio	37	63
January 29, 1957	Houston, Texas	30	60
January 31, 1957	New Orleans, Louisiana	23	31
November 19, 1957	Newark, New Jersey	31	65
May 20, 1958	Richmond, Virginia	18	42
January 13, 1959	Atlanta, Georgia	19	28
November 3, 1960	St. Louis, Missouri	48	72
October 17, 1962	Nashville, Tennessee	40	93
January 16, 1963	Cleveland, Ohio	47	115
April 3, 1963	Baltimore, Maryland	36	90
February 20, 1964	Houston, Texas	80	163
April 16, 1964	Detroit, Michigan	39	71
October 28, 1965	Denver, Colorado	44	109
December 6, 1965	Los Angeles, California	52	118
December 8, 1965	San Francisco, California	58	113
December 10, 1965	Portland, Oregon	59	143
March 31, 1966	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	138	280
May 26, 1966	Hartford, Connecticut	95	175
February 1, 1967	Houston, Texas	72	178
April 4, 1967	Cincinnati, Ohio	37	62
May 23, 1967	Boston, Massachusetts	48	65
June 14, 1967	St. Louis, Missouri	49	99
November 9, 1967	Atlanta, Georgia	41	68
January 23, 1968	Cleveland, Ohio	74	155
April 29, 1968	Dearborn, Michigan	99	145
April 24, 1969	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	49	93

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL SEMINARS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. in Attendance</u>
September 13-17, 1965	University of Texas Austin, Texas	28
November 15-19, 1965	University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan	27
February 14-18, 1966	Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia	32
April 11-15, 1966	Manhattan College New York, New York	24
September 19-23, 1966	University of Texas Austin, Texas	28
October 24-28, 1966	University of Washington Seattle, Washington	28
November 14-18, 1966	University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, Indiana	28
February 13-17, 1967	Clemson University Clemson, South Carolina	29
March 27-31, 1967	Manhattan College New York, New York	28
May 22-26, 1967	University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, Canada	28
October 2-6, 1967	University of Texas Austin, Texas	28
December 4-8, 1967	Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee	28
January 22-26, 1968	University of California Berkeley, California	27
April 1-5, 1968	University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois	28
April 15-19, 1968	Manhattan College New York, New York	28
May 27-31, 1968	University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, Canada	24
October 14-18, 1968	University of Texas Austin, Texas	17
January 27-31, 1969	University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, Indiana	29
April 7-11, 1969	Manhattan College New York, New York	25
May 12-16, 1969	University of Texas Austin, Texas	20
June 9-13, 1969	University of Waterloo Waterloo, Ontario, Canada	25
September 29- October 3, 1969	Governor Morris Inn Morristown, New Jersey	21

WATER RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Statler Hilton Hotel Dallas Texas	February 3-4, 1965
Terrace Hilton Hotel Cincinnati, Ohio	May 19-20, 1965
Bismarck Hotel Chicago, Illinois	September 29-30, 1965
Atlanta Americana Motor Hotel Atlanta, Georgia	February 9-10, 1966
Penn Center Inn Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	May 11-12, 1966
The Chase-Park Plaza Hotel St. Louis, Missouri	August 17-18, 1966
Holiday Inn Charleston, West Virginia	October 12-13, 1966
Sheraton-Charles Hotel New Orleans, Louisiana	February 14-15, 1966
Statler Hilton Hotel Buffalo, New York	May 17-18, 1967
Windsor Park Hotel Washington, D. C.	October 3-4, 1967
International Inn Tampa, Florida	February 6-7, 1968
Bismarck Hotel Chicago, Illinois	May 15-16, 1968
Windsor Park Hotel Washington, D. C.	October 9-10, 1968
Statler Hilton Hotel Dallas, Texas	February 4-5, 1969
Holiday Inn Duluth, Minnesota	July 30-August 1, 1969
Hotel America Washington, D. C.	October 21-22, 1969