

"There is no evidence in rodents that PCBs in the environment are likely to reach levels which would cause severe injury or death from short-term exposure. The possible PCB hazard, like all many environmental hazards, is one of long-term, low-level exposure and perhaps of effects from its combination with other poisons."

When Riedelbach, Rep. William F. Ryan, D-N.Y., and others began to warn the country in early 1970 about the potential hazards posed by PCB, Monsanto was indignant about the "political charge, scare tactics and sensational headlines" which the firm said "completely ignore voluntary actions the company has taken to restrict use of the material."

When Ryan wrote to Monsanto in mid-1970 to request copies of the firm's technical bulletins on PCB, animal production and sales figures for the chemical, a complete list of the company's suggested uses for Arcolene and similar data, he was denied all of that information.

Instead, Ryan received an indignant letter from John Mason, Monsanto's assistant general manager who said the congressman's concerns were based on "a complete lack of factual information." Then he added:

"Monsanto is taking an extremely responsible attitude to this problem and is doing everything within its power to ensure a maximum degree of control to prevent the possibility of the (PCB) escaping into the environment."

Exactly one year after that statement was made, a codling containing substantial amounts of PCB was dripping onto 14,000 tons of fish feed at East Coast Terrapins Inc. in Wilmington, N.C. Among the results of that leak:

The Food and Drug Administration seized 45,000 pounds of Halibut Purina Co. codfish feed in Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi. Ration Purina then blamed a recall for another 1,000 tons of fish feed.

National By-products Inc., of Marion, O., was forced to recall 48 tons of rendered meat meal, because of high levels of PCB.

Neely Farms a North Carolina firm which is the nation's largest poultry producer, voluntarily slaughtered 77,000 chickens after discovering high concentrations of PCB in the feed.

The Agriculture Department has ordered the slaughtering of 250,000 pounds of turkeys in Georgia last week, George H. Ormery, deputy administrator of the department's consumer and marketing service, warned of another possible "spill" of PCB at an unnamed Minnesota plant.

FDA officials seized 78,000 fresh eggs in Norfolk, Va., but allowed another 60,000 eggs with virtually identical concentrations of PCB to go on sale in the Washington, D.C., area because of inadequate testing and marking procedures thus refused even to discuss the Washington incident until pressured by Ryan and Ralph Nease.

In an equally blunder action, the Agriculture Department ordered off the market more than 100,000 pounds of processed brown eggs because laboratory tests had shown high levels of PCB, then partially returned itself and released 25,000 pounds of the product.

Each time an official action has been taken, the federal officials have emphasized the lack of danger in short-term, low-level consumption—but their announcements have completely ignored the serious, long-term problem of residues in human tissue.

If that performance has failed to inspire citizen confidence in either Monsanto or the two federal agencies involved, the government now has turned to the time-honored solution for serious problems: A six-agency "bipartimental task force" will coordinate a "government-wide investigation."

dividend." He said it was for this reason that he sold.

He could offer no explanation for the rise in the stock's value, nor did he know if he was allowed to sell the shares in any capacity than other purchasers, he insisted.

Asked if he thought he profited because of his position, he said: "My position was as a County Board member at the time. I wasn't in the legislature, but I guess you could say my past position (in the legislature) led to affecting me the chance of making the investment."

Dunn declined to say what other politicians avoided themselves of the same investments but admitted, "Maybe Bailey owns no race track stock."

Asked what measures might be taken to restore public confidence in elected officials, who have profited in race tracks and other ventures, Dunn said:

"I am not sure as many people are concerned. But perhaps greater numbers of race track shares should be owned so more people can invest."

"The he has kept the stock transactions secret for seven years, Dunn insisted "I had no reason to hide it."

HE BROKE FOR OTHER LYNN'S

Federal Judge William J. Lynch admitted today that he had hidden stock for other investors in addition to Cook County Board President George W. Dunn. But Lynch, former law partner of Mayor Daley, refused to say for what others he had held stock. "I've been a government witness before the [Federal] grand jury and I can't speak in detail," Lynch said.

Dunn, in admitting he made a \$200,000 profit in two years on \$500,000 worth of Washington Park Thoroughbred Association stock, said the stock was held for him by Judge Lynch, under Lynch's name.

Lynch was listed as the second largest stockholder during the 1969 in Chicago Thoroughbred Association, the parent corporation which controls Washington Park and Arlington Park race tracks. C. F. L. Dunn listed under his name 50,000 shares, approximately \$1.5 million.

Lynch said Dunn's account of the Washington Park stock purchase was true. Lynch said he was contacted by Mrs. Marie Kravitz, O. T. E.'s major stockholder at the time, and was told Dunn was interested in acquiring stock.

"I've got to sign there, I was a witness," Lynch said, adding "I wasn't a judge. I was practicing law at the time." For the sale.

