

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH DISCUSSES INADEQUACY OF THE FEDERAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION EFFORTS ON METHOD TO CONTROL AND ABATE POLLUTION RESULTING FROM FUELS AND ENERGY PRODUCTION—THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF FUELS AND ENERGY PRODUCTION ARE UNACCEPTABLE

## HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 1, 1970

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, there have been repeated warnings concerning environmental threats to our survival, but it seems that the more intense the atmosphere of crisis, the more quickly concern apparently is deadened. We have learned to live with the constant threat of nuclear destruction, and, until now, we have accepted coexistence with a polluted and crowded environment. But the growing concern for the quality of our environment has been most cogently phrased by Prof. Robert B. Platt, chairman of the department of biology at Emory University, when he expressed:

The analogy of our western civilization as a great pendulum whose speed and direction of motion through time is determined by the forces of technology and economic determinism on the one hand and the opposing forces of human ecology on the other . . . The forces of technology and economic determinism, fired sequentially by the industrial age, the atomic age and the space age, have pushed the pendulum at an ever-increasing and recently a dizzying speed . . . We now have the knowledge, concepts and attitudes, not only to reverse this motion, but to then push the pendulum back to an equilibrium position which is favorable for human health and happiness. The unknown factor is man's will to do this.

The time has come for our society, its people and institutions—educational, political, and religious—to act to avert further environmental crises and to plan for a future in which man can restore that balance which is essential to quality living. The critical factor in reestablishing this equilibrium will be man's will to create an environment adapted to his physical, psychological, and spiritual needs.

The public demand for environmental quality is no longer based solely on the desire to save the alligator, the wolf, or the spoonbill. Man has joined the list of endangered species.

This realization is immediately apparent in the current fuels and energy crisis. On August 6, the President directed the Domestic Council to study the national energy situation and recommend actions which may be taken to alleviate the short-term acute shortage of clean fuels. In sum, we are faced with two conflicting requirements—to provide reliable sources of electric power while also protecting the health and welfare of

our citizens and the quality of our environment.

Securing adequate supplies of fuels, particularly coal, for the next 5 years is one of the most pressing problems facing many electric utilities.

During the past 18 months fuel stocks have reportedly slipped from sufficient coal for at least 90 days' operation to quantities sufficient for only about 40 days' operation. The causes contributing to this serious problem were reported in the April 18 issue of *Business Week* magazine. They include a willingness of the Japanese to pay high coal prices, a shortage of railway hopper cars, wildcat strikes, and the impact of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act.

The future, however, looks equally threatening. In the next 15 years the United States will require more petroleum products than have been consumed since the discovery of oil by Colonel Drake in 1859, more natural gas than has been consumed in our Nation's history; and more coal than has been mined in the United States since World War II. Yet, today we cannot meet our current fuel requirements and we are plagued by an environmental crisis. Surely, the need for a national fuels and energy policy cannot be denied.

This situation need not have occurred and cannot be allowed to repeat itself. For many years the future of electric power generation has focused on nuclear power development—or the fast breeder-reactor in particular. Yet, development of the fast breeder-reactor has slowed down and may not be commercially available until the 1990's. By then the world may be running out of economical sources of uranium. Alternative energy supplies, compatible with environmental quality goals must be developed in the interim. Additional reliable and accessible sources of crude oil, natural gas, coal, and synthetic fuels must be developed, as well as more efficient means of utilizing these fuels. Attention must be directed beyond the short-term crisis before us and to the long-term requirements of this Nation and indeed the world.

On July 16, 1970, I introduced S. 4092, a bill to establish a Federal Commission on Fuels and Energy. This legislation is now cosponsored by 60 of my colleagues.

In my introductory remarks, I presented a detailed analysis of the next 30 years' requirements for energy and fuels. A brief summary is appropriate at this point:

Electric generating capacity in the United States has doubled every decade since World War II. This growth reflects population increase as well as an increased standard of living.

For some time to come our ability to meet this growing demand will reside primarily in fossil fuels. Recently, nuclear power has emerged as a competitor in its own right, but installed generating capacity lags behind projected figures. A shift from fossil to nuclear fuels was

anticipated, however, and in recent years, there was a reluctance in many cases to develop alternative sources of oil or coal production. The required new mines were not capitalized and opened to the extent originally envisioned. This is part of the fuels crisis that has developed.

Abundant supplies of coal and other fossil fuels are in the ground; our shortcoming is our capacity to extract these resources from the earth and convert them into electricity and deliver the energy to the ultimate consumer.

Accustomed to doubling electric generating capacity every decade, we have lost sight of the fact that today this represents doubling an investment of \$100 billion. A single 3,000 MW power station involves 1,000 acres of land, 7 million tons of coal per year, and \$450 million in plant and equipment. This entails opening new coal mines, purchasing new coal cars, and building a huge new plant and equipment. It means acquiring sites and rights-of-way for transmission lines and transformers and other equipment; in all a gigantic undertaking.

