time, it is because the industry has not been able to assure anyone that they are going to be able to develop powerplants for landing or for taking the SST off from any airport in this country or in the world within the tolerable noise limits now being established for all aircraft by the FAA.

So I congratulate my colleague on the magnificent fight that he has led. We will join in supporting funds for development of an SST at that point in time when the scientists and the engineers and the aerospace industry indicate to us they can meet the unsolved problems of this development—environmental problems, noise problem, cost problem. When those things have been met, I am sure we will all join in helping to fund an effective supersonic transport for our country.

Mr. YATES. I thank my distinguished colleague from Illinois for the very complimentary remarks he has made about my activities in connection with the SST program, in opposition to the construction of the SST.

I also want to commend the gentleman for the very dynamic and aggressive part he has played in fighting the development of the SST.

PCB'S—ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD—SHOULD BE BANNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TEAGUE of Texas). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, our environment—our lives—are being threatened by a deadly family of chemicals called polychlorinated biphenyls—PCB's. Concerned about the potential hazards of PCB's, I brought this matter to the attention of the appropriate Federal agencies over 1 year ago, hopeful that the necessary protections would be taken by administrative action. But that action has not been forthcoming. Therefore, in light of this failure and newly found evidence that PCB's are entering our food chain, I am introducing today legislation to ban PCB's except for a very few particular uses.

The hazards of polychlorinated biphenyl cannot be overstated. Manufactured in the United States solely by the Monsanto Co. under the trade name Aroclor, these chemicals have been discovered in a wide variety of foods and animals. Like their chemical cousin—DDT—PCB's cause birds to lay eggs with shells too thin to protect the embryos they enclose. They have a deleterious effect on the reproductive capacity of animals. And PCB's and their residue are extremely toxic to animal life. But by far the most frightening hazard is the effect of these chemicals on human beings.

PCB's may be taken into the body by direct action upon the skin or as a vapor taken through the respiratory tract. The effect on the skin is chloracne. The early symptoms are pimples and dark pigmentation; later, more serious eruptions. Persons who have been continuously exposed to PCB's may suffer nausea, vomiting, loss of weight, edema, and abdominal pain, increased respiration, lowered blood cell count, and inhibition of carbonhydrate metabolism. More serious effects are those on the kidneys. The principal effect, however, is on the liver—possibly leading to atrophy, followed by death.

As PCB's are not soluble in water, they are—like DDT—very persistent in the environment. This insolubility factor makes these chemicals capable of being widely distributed over the earth via air currents. Their hazard is increased by the fact that PCB's, especially those of high chlorine content, resist biological breakdown.

PCB's have been manufactured in the United States by the Monsanto Co. and sold for use in general plasticizer applications; in closed system applications, such as coolants in transformers; as hydraulic fluids; and an extender for pesticides, among other uses.

Among the wide variety of products in which PCB's have been used are plasticizers, coatings for paper and fabric, fire-retardant compounds, photothermographic copy sheets, decorative sparkling plastics, asphalt, adhesives, paraffin, printer's ink, resins, rubber products, paints, pesticides, lacquers, sealing compounds, polyester film, and water-repellent canvas for camping materials.

When I first brought the matter of PCB's to the attention of the appropriate Federal agencies over 1 year ago, I requested that certain actions be taken to protect our health and our environment from the hazards of PCB's.

At that time, I urged the Secretary of Agriculture to ban the use of PCB's in pesticides. The Agriculture Department agreed to discontinue the use of PCB's in pesticides and to cancel registrations for pesticides containing PCB's.

I urged the Food and Drug Administration to set food tolerance levels for PCB's to require the labeling of all products containing them, and to determine whether this chemical should be banned completely for all uses. In replying to me, the FDA advised me that it was undertaking a survey to determine the extent of food contamination from PCB's—the results of which I still have not received. FDA refused to set food tolerance levels and to require labeling.

I urged the Secretary of the Interior to act to protect fish and wildlife from this hazard. He replied that investigations were being carried out by various agencies of the Federal Government and the results of these studies would be funneled to the staff of the Council on Environmental Quality.

I urged the Commission on Product Safety to determine the nature and extent of the threat to our environment. The Commission replied that it was not possible for the Commission to conduct an in-depth investigation of the hazards of PCB's at that time.

And I urged the Council on Environmental Quality to coordinate the efforts of all appropriate Government agencies, so that the public might know the sources and the seriousness of the PCB danger, and that it take steps to eliminate this hazard as soon as possible. The Council advised me that it was working with other Federal agencies to determine what course of action was available to the Federal Government.