Lynch was asked if Mayor Daley was aware of Dunn's purchases. I don't know what the mayor is aware of in this respect," he said.

WILL DUNN TAKE CHARGE TODAY, RACETRACKS

Following is a partial text of an interview with County Board President George W. Dunn as conducted by Chicago Today editor Joe Walsman, published editor and Edward T. Mould, Springfield bureau editor, who has previously scored two race track scandals and 400 per cent profit in two years. Immediately after the interview Dunn said a press conference to "announce" his threat.

Dunn, once on in said at stock. What can I help you with?

When it is our understanding that you own race track stock. Is that true, and if so, in what week?

Dunn: It's not true. I don't own race track stock, but I did get bought in the spring of 1961 and sold in the spring of 1962, but I didn't see anything more about it.

Walsman: In what week were your holdings and how did you acquire them?

Dunn: It was in the Washington Park Thoroughbred Association. I paid \$50,000 for my share in 1964 and sold them two years later for \$25,000.

Forrest. How come your name doesn't appear in Washington records?

Dunn: Because the stock was held in the name of a nominee. Judge William Lynch. That's why I didn't appear in the records, I believe. Yes, it was Bill Lynch.

Walsman: Why were you afraid to make your ownership public? Were you trying to hide it?

Dunn: I didn't want to put the shares in the name of a nominee, but I was advised that was the way these things were done. I didn't see any conflict. I bought the stock when I was a member of the county board, and a member of the legislature, which I left in 1969.

Forrest: Why was Lynch used for the nominee?

Dunn: I don't exactly recall, but the law firm of Schiller and Lynch were the attorneys for the track.

Walsman: How did you learn of the availability of the stock and from whom did you purchase it?

Dunn: Well, Paul Russell said race track stock was a good investment and I asked him how I could get some. He told me I could purchase it from Max Eversitt, who is one of my friends. So I contacted Max.

Forrest: When did Russell tell you of the stock and what was your relationship to him?

Dunn: Well, naturally I know Paul from our years in the legislature. We were having breakfast in the Shuman House and it just came up in conversation.

Walsman: If the race stock was such a good investment, why did you sell it?

Dunn: I sold it because it wasn't paying as well as I hoped. It had been that day you good income in race track stock and I wasn't getting income, you see. I didn't want to tie up \$40,000 with no income.

Forrest: What'd you sell your shares to and what did you get per share?

Dunn: I sold them thru Lynch and Schiller. If I paid \$1 per share when I paid \$25,000 I guess I got 25 per share. If I got \$25,000 when I sold it.

CHEMICAL ACCOUNTABILITY

MR. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RYAN, Mr. Speaker, during the course of the past few months, we have witnessed a growing contamination of our food by an extremely dangerous industrial chemical—polychlorinated biphenyls—PCB.

Yesterday I brought to the attention of the House the fact that the Nation's largest meatpacking firm—Smith & Co., has discovered that some 50,000 turkeys in Minnesota have been heavily contaminated with PCB's. This is only the latest of several significant incidents.

The State of Michigan has ordered the suspension of a processor of fine fishery of thousands of the State's famed cold salmon to fishermen as a result of finding inordinately high levels of PCB's in the fish.

Holly Farms, the Nation's largest poultry producer, had to slaughter 77,000 turkeys after discovering high concentrations of PCB's in the fowl.

FDA officials seized 75,000 fresh salmon eggs in Norfolk, Va., but allowed another 60,000 eggs with virtually identical levels of PCB's to go on sale in Washington, D.C.

FDA seized 45,000 pounds of Ralston Purina Co. catfish feed in Louisiana,

Georgia, and Mississippi and Ralston Purina issued a recall for an additional 1,000 tons of fish feed.

National By-Products, Inc., of Miami City, Ill., was forced to recall 40 tons of rendered meat meal, because of high levels of PCB's.

The Department of Agriculture ordered all of the market more than 100,000 pounds of processed frozen eggs because laboratory tests had shown high levels of PCB's.

And 148,000 chickens in New York State were slaughtered after Campbell Soup Co. discovered PCB contamination in poultry from that area.

These occurrences tragically illustrate the failure of the Federal Government to take preventive action to control this deadly chemical. During the past 2 years, I have striven to get the appropriate Federal agencies to take the necessary actions that would have forestalled such incidents and would have guaranteed the health and safety of the public. But in an unconscionable display of disregard for the public health and welfare, that action was not forthcoming.

Therefore, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 10085, to totally ban the distribution of PCB's in interstate commerce, thus insuring that our health and our environment are safeguarded from the hazards of this chemical.

But if we are to stem the tide of growing chemical contamination of our environment, it is going to take forceful, preventive action on the part of the Federal bureaucracy, not the after-the-fact approach which has characterized these agencies in the past.