In the next 20 years we must triple our national power capacity to meet projected population and industrial demands. This may require 250 new powerplant sites with an estimated capital need of as much as \$350 billion. Such an expansion will require approximately 8 million acres of land and may require over one-half million miles of high-voltage transmission lines, enough to circle the world four times.

Yet, the electric power industry, with annual revenues of some \$20 billion, is, according to the Federal Power Commission, currently spending less than one-half of 1 percent of its gross revenues on developing new and improved methods for the generation and transmission of electric power.

Energy industries and this Nation, and the world, are embarked on a gigantic gamble that we can continue to supply this energy requirement with known and unproven sources of crude oil, natural gas, and coal or other sources of energy such as the breeder reactor, fuel cells, or even the fusion reactor. To lose this gamble would be a catastrophe.

Both fossil and nuclear fuel resources are being depleted at an ever-increasing rate. Accompanying this is a greater potential for deleterious environmental effects and a greater potential for brown-outs or blackouts. Major power interruptions as reported by the Federal Power Commission have increased from 148 in the 12 years from 1954 to the end of 1966 to 97 in 1967 alone; 94 in 1968; 85 in 1969; and 43 in the first half of 1970. The historic New York City blackout on June 5, 1967, affected 13,000,000 people, alone.

Mr. President, I offer an explanatory table summarizing power service interruptions from 1954 to 1970 and request unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE I.—POWER SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION, 1954 TO 1970

Year	Number of service interruptions	Number of customers affected
1954 to 60.....	54	.....
1961 to 65.....	64	.....
1966.....	30	.....
1967.....	97	14,880,000
1968.....	94	2,398,000
1969.....	85	.....
1970:		
1st quarter.....	24	483,000
2d quarter.....	19	347,700

<sup>1</sup> Includes 13,000,000 people affected by the June 5, 1967, "blackout" in New York City.

Source: Federal Power Commission Reports on electric power interruptions, selected news releases.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, without question these service interruptions have resulted in part from insufficient planning by the power industry, efforts to preserve the environment, and the strain of extreme heat or cold waves. These combined factors have placed intolerable strains on existing electric power systems. The past should have

taught us the importance of better planning and development of power systems with adequate margins of safety.

The security of the United States is entwined by this issue. The principal issue confronting us is how to create an integrated policy for the development of energy and the maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality while minimizing our dependence on uncertain foreign sources of bulk energy.

Let us take the Atlantic seaboard as an example. Federal Power Commission estimates of utility construction along the Atlantic seaboard through 1977 will increase by 24,350 megawatts or 70 percent over 1970. The majority of this growth will be nuclear; 24 percent will be oil fired and only 4 percent coal fired. The bulk of the required oil will come from foreign sources, subject to competitive international energy markets. Yet, each decision, today, may represent as much as a 30-year commitment to this oil supply.

These figures are consistent with individual facility figures supplied to me by the Edison Electric Institute on April 9, 1970, for the period up to 1975. I ask unanimous consent that this material appear at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE,

New York, April 9, 1970.

Attention: Mr. Walter Planet.  
HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to your letter of February 27, 1970 to Mr. Barnett, of the National Association of Electric Companies, and the subsequent correspondence between Mr. Walter Planet and Mr. David Toll, we are enclosing data on steam electric power plant fuels for the District of Columbia and eight Eastern states: Connecticut; Massachusetts; Rhode Island; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Delaware; and Maryland.

The enclosed Attachment A includes information with respect to City, Utility, Plant, Type of Fuel, Amount, and Source or Supplier. Attachment B shows steam electric units or plants under construction or proposed in the District of Columbia and seven states: Connecticut; Massachusetts; New Jersey; New York; Pennsylvania; Delaware; and Maryland. Attachment C offers additional information relative to current and proposed pollutant control devices.

