given modern transportation systems. At the present time, it is not economical for logs to be hauled over 100 miles from woods to mills—making it very difficult to plan sustained levels which promote the stability of any single community.

An additional fallacy in this arguments results from the failure of the society to consider non-National Forest land in the forest land base used to calculate non-declining yield levels. The Forest Service admittedly cannot control timber harvest on lands it does not administer. However, relatively reliable estimates of removals from these lands can be made based upon forest inventory characteristics, projected market prices, and other criteria. Failure to consider these lands, in many cases, runs counter to the agency's community stability objectives since it ignores the incremental contributions the lands will make when combined with National Forest lands.

A recent study by John Beuter of Oregon State University analyzed the timber supply situation in Oregon and discussed the implications of various assumed alternatives to timber supply in that state (Oregon Research Bulletin 19, January 1976). All ownerships, including federal, state, forest industry, and small private lands, were analyzed. This study projected that if present landowner policies continue, there will be a 22 percent decline in timber supply in Oregon between 1983 and the year 2000. However, if certain policies are changed (including the present federal non-declining yield policies), there is no reason for any decline in harvest levels at all—either now or as far into the future as can be seen.

Proposed Solution

The best course of action would be to defer the legislative provisions contained in Section 11 and amend the section to require that all future levels be set through the interdisciplinary planning process and the establishment of goals approved by Congress as part of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. This policy change not to take effect in law, especially without the release of the Forest Service study so that the full implications of various harvest regulation alternatives can be explored through public participation and review by technical specialists.

More specifically, section 11 should be amended to strike the phrase "a quantity which can be removed from such forest annually in perpetuity on a sustained-yield basis." In its place should be substituted:

"The capability established by timber management plans developed pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as redesignated or section 2 and amended by Section 6 of this Act."

In addition, a new subsection should be added to section 11 as follows:

"(c) The Secretary shall study timber inventory management alternatives to determine whether changes from present practices in timber harvest scheduling would yield greater net benefits to the Nation and shall report his findings to the Congress prior to 1981."

Under the proposed amendments, timber harvesting schedules would be constrained by the requirements of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the amended Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 requirements for an interdisciplinary team approach and public participation.

The legislature would require no change in present Forest Service harvest regulation policies, but would require the Agency to make available the results of its present study on harvest regulation alternatives for the consideration of Congress and the public.

Any management plan is subject to many assumptions. The present plans were prepared under the Resource Planning Act in response to the present Forest Service non-declining yield policy and as a result assumptions of all the alternatives presented in the Programs forwarded to Congress in March 1976. These assumptions should be subject to periodic Congressional review as provided by the Resources Planning Act and to review by the Forest Service itself every five years when the new Program is due. Everyone will love if this policy is forced into law now.

PCB'S AND DDT FOUND IN MOTHERS' MILK

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1976

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the House recently approved an amendment which Congressman GILBERT GUDE and I offered to H.R. 14032, the Toxic Substances Control Act, to prevent the production and use of polychlorinated biphenyls—PCB's—which are highly toxic chemicals widely distributed throughout the environment. I am placing in the Congressional Record an article which appeared in the August 28, 1976, issue of the Washington Post newspaper reporting on a study which found PCB's present in mothers' milk in 10 States. This article points to the urgent need for enactment of legislation to control hazardous industrial chemicals like PCB's.

I am placing, also, in the Record a report in the February 27, 1976, issue of the Washington Post on the discovery of traces of the pesticide Kepone in mothers' milk. It is worth noting, further, that other reports have found traces of other pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin and Dieldrin present in samples of mothers' milk. The presence of one of these chemicals—all of which are either proven or suspected to be capable of causing cancer—is disturbing. However, what about the effects of a combination of these chemicals in mothers' milk? Has a study been done to identify the entire range of chemical contaminants in mothers' milk?

Finally, I am inserting a copy of an article which appeared in the September 13, 1976, edition of the Washington Post newspaper which links PCB's to liver cancer.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 28, 1976]

MOTHERS' MILK IN TEN STATES FOUND TO CONTAIN TOXIC CHEMICAL PCB

(By Victor Cohn)

Polychlorinated biphenyls, poisonous industrial chemicals that have fouled the nation's waterways, have been discovered in mothers' milk in 10 states in what a federal official yesterday called "worrisome" amounts.

The concentration came from Dr. David Rall, director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, who chaired a special meeting at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare called to discuss what he called "this potentially serious problem."

PCBs form a class of colorless and tasteless compounds with a thousand industrial uses as insulators, sealers, heat transfer agents, ingredients of inks, paints, lubricants and plastics.

The first findings in a national survey by the Environmental Protection Agency showed measurable amounts of PCBs in 43 of 154 samples of mothers' milk—from Maryland, Virginia, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

The findings were called "preliminary" and "unexamined" by Gordon Walker, chief of the special chemicals branch in EPA's Office of Toxic Substances.