Perhaps the crux of the matter is best characterized by a statement by an FDA official reported in the September 3 edition of Science magazine:

We can't be held accountable for every goddam chemical.

I submit that it is precisely the responsibility of FDA—to insure to the best of its ability that the public is protected from the dangers of all hazardous chemical contaminants. And it is not with FDA begins to live up to this responsibility that we will be able to make any headway in the battle against the increasingly dangerous chemicalization of our environment. If the Food and Drug Administration is unwilling or unable to live up to this responsibility, then these functions should be transferred to an agency that can do so with vigor and enthusiasm.

RENEWING THE REPUBLICAN MESSAGE OF THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

(Mr. NYDELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NYDELL, Mr. Speaker, shortly before the August recess, I put a letter before readers a few items from the constant flow of mail which comes to my desk.

One such item was a "dear colleague" letter dated July 30, 1971, from Patrick J. H. of the Republican Health Committee. He gave a rather bleak

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The PCB's were traced to a leak in a pipe in the cooling system of the fish meal plant. Although the leak began in late April, PCB's were allowed to drip into the fish meal until the defect was discovered in mid-July. In the intervening period of 3 1/2 months approximately 16,000 tons of fish meal had been distributed to more than 80 companies in ten states. One of the purchasers of the fish meal, Holly Farms, the nation's largest poultry producer, estimated that approximately 75,000 hens were consuming PCB's in amounts above those deemed safe, reportedly as high as .45 ppm. In the meantime, the U.S. Department of Agriculture proposed its own tests of poultry that had been fed the fish meal. On 26 July, USDA said that the tests turned up no evidence that chickens given the contaminated feed were unusual.

The chickens in the ten-state area, USDA reported, were "adulterated," and the consumers could continue to eat chickens "in confidence." But this did not explain why chickens at Holly Farms contained unsafe amounts of PCB's. In response to this apparent disparity, Harry Mittenant, director of USDA's laboratory division, informed that the department "surmised" that Holly Farms got an "accidentally contaminated" batch of fish meal while the other producers did not.

CONTAMINATED FISH MEAL

Two months later, on 18 August, FDA, under prodding from members of House, revealed that it had called over 75,000 eggs because they had detected excessive amounts of PCB's in eggs from chickens that had consumed the contaminated fish meal. On 19 August, a month after the test was done, FDA said that the eggs were "detected" more than 50,000 pounds of frozen egg products in which the level of PCB's was high. When FDA seized the 75,000 contaminated eggs, a spokesman said they had been laid in order in which contaminated eggs had reached consumers but could offer no assurance that this had not happened. Unwilling to stop the egg companies of Michigan and Texas contacted their own and New investigations also, to their dismay, discovered that contaminated eggs had reached the marketplace. The FDA, on 18 August, confirmed that a shipment of 50,000 contaminated eggs had reached the retail marketplace and apparently had been consumed in the Washington, D.C., area after this information had been received by Reagan's and Nixon's secretaries.

The disclosure prompted both Reagan and Nixon to blast the government's handling of the entire fish meal incident as one of the most negligent examples of investigation by federal agencies.

In denying that it has lagged on PCB's the FDA points out that since January 1970 it has been conducting studies to determine the toxicity of PCB's and their effect on humans. An FDA spokesman said that the test results should be known "within a year." For the part, FDA is doing some research at two fish laboratories. Since the beginning of the year USDA, according to Mittenant, has conducted a series of studies on poultry and PCB's and other related chemicals.

Perhaps some of the difficulties in regulating PCB's may be attributed to the confusion, involving jurisdiction of federal agencies. For example, FDA has jurisdiction over PCB's in white shell eggs and in fish meal. USDA has control over enriched eggs and their products—such as mayonnaise, soft poultry, and PMA is in charge of PMA because they get into the air and water.

In the recent incident, FDA had to recall fish contaminated fish meal and chickens where it was sold and, in turn, supply USDA with a list of the fish meal purchasers, so that USDA could check the affected chickens. When members of House raised the possibility of contamination of egg products,

they had to go to FDA for testing whole eggs and to USDA for enriched eggs and frozen poultry products.

Such a confusing arrangement makes it almost inevitable that some of the contaminated eggs would slip through this net. As for the eggs that did reach the consumer, an FDA spokesman says there is no immediate danger since "any potential health hazard would come from continued consumption of PCB's over an extended period of time."

PCB's intrusion into the environment is difficult to regulate because of a lack of federal laws. Because no one is quite sure how much PCB's have been produced, EPA and PMA officials point out that at present they have no legal authority to halt Monsanto's present use of PCB's. Last year PCB's in pesticides were banned by USDA's pesticide registration division, now a part of EPA. According to a spokesman, PMA has, in the past, indicated to Monsanto that it would not allow PCB's to be used in food as an additive.