Sincerely yours,

W. DONHAM CRAWFORD,  
Managing Director.

ATTACHMENT A.—STEAM ELECTRIC POWERPLANT FUEL DATA—1969

City and utility	Plant	Type of fuel	Amount	Source or supplier
CONNECTICUT				
Milford, Connecticut Light & Power.....	Devon.....	Coal.....	727,930 tons.....	Mostly Pennsylvania, minor amount from West Virginia.
		Oil.....	1,584,099 barrels.....	Foreign.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Montville, Connecticut Light & Power.....	Montville.....	Coal.....	467,097 tons.....	Mostly Pennsylvania, minor amount from West Virginia.
		Oil.....	26,132 barrels.....	Foreign.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Norwalk, Connecticut Light & Power.....	Norwalk Harbor.....	Coal.....	842,805 tons.....	Mostly Pennsylvania, minor amount from West Virginia.
		Oil.....	31,415 barrels.....	Foreign.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Middletown, Hartford Electric Light.....	Middletown.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	4,790,945 barrels.....	Foreign.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Stamford, Hartford Electric Light.....	Stamford.....	Coal.....	56,907 tons.....	Mostly Pennsylvania, minor amount from West Virginia.
		Oil.....	137,367 barrels.....	Foreign.
		Gas.....	47,246 mcf.....	.....
New Haven, United Illuminating.....	English.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	1,689,851 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Norwich, Norwich Department of Public Utilities.....	Greenville.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	Consumes oil and gas.....	.....
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Wallingford, Wallingford Department of Public Utilities.....	Pierce.....	Coal.....	18,050 tons.....	West Virginia.
		Oil.....	.....	.....
		Gas.....	.....	.....
MASSACHUSETTS				
Cambridge, Cambridge Electric.....	Blackstone Street.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	121,906 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	309,638 mcf.....	Algonquin.
Do.....	Kendall Square.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	506,154 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	1,080,502 mcf.....	Algonquin.
Worcester, Massachusetts Electric.....	Webster Street.....	Coal.....	56,412 tons.....	Pennsylvania.
		Oil.....	16,010 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
Salem, New England Power.....	Salem Harbor.....	Coal.....	243,323 tons.....	West Virginia.
		Oil.....	1,780,110 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	.....	.....
RHODE ISLAND				
Pawtucket, Blackstone Valley Electric.....	Pawtucket No. 1.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	150,481 barrels.....	Gulf Oil.
		Gas.....	171,165 mcf.....	Valley Gas.
Providence, Narragansett Electric.....	Manchester Street.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	1,106,017 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	972,061 mcf.....	Louisiana.
Do.....	South Street.....	Coal.....	.....	.....
		Oil.....	1,144,159 barrels.....	Venezuela.
		Gas.....	.....	.....

City and utility	Plant	Type of fuel	Amount	Source or supplier
NEW JERSEY				
Sayerville, Jersey Central Power & Light	Sayerville	Coal	583,981 tons	West Virginia.
		Oil	727,909 barrels	Imported.
		Gas	2,698,518 mcf	Texas.
South Amboy, Jersey Central Power & Light	Werner	Coal		
		Oil	1,255,996 barrels	Imported.
		Gas		
Holland, New Jersey Power & Light	Gilbert	Coal	341,434 tons	17 percent Pennsylvania, 4 percent Virginia, 79 percent West Virginia.
		Oil		
		Gas		
Ridgeland, Public Service Electric & Gas	Bergen	Coal	985,159 tons	50 percent Pennsylvania, 50 percent West Virginia.
		Oil		
		Gas	8,043,310 mcf	Louisiana, Texas.
Newark, Public Service Electric & Gas	Essex	Coal		
		Oil	3,039,344 barrels	Hess, Sinclair, Paragon.
		Gas	584,877 mcf	Louisiana, Texas.
Jersey City, Public Service Electric & Gas	Hudson	Coal	287,208 tons	West Virginia.
		Oil	2,554,918 barrels	Hess, Sinclair, Paragon.
		Gas	7,841,130 mcf	Louisiana, Texas.
NEW YORK				
New York, Consolidated Edison	Astoria	Coal	1,747,627 tons	5 percent Kentucky, 18 percent Pennsylvania, 29 percent Virginia, 48 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	1,659,789 barrels	Africa, South America, Louisiana, Texas.
		Gas	17,843,085 mcf	
Do	East River	Coal	26,009 tons	5 percent Kentucky, 18 percent Pennsylvania, 29 percent Virginia, 48 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	2,102,019 barrels	Africa, South America, Louisiana, Texas.
		Gas	22,221,340 mcf	
Do	Hell Gate	Coal		
		Oil	3,294,252 barrels	Africa, South America, Louisiana, Texas.
		Gas	6,235,236 mcf	
Do	Kent Ave.	Coal		
		Oil		
		Gas	3,074,104 mcf	Louisiana, Texas.
Do	Arthur Kill	Coal	1,003,709 tons	5 percent Kentucky, 18 percent Pennsylvania, 29 percent Virginia, 48 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	675,745 barrels	Africa, South America.
		Gas		
Do	Ravenswood	Coal	980,702 tons	5 percent Kentucky, 18 percent Pennsylvania, 29 percent Virginia, 48 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	7,433,120 barrels	Africa, South America, Louisiana, Texas.
		Gas	13,618,038 mcf	
Do	Sherman Creek	Coal		
		Oil	1,381,863 barrels	Africa, South America, Louisiana, Texas.
		Gas	253,469 mcf	
Do	Waterside	Coal		
		Oil	2,277,693 barrels	Africa, South America, Louisiana, Texas.
		Gas	15,715,015 mcf	
Island Park, Long Island Lighting	Barrett	Coal	106,511 tons	17 percent Pennsylvania, 83 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	1,254,380 barrels	Libya, Venezuela.
		Gas	8,254,483 mcf	Tennessee Gas, Texas Eastern, Transcontinental.
Far Rockaway, Long Island Lighting	Far Rockaway	Coal		
		Oil	820,801 barrels	Libya, Venezuela.
		Gas	1,044,169 mcf	Tennessee Gas, Texas Eastern, Transcontinental.
Glenwood Landing, Long Island Lighting	Glenwood	Coal		
		Oil	2,073,521 barrels	Venezuela.
		Gas	2,595,290 mcf	Tennessee Gas, Texas Eastern, Transcontinental.
PENNSYLVANIA				
Middletown, Metropolitan Edison	Crawford	Coal	199,283 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	12,156 barrels	Gulf Oil, British Petroleum.
		Gas		
Reading, Metropolitan Edison	Eyler	Coal	172,317 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	9,284 barrels	Gulf Oil, British Petroleum.
		Gas		
Portland, Metropolitan Edison	Portland	Coal	1,055,212 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	30,666 barrels	Gulf Oil, British Petroleum.
		Gas		
Reading, Metropolitan Edison	Titus	Coal	687,542 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	16,394 barrels	Gulf Oil, British Petroleum.
		Gas		
York Haven, Pennsylvania Power & Light	Brunner Island	Coal	2,277,204 tons	94 percent Pennsylvania, 6 percent West Virginia.
		Oil		
		Gas		
Hauto, Pennsylvania Power & Light	Hauto	Coal		
		Oil		
		Gas		
Holtwood, Pennsylvania Power & Light	Holtwood	Coal	497,100 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil		
		Gas		
West Norristown, Philadelphia Electric	Barbados	Coal	213,000 tons	West Virginia.
		Oil	209,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas	3,116,000 mcf	Texas Eastern, Transcontinental.
Chester Philadelphia Electric	Chester	Coal	50,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	2,023,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas		
East Pikeland, Philadelphia Electric	Cromby	Coal	707,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	1,322,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas		
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Electric	Delaware	Coal	196,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	3,001,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas		
Eddystone, Philadelphia Electric	Eddystone	Coal	1,567,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	58,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas		
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Electric	Richmond	Coal	86,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	5,453,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas		

