a hypocritical position in denying to Israel the right to exercise the same forces of national development which entitled them to achieve independence; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookline deplores the vote of the United Nations General Assembly Social, Humanitarian and Culture Committee in declaring Zionism to be a form of "racism and discrimination" and condemns the actions of member States of the United Nations who would adopt this form of anti-semitism in the guise of anti-Zionism and would exploit the agencies of the United Nations as vehicles to spread hatred and maledictions against the Jewish People and Israel; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookline affirms and applauds the actions of the United States Chief Delegate to the United Nations in vigorously opposing this attempt to defame the Zionist Movement;

Therefore, We, the undersigned members of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookline, do hereby further

Resolve, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the United States Chief Delegate to the United Nations, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Massachusetts delegation to the Congress.

ROBERT C. COCHRANE, Jr. *et al.*
Board of Selectmen.

PCB CONTAMINATION

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1975

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, further studies on the evidence of PCB contamination in our atmosphere have prompted me to share with my colleagues the following article from the Washington Post entitled "Toxic Agents Polluting Environment," by Morton Mintz.

PCB's are now found to be transported through the air, and this represents an additional source of PCB contamination. Not only are our waterways becoming uninhabitable for fish, evidence has been found that PCB's are contaminating our drinking water.

Mr. Speaker, there is also growing concern for the health of workers and their families who have been exposed to PCB's in their everyday working environment. Because of this concern, it is my understanding that the EPA is preparing a special toxology report on the carcinogenic effects of PCB's.

The list of organizations, State's agencies, and individuals who are coming out for a ban on the use of PCB's is rapidly growing. Recent additions to this are the Great Lakes Basin Commission which is represented by 9 States, 11 agencies of the Federal Government and Canada, and the National Council of Jewish Women.

I am hopeful that continued and increasing interest in the PCB problem will lend further support to my bill, H.R. 9825, which would ban the use and import of PCB's.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mintz's article:

TOXIC AGENTS POLLUTING ENVIRONMENT

(By Morton Mintz)

Poisonous industrial chemicals called PCBs are widely contaminating the environment—including some drinking water—three years after the government thought it had them "well in hand," a worried Environmental Protection Agency revealed yesterday.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) at certain levels can cause serious toxic effects in humans. They threaten the food chain and, according to a recent unpublished report cited by the EPA, malignant liver tumors have developed in rats exposed to one part per 100 billion of a particular PCB.

High PCB levels recently reported in fish in the Great Lakes area, the Hudson River Valley and elsewhere "underscore the urgency of the problem," Dr. John L. Buckley, an EPA consultant and former official, told the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on the Environment. PCBs impair the ability of fish to reproduce.

Contamination "is more widespread" and "some concentrations are higher than previously believed," Buckley told subcommittee Chairman John V. Tunney (D-Calif.).

These concentrations "greatly exceed" Food and Drug Administration guidelines, thus "threatening our ecological resources" and "impacting directly on the jobs of local fishermen and on available food supplies," Buckley testified.

"At the same time, continuing PCB discharges are adding further to the total environmental burden of the chemical, which degrades very slowly indeed," he said.

EPA enforcement official Stanley W. Legro said the agency has several reports of PCBs in tap water. In a letter to Tunney released at the hearing, Legro identified communities with this problem as Bridgeport, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., Escondido, Calif., Sellersburg, Ind., and Winnebago, Ill.

The PCB problem "will not be adequately resolved" unless Congress empowers the EPA to regulate manufacture and importation of substances such as PCBs by passing the proposed toxic substances control act, said Buckley, who endorsed the bill in behalf of the agency.

The Senate and the House passed versions of the bill in 1973, but deadlocked in conference when the House refused to accept a Senate provision for pre-market testing of chemicals for safety. This year, the Senate Commerce Committee completed hearings on the bill, but ran into fierce industry opposition to the same provision.

Introduced about 1930, PCBs have been used mainly as cooling fluids in electrical transformers and other equipment, as fluids for electromagnets, as heat-transfer fluids, as hydraulic oil and as plasticizers for waxes and adhesives. They also are used in paints, printing inks, carbonless "carbon" paper and other products.

Because PCBs are almost indestructible, they persist in the environment when they leak into it from products that contain or are exposed to them, or enter as solid waste from manufacturing, as water effluents or air emissions.

Once in the environment, PCBs are ingested by tiny organisms, move up the food chain, and finally reach humans, where they lodge mostly in body fat. As of about two years ago, various surveys indicated that at least one out of two Americans had PCBs in minute concentrations.

In 1971 FDA decreed "guidelines for safety," and yesterday Buckley, who had played a major role in federal efforts to reduce environmental levels of PCBs, said that as of 1972, "I thought that things were well in hand."

Monsanto Corp., the sole domestic producer, voluntarily had stopped selling PCBs except for use in closed electrical systems. EPA and other agencies took various other actions. Industry began trying to develop safer substitutes.

But the problem worsened. EPA enforcer Legro told Tunney, chiefly because of exports by France, Japan and Italy, some of which apparently was not used in closed electrical systems, and because some Monsanto customers may have bought PCBs for unapproved purposes.

The exports occurred "despite a formal international agreement embodying a multinational commitment to control PCBs," Buckley testified.

THE NEW NATIONAL NIGHTMARE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, last August in the Nation's Business magazine a most provocative article appeared by Mr. James Kilpatrick. Mr. Kilpatrick refers to present times as "the age of the regulators".

I urge every Member of Congress to read the article. Reflection on it will, I believe, slow down the present rush to establish new regulatory authorities.

The article follows:

[From Nation's Business, August 1975]

THE NEW NATIONAL NIGHTMARE

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

The tip point is among the most familiar phenomena of our everyday life. A child discovers the tip point of a tricycle and a teetertotter. A boatman perceives the turning of a tide. A baseball umpire will take so much sass from a player and then no more. At a certain point, matter will boil, freeze, crystallize, or jell. The tip point is the moment at which conditions change not in degree, but in kind, or in direction.

Two hundred years after our free society began, we are close to such a tip point now. We are within a drop or two of the critical moment at which freedom crystallizes into regimentation, when the people no longer are masters of government, but government is master of the people.

The dangers are widely perceived, but they are separately and not collectively perceived. It is the occluded vision of the man who cannot see the forest for the trees. Doctors see one part of the picture, educators another, businessmen yet another. We dwell in small rooms, in little shut-off cells, and sometimes we labor to breathe. "It is stifling in here," we complain. And we are not always aware that air is being sucked from the next room also. Yet the atmospheric changes are so slow, so gradual, so apparently insignificant, that we seldom complain at all. We do not understand what is missing: It is the very air of freedom.

Thomas A. Murphy, chairman of General Motors, recently spoke to the National Association of Accountants. As a business man he spoke from his own small round:

"Our economic system, founded with our nation 200 years ago, has come more and more under government control. Very conspicuously in the marketplace, the government, by mandate and edict, is substituting its sovereignty for that of the individual consumer. Government, rather than the buying public, is increasingly determining the kinds of products and services offered for sale, and