But another official who asked to remain anonymous said "the figures come from a laboratory in which I have a great deal of confidence." He added that "other studies were getting from the Midwest show the same levels or higher. I don't see how we should have the picture for the whole country."

Rall, who heads HEW's environmental laboratories, said after the meeting, "I don't think I'd tell nursing mothers to make any changes in their breastfeeding now. But we're going to have to get more EPA and independent data . . . so we can have a better idea what to advise."

He added, "I don't think we want to notify mothers should they move from the Great Lakes or Hudson Basin," a move where commercial but not severe pollution has been found because of PCB contamination.

Dr. Arthur Selikoff, a preventive medicine chemist at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, said he was "shocked to hear any children exposed—this is an unpleasant part of it—but we didn't expect it."

Selikoff was one of a team of consultants who met with the HEW committee and heard reports of serious disease, brain and nervous disorders, stunted growth and deaths in the nursing infants of workers exposed to PCBs. Some of the fetuses in mothers' wombs had obtained around 3 parts per million of PCBs.

This is "in the same ballpark" as the measurements in the human nursing infant, said Dr. Ulla Allen of the University of Wisconsin, who conducted the Rall studies.

The average measurement in the 43 mothers' milk that had 3.1 ppm. The highest single measurement was found and it was in what state—was to 5 ppm, a level at which it made some wonder if it would be accurate except in a case of serious industrial poisoning.

The four highest averages were in women from North Carolina, with 2.6 ppm; Maryland, 2.4; New Jersey, 2.1 and [illegible].

The Food and Drug Administration has set a "provisional tolerance level" of 2.5 ppm for PCBs in the fatty part of whole milk on grocers' shelves. Anything higher is considered unsafe.

[illegible] pesticides [illegible] Dr. John R. Wessel of the EPA traveled.

"Numbers like these may sound very low to the average person," Selikoff said. "But the child is going to absorb this stuff in its repertoire, so if it takes it in every day, you have a buildup. And it says in the body for years."

EPA officials said other studies show that recent PCB levels in cow's milk and infant formulas have been steadily going down in the past two years, which they said was encouraging in case some breast-feeding should be curtailed.

Still, health officials might have to compare the levels in mothers' milk and cows' milk state by state, because state figures vary, Wessel said.

If the EPA figures are confirmed and found widespread, committee members and consultants said, a simple way might be developed to test a mother's milk for contaminants or experts might be made to conform to alternative foods low in risky chemicals.

MONS 029070

Since 1968, when PCBs were first found to have crept into the environment, they have been found in drinking water, fish, animal feeds, wildlife and other birds, human body fat and breast milk in several other countries—though only in scattered instances in U.S. monitoring units.

In the early 1930s chickens and eggs contaminated by industrial PCBs were destroyed by the millions. Monsanto Co., this country's only producer of PCBs, halted sales in 1971 except for sealed machinery such as electrical transformers.

However, millions of pounds of imported PCBs have continued to pour into the country, in part because of congressional failure over the past several years to agree on a way to control substances covered act. Such a bill, with a clause that could bar such imports, is before a Senate-House conference committee. On Monday night the House passed an amendment to it that would outlaw all PCB manufacture within two years.

Some 750 million pounds in use and 450 million pounds in landfills, water, and air *the air are expected to remain a problem for* generations, however.

PCBs are chemically related but are different compounds from a group of one relatives known as PBBs—polybrominated biphenyls. In the last few years PBBs have contaminated tons of Michigan livestock feed, and last week Michigan health officers reported finding PBBs in an unprecedented 5 ppm in the milk fat of 22 Michigan mothers.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 27, 1976]

9 MOTHERS HAVE TRACE OF KEPONE

The Environmental Protection Agency said *Thursday it has found minute traces of Ke*pone pesticide in mothers' milk from nine women living in seven cities in Alabama and North Carolina.

An EPA spokesman said the nine were among 236 in nine southeastern states whose milk was tested for Kepone, an ant and roach poison, within the past six months. Milk samples from all the other women were free of Kepone, he said.

The amounts of the substance found in each woman was minuscule, ranging from less than one to 9.6 parts per billion, the spokesman said. He said Kepone levels recently found to have caused serious illness in Hopewell, Va., where the pesticide formerly was produced, were about 1,000 times higher.

The spokesman said the EPA is unsure where the pesticide found in the milk originated, although it might have been formed by the degradation of another poison called Mirex, or "what hazard, if any" are posed *by such small amounts of Kepone.*

He said he did not know whether any of the nine women, who all had given birth days before the milk samples were taken, were *nursing their babies.*

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 13, 1976]

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL PCB IS LINKED TO LIVER CANCER

(By Morton Mintz)

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N.Y., Sept. 12.—A toxic industrial chemical that recently was found in the milk of 65 of 67 tested American nursing mothers was linked to liver cancer in humans today of a leading Japanese scientist.

The chemical polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), is believed to be present in the fatty tissue of nearly every person in the United States, Japan and possibly other industrialized countries.