## ATTACHMENT A.—STEAM ELECTRIC POWERPLANT FUEL DATA—1969—Continued

City and utility	Plant	Type of fuel	Amount	Source or supplier
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—Continued</b>				
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Electric	Southwark	Coal	301,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	3,372,000 barrels	Foreign, mostly from Paragon.
		Gas		
<b>DELAWARE</b>				
Delaware, Delmarva Power & Light	Delaware City No. 3	Coal		
		Oil	21,976 barrels	Getty Oil.
		Gas		
		Petroleum coke	184,296 tons	Getty Oil.
		Refinery gas	30,668 tons	Do.
Wilmington, Delmarva Power & Light	Edge Moor	Coal	817,061 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	787,349 barrels	Philadelphia, Pa., refineries.
		Gas	1,026,353 mcf.	Texas and Louisiana.
Millsboro, Delmarva Power & Light	Indian River	Coal	466,590 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	84,449 barrels	Pennsylvania and New Jersey refineries.
		Gas		
Dover, Dover Electric Department	McKee Run	Coal	57,118 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	220 barrels	Pennsylvania.
		Gas	659,160 mcf.	Do.
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>				
Washington, D.C., Potomac Electric Power	Benning	Coal	326,149 tons	15 percent Virginia, 85 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	242,734 barrels	Texas.
		Gas		
Do	Buzzard Point	Coal	450,934 tons	79 percent Virginia, 21 percent West Virginia.
		Oil	5,086 barrels	Texas.
		Gas		
<b>MARYLAND</b>				
Baltimore, Baltimore Gas & Electric	Crane	Coal	895,928 tons	West Virginia.
		Oil	221,871 barrels	Various.
		Gas		
Do	Gould Street	Coal	400,297 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	203,220 barrels	Various.
		Gas	73,281 million cubic feet	Atlantic Seaboard Corp.
Do	Riverside	Coal	231,321 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	2,730,701 barrels	Various.
		Gas		
Do	Wagner	Coal	1,486,043 tons	West Virginia.
		Oil	9,667 barrels	Various.
		Gas		
Do	Westport	Coal	438,032 tons	Pennsylvania.
		Oil	434,556 barrels	Various.
		Gas		
Vienna, Delmarva Power & Light	Vienna	Coal	242,833 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
		Oil	179,007 barrels	Baltimore, Md., Refineries.
		Gas		