It is virtually impossible to determine the exact amount of PCB's already present in the environment and where the chemical might be concentrated because no one, except Monsanto, knows what amounts of PCB's have been used. A National Academy of Sciences panel estimates that, from 1950 until this bill was passed, 100,000 tons of PCB's were produced in the United States, in addition to three made by PCB's manufacturers in Europe, the Soviet Union, and Japan, and that they were used respectively to make varnishes, even to government officials, production and sales figures for PCB's become it regards this information as a "trade secret." The panel backed up by the industrial corporations and by a law that permits a company in certain situations to withhold information that would be "proprietary" and thus give it an advantage. A National Academy of Sciences panel, in discussing with Monsanto's refusal to release the important figures, noted "it is not only the responsibility of the government to determine the use that should be put to a chemical by industry concerning protection figures." A bill now before Congress would give federal agencies the authority to get production figures from companies manufacturing hazardous chemicals.

In a further effort to cut down on PCB's released into the environment, Monsanto recently built a special incinerator unit at Maunabo, Hawaii, to destroy waste PCB's. It has also told government officials that it will not sell PCB's for use in power transformers and cooling systems that will be used near foodstuffs. In the fish meal plant, Monsanto reportedly claims that it was misled by the name—when Coast Terminal, Inc. told him that the fish meal for cooking purposes would not be used near food products. Monsanto now refuses to comment on PCB's for publication. The reason, a company spokesman told me, is that the company has "many investigations under way" of Monsanto and PMA, and the company does not want "misinterpretations" about Monsanto's practices or PCB's.

Associates of Nixon and Reagan admit, in part, that their strong criticism of the federal handling of PCB's was the fish meal incident alone from their strong criticism of the federal agencies' response to environmental problems. They dislike what they feel is the slow response of federal agencies to pollution hazards like PCB's. The government is geared more to reacting to a crisis, they insist, than to taking the type of preventive action necessary to head off disaster before it occurs. Panel officials point out that, so far as they are concerned, PCB's are a rather new problem that they do not consider as "top priority." Since PCB's had not in the past caused any major

catastrophe that can be traced even to the fish meal incident, most government officials were unaware of PCB's until recently.

The FDA regards the fish meal contamination as an accident that is not likely to occur again. Blaming FDA for the fish meal incident is like blaming a public defender to be responsible every time a crime occurs," said FDA official Dick Anderson. But critics claim that federal agencies have had sufficient warning about PCB's. In his last year, they say, Congress' Subcommittee on New Jersey, Inc., discovered sewage contaminated with PCB's, and certain Ohio dairymen lost their horses to a myth when PCB's found their way into silage consumed by their cows.

NIH'S NEW FISH FOOD CHAIN

Throughout points out that in "the fish food chain" PCB's, because of their persistence, will eventually make their way and thereby enter the environment. It is believed that the PCB's could make their way to the top through various systems, including, and the like, and eventually into the food chain.

No tolerance levels have been determined. Throughout says, for human food supplies, FDA has indicated that PCB's should be limited to 5 ppm in foods for human consumption; for poultry, and USDA pronounced that chickens below this level in the fish meal incident were safe. The FDA's guidelines are the 5 ppm guideline in "unadulterated" and "unblended." Five parts per million is just a number, throughout told doctors. "The new FDA pulls out of the picture."

FDA officials point out that the interim guideline is based on the "most sensitive information available." The guideline was set for the fish meal contamination. The FDA can provide an adequate "margin of safety" for the "short-term exposure expected to occur." "It's not magic," an FDA official told me. "You can't be sure about the future. We can't be held accountable for every goddam chicken!"

(From the Washington Evening Star, Sept. 22, 1971)

WASHINGTON (Star)—U.S. Indians and PMA, PCB Dances (By Robert Walters)

It's business as usual within the Federal Government.

Officials of two major agencies, the Food and Drug Administration and the Agricultural Department, have spent the past two months facing the growing problem of a potentially serious health hazard while consistently minimizing the contamination danger to the consumer.

The hazard is posed by a highly toxic, recently patented family of industrial chemicals known as polychlorinated biphenyls or PCB's. In principal, they are used as a preservative of PCB's in the manufacture of St. Louis, which markets them under the Arcochem trademark.

The non-flammability of PCB's—the very characteristic which has made them so valuable for a wide variety of industrial uses during the past few decades—now apparently is to be their undoing, turning them into an environmental menace. They are highly resistant to heat and fire, insoluble in water and easily transferred through the food chain.

PCB is harmless, soluble in animal fat and is precisely where its increasing number of repetitive functions are being used. It concentrates in the fatty tissues of birds, animals and humans alike.

The principal danger which PCB's pose to humans is through the food chain. As Robert Walters, a member of the faculty at the University of California at Berkeley and one of the country's leading experts on the subject,