In April 1970, I called upon the Monsanto Co. to take action to prevent PCB's from escaping into the environment. I asked Monsanto to require special labeling for all PCB-containing materials. And I asked the company to release its annual production and sales statistics to researchers in the field of PCB's pollution.

After meetings with representatives of Monsanto in my office and exchanges of correspondence, Monsanto's Organic Chemical Division agreed that effective August 30, 1970, Monsanto would "no longer sell the chlorinated biphenyls to customers for use in general plasticizer applications where disposal of the end product cannot be controlled. This includes all the applications referred to in our bulletin O/Pl-200."

Monsanto further agreed to reformulate fire-resistant hydraulic fluids to exclude PCB's by the end of 1970.

The company said that it would continue to sell PCB's for use in closed system applications; for example, transformers, capacitors, and heat transfer fluids. But it did agree to work with its customers to control emissions to the environment and to establish a service to collect spent fluids to be returned to Monsanto for regeneration or destruction in a specially designed high-temperature incinerator. According to a letter from Monsanto to me dated March 24, 1971, Monsanto anticipates that this incinerator will begin operation on July 1 of this year.

In that March 24 letter to me, Monsanto stated that all "sales of polychlorinated biphenyls to applications where the disposal of the end product cannot be controlled have been discontinued," and that the "complete range of fire-resistant hydraulic fluids has been reformulated to exclude polychlorinated biphenyl."

Exhibiting a callous indifference to the public welfare, however, Monsanto has refused repeatedly to make sales and production figures available to me—information needed by scientists if they are to determine what quantities of PCB's have and are escaping into the environment. However, Monsanto has informed me that it would make such information available to "responsible Government agencies" on a confidential basis. Monsanto has also refused to supply a complete list of uses of PCB's claiming this information "would serve no useful nonpolitical purpose."

Monsanto has taken some steps, under public pressure, to restrict environment contamination by PCB's. But more needs to be done. Present control of PCB's is dependent upon the efforts and good faith of the Monsanto Co. and the full cooperation of each and every one of its customers. That is not enough to insure protection of our citizens from the menace of this deadly chemical. The Federal Government has a responsibility to make sure that the necessary steps are taken to prevent PCB contamination—and not by merely relying on the good intentions of a corporation. It must set stringent

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Federal standards and make sure that these standards are enforced.

Thus, I renewed my call for administrative action by requesting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to place an immediate ban on the importation, manufacture, and sale of all products containing PCB's, with the possible exception of certain closed system applications. I urged that he require that any products containing PCB's, which were not included in such a ban, be labeled with a warning of their detrimental environmental effects. I requested that he obtain from Monsanto those production and sales figures necessary to determine the extent of possible PCB contamination—data which Monsanto would not provide me. And I urged that the Environmental Protection Agency coordinate the efforts of all appropriate governmental agencies in dealing with this hazard. So far I have had no response to my requests.

In short, except for the action taken by the Department of Agriculture in banning PCB's in pesticides, the Federal Government has not taken any of the necessary steps which I have requested over the past year to combat this very serious environmental health hazard.

I find this Federal inaction most disturbing, particularly in light of the recent discovery of serious food contamination from PCB's—contamination which could have resulted in thousands of individuals unknowingly taking dangerous levels of this chemical into their bodies.

In December 1970, the Campbell Soup Co., of Camden, N.J., discovered that fat samples taken from slaughtered chickens contained a high quantity of PCB residue. Upon being notified of this finding, and recognizing the potential danger of this occurrence, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets immediately stopped the movement of all poultry from the immediate area of Sullivan County, N.Y., where the chickens had been raised.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets then began a full-scale investigation into the extent of possible PCB contamination in poultry. Their laboratory confirmed the findings of high levels of PCB's made by Campbell Soup Co., and the U.S. Department of Agriculture established a continuing restraint on the movement of all poultry for slaughter in Sullivan, Ulster, and Orange Counties, until it was found to be safe through a special screening test operation.

As a result of their investigations and in conjunction with USDA, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets ordered that 145,000 PCB-contaminated chickens be buried under close supervision to make absolutely sure that they would not reach the marketplace.

The Campbell Soup Co., the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets all took prompt action to deal with this serious problem, and that is reassuring. However, the damage, which would have resulted if this incident had not been discovered in time, cannot be ignored. And I must stress that this is not an isolated example.