## ATTACHMENT B.—UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR PROPOSED STEAM ELECTRIC POWERPLANT FUEL DATA

City and utility	Rating	Completion	Fuel	Annual consumption	Source or supplier
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					
Montville, Connecticut Light & Power	400 mw	1971	Oil	3,000,000 barrels	Foreign.
Middletown, Hartford Electric Light	400 mw	1973	do	3,000,000 barrels	Do.
New Haven, United Illuminating	400 mw	1975	do	2,522,714 barrels	Unknown.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					
Salem, New England Power	450 mw	1972	do	4,189,200 barrels	Venezuela.
Somerset, New England Power	450 mw	1973	do	4,189,200 barrels	Do.
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					
Sewaren, Public Service Electric & Gas	400 mw	1973	do	1,400,000 barrels	Hess, Paragon, Sinclair.
Do	400 mw	1975	do	1,400,000 barrels	Do.
<b>NEW YORK</b>					
Astoria, Consolidated Edison	800 mw	1974	do		Africa, South America.
Do	800 mw	1974	do		Do.
Northport, Long Island Lighting	380 mw	1972	do	3,700,000 barrels	Venezuela.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					
Washingtonville, Pennsylvania Power & Light	800 mw	1971	Coal	1,800,000 tons	Pennsylvania.
Do	800 mw	1973	do	1,800,000 tons	Do.
<b>DELAWARE</b>					
Dagsboro, Delmarva Power & Light	167 mw	1970	do	460,000 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
Edge Moor, Delmarva Power & Light	400 mw	1974	Oil	4,300,000 barrels	Philadelphia, Pa., refineries.
Dover, Dover Electric Department	100 mw	1974	do		
<b>MARYLAND</b>					
Hawkins Point, Baltimore Gas & Electric	400 mw	1972	do		Various.
Vienna, Delmarva Power & Light	150 mw	1971	do	770,000 barrels	Baltimore, Md., refineries.
Newburg (approx.) Potomac Electric Power	556 mw	1970	Coal	490,600 tons	Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
Do	558 mw	1971	Oil	6,256,000 barrels	Venezuela.
Washington, D.C., Potomac Electric Power	275 mw	1972	do	539,500 barrels	Do.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CURRENT AND PROPOSED POLLUTANT CONTROL DEVICES

## BALTIMORE GAS AND ELECTRIC

The Company's plan of compliance with the Maryland Air Quality Control Standards provides for substantial additional conversions from coal firing to oil firing during 1970 and 1971.

## CAMBRIDGE ELECTRIC

Rehabilitating electrostatic precipitators.

## CONSOLIDATED EDISON

In 1969 we were able to purchase 3,900,000 gallons of very low sulphur oil for test purposes. The availability of this very low sulphur oil (0.37%) has been increasing rapidly. Already turbo-generator units 1 and 2 at Astoria (nameplate rating 180,000 MW each)

are being fueled with 0.37% sulphur oil. Unit 3 at Astoria (nameplate rating 335 MW) is scheduled to be converted from coal to 0.37% sulphur oil by Oct. 1, 1970 and we plan to convert units 4 and 5 at Astoria (nameplate rating 380 MW each) to burn this very low sulphur oil by the fall of 1971. In addition the company has made a firm commitment that units 6 and 7 which we are pro-

posing to build at Astoria will burn 0.37% sulphur oil.

Refineries are now being built in Aruba and the Virgin Islands to reduce the sulphur content of Venezuelan and Colombian oils to the 0.37% level. In addition, increasing amounts are becoming available from African sources. When more 0.37% sulphur oil becomes available, we will increase our purchases. Nevertheless, we have no way of knowing how much of the oil we plan to purchase in the years 1970-79 will be 1% sulphur and how much will be 0.37% sulphur oil.

To date Consolidated Edison has invested over \$150,000,000 to control the emission of pollutants. Much of this money was spent to install and upgrade electrostatic precipitators in the coal burning plants to meet New York City's stringent requirements. Due to this improvement and the purchasing of low sulphur fuels, Con Edison has already done much to improve the quality of the air in the city. According to data from the New York City Department of Air Resources, Con Edison has reduced its emissions of sulphur dioxide by 55% and of ash by 53% over the past three years.

In the 1970's much of our new capacity will be nuclear. Consequently, decreasing amounts of fossil fuel will be required, even though the amount of electricity produced will increase. By the end of the decade, we expect to burn considerably less than half as much coal as in 1969. While we then expect to burn almost 70% more oil than in 1969, we expect most, if not all, of that oil to be very low sulphur oil. Therefore in this decade we believe we will be able to reduce our emissions of both sulphur dioxide and ash to less than 25% of what they were three years ago.

#### DELMARVA POWER & LIGHT

A precipitator is proposed on Delaware City No. 3 boiler which is currently open for bids that are expected in by end of March, 1970. In addition, in line with policy to reduce air pollution, our plant at Edge Moor, Delaware is being converted to burn 100% low sulphur oil.

#### GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES

Emphasis in planning future generation is on nuclear, natural gas and low-sulphur oil. In addition, existing plants such as E. H. Werner have converted from coal and plans have been made for converting other plants during the next few years.

#### LONG ISLAND LIGHTING

All of the steam generating units of Far Rockaway, E. F. Barrett and Glenwood Power Stations have been equipped to burn low sulphur (1%) oil. In addition, four old boilers in Glenwood Station are being replaced by new efficient oil and/or gas fired steam generators.

Port Jefferson Power Station, now burning oil exclusively, utilizes combination mechanical and electrostatic dust collectors for air pollution control. Northport Power Station Units 1 and 2, also exclusively oil fired, are provided with efficient mechanical collectors. Unit 3, now under construction, will employ an electrostatic precipitator when firing oil. If plume appearance is improved over Units 1 and 2, electrostatic precipitators will be added to these installations for aesthetic reasons.

Other means applied to reduce air pollution include operating with low excess air and the use of additives when firing residual oil.

#### NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM

##### I. Presently used measures and devices

(a) Electrostatic precipitators and mechanical dust collectors are used to control particulate emission from stacks.

(b) Flue gasses are dispersed from high stacks to reduce ground level concentrations of pollutants.

(c) Coal pile dust abatement is accomplished:

1. In reserve coal piles by surface sealing with an asphalt emulsion.

2. In active coal piles by spraying water onto coal as needed using oscillating nozzles fed from a permanent piping arrangement.

(d) Types of fuel burnt have been changed to include natural gas when and where available.

(e) Participation in ownership of nuclear generating plants.

##### II. Presently proposed measures and devices

(a) Higher stacks for even better dispersion and further reduced ground level concentrations.

(b) Use of low content sulphur fuel oil during periods of low level atmospheric inversions.

(c) Additional nuclear plant participation.

##### III. Possible future measures and devices

(a) Use of 100% low sulphur content fuel, if such fuel is made available by the supplying oil or coal companies at reasonable cost.

(b) Use of additional devices with present modes of generation—such as flue gas scrubbers—which devices today are being researched, developed, and a few being already tested in pilot projects.

(c) Use of a basically different mode of generation, such as magneto-hydrodynamics (MHD)—present research indicates that it is a more efficient cycle—therefore, it would produce a given amount of electricity using less fuel (i.e.—less pollution.)

#### PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT

We will be able to meet the present regulations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the exception of Stanton which is due to be shut down in 1972. As to the proposed regulations for Pennsylvania, we believe it will be extremely difficult to comply. Our studies on the present generation of sulphur removal devices leads us to believe it will be four or five years before these or other sulphur removal devices will be delivered for modern fossil fuel plants.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS

In 1969 the Company initiated steps to convert Bergen Generating Station from coal firing to low-sulphur oil. This represented another major effort by Public Service toward the elimination of air pollution. This will leave only two stations in our system which will still burn coal regularly. One of these—Hudson Generation Station—is the newest station in the system and has the most modern and efficient pollution control devices obtainable. The other—Mercer Generating Station—is undergoing a \$6 million addition to its electrostatic precipitator installation to bring its performance up to the same high standards of pollution control.

Our construction program provides for nuclear, gas-turbine, and low-sulphur oil-burning units. In this manner we will move further toward our goal of virtually eliminating air pollution by our plants in the future.

#### NORTHEAST UTILITIES

With respect to devices for controlling air pollution, all Northeast Utilities coal fired production units have devices for removal of particulate matter resulting from combustion. The company is also planning a sulphur removal pilot project and continues to do research on air quality control. In accordance with the proposed directive of the Connecticut Clean Air Commission, Northeast Utilities plans to convert all fossil fuel steam generating units to fuel containing not more than 1.0 percent sulphur as of September 1, 1971.

Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. President, short of a nuclear attack it is impossible to imagine a worse contingency than a major stoppage of the flow of oil in the United States. This would be analogous to a transportation stoppage, a contingency the U.S. Government has gone to

extraordinary lengths to forestall. Any significant failure in crude oil supplies would not only shut down electric power, but would create havoc in our system. Without an alternative fuel the movement of aircraft, trucks, buses, privately owned automobiles, barges, boats, and ships could be halted, and through immobilization of transportation virtually all industry could be shut down. Electric power generation, lacking fuel, would decrease, if not cease, and our economy could descend into utter chaos.

The alternative is to pay a somewhat higher price and encourage the development of our domestic industry and resources—not only of oil and gas but, also, synthetic liquid and gaseous fuels—knowing that regardless of world events our energy supply is secure.

Society's needs are broader than reliable energy alone; they extend to an immediate requirement for "clean" forms of energy for automobiles as well as for electric generating plants. The likelihood of abandoning the current per capita energy production and the accompanying high standard of living is remote. Therefore, the remedy is to coordinate our environmental policies with a compatible fuels and energy policy, where none now exists.