The association of PCBs with human liver cancer—which is always fatal generally within a year—emerges from an episode in which about 1,600 persons in Yusho, Japan, over a period of a few weeks in 1968, ate rice oil accidentally contaminated with a total of 2.5 to 4.0 grams of PCBs.

Varying but consistently extremely high amounts of PCBs persisted in some of the victims to date. Many still present fatigue, headaches, fever, pains, numbness in the limbs, severe skin eruptions and excessive and abnormal discharges. Some infants born to victims had PCBs in their tissues at birth, and also had severe skin discolorations.

PCBs, extremely stable chemicals, are used in electrical equipment, paints, printing ink, adhesives and other products. They have been used widely for 45 years but were not recognized as environmental contaminants until 1966.

Dr. Tjeoki Hirayama, a specialist in tracing the causes of human disease at the National Cancer Center Research Institute in Tokyo, told an international conference on cancer at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory that among the Yusho victims died of liver cancer within five years after eating the contaminated cooking oil. This figures out to a rate of 500 per 100,000, compared with the expected rate of 31 per 100,000.

Hirayama's presentation followed a report by pathologist James R. Allen of the University of Wisconsin, who warned that "any level" of human exposure to PCBs "may be injurious to human health."

The Yusho rates—reinforced by data on brain changes in monkeys and other adverse effects in animals cited by Allen—suggest a "high probability" that PCBs caused the liver cancers, Hirayama said.

As for the hundreds of millions of persons who have ingested much smaller amounts of PCBs, mainly in their food, Hirayama said, "I am concerned about the implications for people everywhere ... There is no question the problem is serious."

Although Hirayama previously had reported the liver cancer risk calculations in Japan, they came as a surprise to several attending scientists who specialize in causes of environmental cancer.

Hirayama's disclosure "is one of the most *worrisome bits of data that we have recently* seen," said one of those scientists, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City.

The Environmental Protection Agency recently reported that PCBs had been found in tests of milk of mothers who live in 10 states. EPA and Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials have set Sept. 23 for a meeting with obstetricians and pediatricians about how to advise mothers about breast feeding.

The concentration of PCBs in the mothers' milk fat was highest, 10.8 parts per million, in a Michigan woman, while it averaged 3.4 ppm in 18 Virginia women. Overall, the average was 1.7 ppm.

The temporary maximum allowed by the Food and Drug Administration is 0.2 ppm for infant and junior food, but is 2.5 ppm for cow's milk on grocer's shelves.

In recent studies reported by pathologist Allen, female monkeys that consumed PCBs at a rate of 2.5 ppm had much higher concentrations of PCBs in their milk fat. Exposed to this "severe toxicity," Allen said, their breast-fed infants developed skin discoloration, acne, loss of eyelashes, and swelling and concretion of the eyelids.

The infants improved when weaned from milk containing PCBs, but, Allen said, a 1976 study showed that "behavioral and learning deficits" had remained for at least a year and may still continue.

Allen recalled that the FDA believes that PCBs may be linked to cancer, cause from a Japanese study of more than 1,000 in a study of rats reported in 1973. 92 percent of PCB-fed rats developed apparently malignant liver growths.

And yet Enoxane of Hiroshima's examinations of the human liver cancer victims in Yusho, Allen based his concern that PCBs may be carcinogens on suits of data, saying, "There are only suggestions that a similar incidence of cancer occurs in persons exposed to PCB."

IN SUPPORT OF THE 55-MILE-PER-HOUR SPEED LIMIT

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1976

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, since Congress enacted what is now commonly referred to as the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit law, there has been some grumbling and moaning about the wisdom of that law; indeed, every now and then a Member will introduce a bill to repeal the law or to so amend it as to raise the speed limit. As more people become aware of the tremendous gains in the savings of life and in energy conservation effected by that law, the moaning and groaning has materially decreased. That decrease is due to the increased recognition that, as Lt. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis stated, the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit is the "single most significant safety measure ever enacted or implemented. All the efforts of the National Safety Council for decades never produced the results this one law did."

For the benefit of the few of my colleagues who may not know who General Davis is, may I point out that he was born in Washington, D.C., in 1912. He attended the University of Chicago and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1936. In June 1941, after a year as commander of an infantry company at Fort Benning, Ga., he enrolled as a student at the infantry school there, graduated a year later and assigned duties as professor of military science at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. In May 1941, he entered advanced flying school at nearby Tuskegee Army Air Base and received his wings in March 1942. He is rated a command pilot. After transferring to the Army Air Corps in 1942, General Davis served in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. After attending the Air War College in 1949–50, he was assigned to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Headquarters, USAF, Washington, D.C., and served in various capacities. In 1963, General Davis assumed command of the United Nations Command and U.S. Forces in Korea. He commanded Clark Air Base. General Davis has received many awards from this and other countries. After a distinguished military career, General Davis became director of public safety in Cleveland in 1970. From 1971 to 1973, General Davis served as Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Environment, Safety, and Consumer Affairs. After his second retire-

MONS 029071