In January 1970, samples of milk collected by the State of Ohio Department of Agriculture, revealed residue of a product closely resembling DDT and DDD. On February 19, 1970, George Schwarzwalder, a dairyman in Shreve, Ohio, was issued a notice by the division of foods, dairies, and drugs to discontinue the sale of milk until such time as the residue found in his milk was below actionable level. On February 27, another dairyman, Franklin Humphrey of East Rochester, Ohio, received a similar notice.

Subsequent samples from individual cows and the bulk tank on these farms submitted to the agriculture laboratories and the pesticide laboratory at Ohio State University revealed that the residue found in this milk was not DDT or any analog of DDT but PCB's. The Ohio State Department of Agriculture found the contaminating substance to be Aroclor 1254, manufactured by the Monsanto Co.

These PCB's entered the food chain through an interesting route. Apparently, the dairymen's silos were lined with a product called Cumar which included in its content Aroclor 1254. The PCB's were then absorbed by the silage which in turn was fed to the dairy cattle, resulting in PCB contaminated milk.

The potential harm of this PCB contamination cannot be overstated. Nor can the economic damage incurred by these dairymen by having their milk taken off the market. And although I have been assured by the Ohio State Department of Agriculture that this problem is now under control in that State, I have been informed that silos in Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were also coated with the same product. There is no way of knowing whether or not there is similar milk contamination in those States and elsewhere.

I am not trying to use scare tactics. I am not saying that we should no longer drink milk or eat chicken soup. The point I am trying to make is that PCB's are entering the food chain. In the above-mentioned situations, fortunately, the presence of PCB's was discovered before widespread damage could occur, but I fear that many other incidents of PCB contamination are going unnoticed with potentially lethal results.

These incidents graphically illustrate why this problem can no longer be ignored. Noncommittal responses from Federal agencies stating that they are concerned and will look into the problem—at some later date—can no longer be tolerated. There must be a tough comprehensive Federal program to meet this menace now.

Therefore, I am introducing today a bill to meet the problem of PCB's by legislative action and am renewing my call for all appropriate Federal agencies to do all that they can to combat this danger.

Specifically, I am calling for a full and exhaustive investigation to be commenced immediately into the extent of PCB contamination of our environment in all food products. And I am calling for an immediate temporary administrative ban on the manufacture, shipment, and sale of all PCB's and all products containing PCB's pending the results of this investigation.

Further, I am calling for—and this is embodied in the legislation I am introducing—a permanent Federal ban on the distribution in interstate commerce and the importation into the United States of all PCB's, *giving*, however, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the authority to exempt from this ban PCB's manufactured for use as the dielectric fluid in capacitors, as the coolant in transformers, or as a fire resistant in heat transfer media provided that he finds that such uses cannot adversely affect the public health and welfare. In order to insure the safety of all of our citizens and the environment, the Secretary must prescribe regulations detailing procedures for the manufacture, use, transportation, and disposal of any PCB's exempted from this permanent ban.

The problem of PCB's is indicative of a much larger problem—that of the almost unrestricted influx of potentially harmful chemicals into the marketplace. A licensing system must be established to insure the safety of a chemical before it can be sold in the marketplace, and then only for specific uses. But in the meantime everything possible must be done to protect the public from known chemical dangers. We know the hazards of PCB's. We know what can and must be done to combat those hazards. And we must undertake those actions now.

THE FBI AND ITS DETRACTORS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, 1971, House Democratic leader, Representative HALE BOGGS, charged on the floor of the House of Representatives that the FBI bugged the telephones of Members of both the House and Senate.

He stated:

When the FBI adopts the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo, then it is time . . . that the present Director thereof no longer be the Director. . . . The way Mr. Hoover is running the FBI today it is no longer a free country. I ask again that Mr. Mitchell, the Attorney General of the United States, have enough courage to demand the resignation of Mr. Hoover.

Subsequently, my colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Boggs) declared that he had "proof positive that the FBI has tapped and bugged Members' of Congress telephones."

He said:

I say this categorically. I shall have further comment soon.

Mr. Boggs' charges were immediately challenged by House Republican Leader GERALD R. FORD on April 5, who said:

I suggest that the gentleman from Louisiana submit proof before he makes such a charge or to buttress such an allegation by facts in the future.

While Representative Boggs' charges received banner headlines—even the Washington Star gave it an eight-column front-page head—Mr. Ford's chal-

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