Until recently energy growth has been spurred on by aggressive marketing and promotional rates and Government policies. Such promotional techniques as "Gold Medalion Homes," "All Electric Living," and "Ready Kilowatt" have stimulated consumption to the point that peak energy consumption now occurs in the summer months. Reportedly, 10 years ago, peak loads occurred the week before Christmas; now the high loads are in the summer and the peaks run for 4 months instead of 1 week.

One of the difficulties cited is strongly promotional pricing policies or rate structures. Currently the greater one's use of electricity, the lower the unit cost. In light of the crisis before us there is adequate basis to question how well these rate structures are performing in terms of overall national needs. A national energy policy should consider the benefits to be derived from restructuring electric rates to taper the growth of electric energy consumption in affluent America.

Pricing structures have also emphasized direct costs of energy production, neglecting the indirect social costs such as the impact of energy production on the air, water, and land, and on the people. As steam electric powerplants have increased in size, their environmental impacts have been passed on to the general public as increased air pollution and increased thermal loading of rivers, or "thermal pollution."

The general public, however, has expressed a desire to deal directly with these environmental costs. Utilities are being required to take the necessary measures to protect and enhance the quality of our environment. This will require the expenditure of large sums for air pollution control, for cooling towers to dissipate waste heat, and for power plants and transmission lines more compatible with the surrounding landscape. In turn, these expenditures must be reflected in rate structures.

Additionally, the price of coal must reflect the cost of health and safety measures to protect the health of this work force, vital to reliable energy supplies. The cost of nuclear plants must reflect occupation standards in uranium mines and emissions standards for nuclear power plants, and energy costs must begin to reflect research and development expenditures to perfect new sources of power generation and perfecting means for placing transmission lines underground.

The public should be made aware that low cost nuclear power was possible because the Congress, through the Atomic Energy Commission, subsidized and promoted a multibillion-dollar nuclear power industry. Through 1967, a \$2.3 billion subsidy was provided to the civilian nuclear power program. While the benefits of this program appeared high, such selective subsidizing may well have contributed materially to our current energy crisis and retarded synthetic fuel developments.

The public must be made aware that environmental protection will mean higher prices for electricity. I am not sure that this is all bad; the higher prices will reflect the real cost of producing electricity, and instill an awareness that the availability of energy cannot be taken for granted at the flick of a switch.

The immediate question that must be asked is: Can the environment be preserved while providing reliable and adequate energy supplies?

There is an obvious, immediate need for both short-term and long-term fuel planning.

The first task is to understand the environmental implications of the use of alternative fuels. Then the environmental impact of current fuel usage can be estimated and the advantages of alternative fuel patterns determined.

Contrary to popular belief, the controlling of particulate emissions from power production may well require the development of new control technologies. Current techniques for powerplants do not cope adequately with the low-resistivity ashes resulting from the combustion of low-sulfur and cleaned coals or the emission byproducts of such desulfurization processes as limestone injection. Even improving particulate collection efficiencies from an average of 86 percent to 99 percent will not offset the impact resulting from increased growth in generating capacity.

Recently, a new dimension has been added to particulate control. Although control and collection efficiencies continue to rise the fine particulates escape into the atmosphere. These fine particulate emissions are expected to increase fourfold between 1970 and the year 2000.

Because they are easily inhaled and retained in the lungs the fine particulates are most hazardous to public health. They also offer the greatest potential for inadvertent weather modification, particularly near urban areas.

There exists unequivocal evidence that the combustion of fossil fuels has added materials to the atmosphere that are capable of causing global changes in

the earth's temperature. The temperature changes that are being discussed are not large and most probably will be felt only over a long period.

Nitrogen oxides are produced by all combustion processes. The current estimate of 9 million tons annually is expected to increase to about 25 million by the year 2000. Currently 30 to 40 percent of these emissions from stationary sources is from power production. This contribution is expected to increase to 60 to 70 percent in 30 years.

The development of technology for controlling nitrogen oxide emissions lags well behind that for sulfur oxides. Although there is considerable potential for improvement in controlling nitrogen oxide emissions from the combustion of oil and gas, techniques for controlling emissions from coal-fired plants are not yet demonstrated in either pilot or prototype stages.

According to the National Air Pollution Control Administration, at the present rate of development it may well be 10 or more years before methods are available to control nitrogen oxide emissions from powerplants. Significant reductions may take even longer unless special attention is given to the development of reliable control alternatives applicable to both new and existing facilities. Nitrogen oxide levels in the ambient air can, therefore, be expected to almost triple in the next 30 years.

Mr. President, at this point, I offer a second table showing projected nitrogen oxide emissions from 1970 to 2000 and ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE II.—PROJECTED ANNUAL UNCONTROLLED NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS, 1970-2000

[In millions of tons per year]

Year	Total emissions		Powerplants emissions	
	With breeder reactor	Without breeder reactor	With breeder reactor	Without breeder reactor
1970----	10.8	10.8	4.8	4.8
1975----	12.5	12.5	5.7	5.7
1980----	14.3	16.0	7.2	8.8
1990----	19.5	20.8	11.6	13.2
2000----	25.3	27.3	16.5	18.3

Reference: Spaitte, P. W. & Hangebrauck, R. P., "Pollution from Combustion of Fossil Fuels", paper presented at National Pollution Control Conference and Exposition, San Francisco, California (Apr. 1-3, 1970).

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, a more critical and immediate problem is sulfur oxides. Projected emission levels through the year 2000 present a disturbing picture. Electric power production, which now accounts for 70 percent of current sulfur oxide emissions, will amount to 90 percent of anticipated emissions in 30 years.

Although the impact of increased sulfur oxide emissions from power production will not be felt equally in all parts of the country, it is certain that the public which considers present sulfur oxide levels a health hazard, will consider projected increases intolerable.

Methods are under study for controlling sulfur oxides emissions by fuels substi-

tution. For example, replacing high sulfur coal for low sulfur coal; fuel switching, or changing from one fuel to another. For example, switching from coal to gas; or postcombustion or flue gas treatment to remove atmospheric contaminants.

The disturbing fact is the inadequacy of this effort. If we assume that the control processes under industry-supported development are applied as developed—case I—an estimated fourfold to fivefold increase is expected. This represents the current baseline development program.

Under a development program supported jointly by Government and industry—case II—a higher level of control results; even then a threefold to fourfold increase would be expected nationally by the year 2000. This assumes that all anticipated initial commercialization dates are achieved and all the processes under development are successfully developed, which is a rather optimistic view. Mr. President, data supporting these observations are included in table III; I ask unanimous consent it be included in the RECORD at this point:

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE III.—PROJECTED ANNUAL CONTROLLED SULFUR OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM ALL SOURCES, 1970-2000

[Millions of tons per year]

Year	Emissions with breeder reactor		Emissions without breeder reactor	
	Case I	Case II	Case I	Case II
1970----	37	37	37	37
1975----	46	44	46	40
1980----	54	46	57	44
1990----	78	57	82	62
2000----	116	80	126	92

Source: Hangebrauck, R. P. and Spaitte, P. W., "Pollution from Power Production," paper presented at National Limestone Institute 25th Annual Convention, Washington, D.C. (Jan. 21-23 1970). Spaitte, P. W., and Hangebrauck, R. P., "Sulfur Oxide Pollution: An Environmental Quality Problem Requiring Responsible Resource Management," paper presented at 19th Canadian Chemical Engineering Conference, Canadian Society of Chemical Engineers, Edmonton, Alberta (Oct. 19-22, 1969).

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, considering the critical nature of this problem, a review of the available control alternatives is warranted.

Two immediately available control techniques are fuel substitution and fuel cleaning. Both these alternatives are limited by available fuel reserves and cleaning capabilities. Low-sulfur fuel substitution will reduce sulfur oxide emissions; however, the general unavailability of low-sulfur fuels and the technological difficulties inherent in desulfurization limit the impact of this alternative.

Although low-sulfur coal—less than 1 percent sulfur by weight—comprises 67 percent—or 522 billion tons—of the total national reserves, only 6 percent—or 44 billion tons—is situated east of the Mississippi River. This geographic dependence severely limits the availability of low-sulfur coals in such critical areas as the Atlantic seaboard.

A considerable Federal effort has been launched to involve the coal industry in coal cleaning; however, there remains some dissatisfaction within the industry. This is understandable in those instances where a coal may be uncleanable, but it

is, in my opinion, an unrealistic viewpoint for the industry as a whole to adopt.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that material on the cleanability of coal in four Appalachian States be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
April 17, 1970.

To: Mr. Richard Royce, chief clerk, Senate Public Works Committee.

Subject: Coal cleaning.

1. We are making a considerable effort to involve the coal industry in our coal cleaning pilot plant. Plans are now laid to negotiate a \$7 million contract for that purpose.

2. There still remains some disaffection with coal cleaning within the coal industry.

This is understandable in those cases where the owner of the mine may possess an uncleanable coal. It is not understandable from the broad coal industry viewpoint.

3. Because of your especial interest in activities under the Clean Air Act and particularly Section 104, as well as associated knowledge with the coal industry, I am sending you a copy of a letter from Paul W. Spalte to James R. Garvey together with tabular material entitled "Cleanability of Test Coals From Selected Seams in 4 Appalachian States."

JOHN T. MIDDLETON,  
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,  
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,  
April 16, 1970.

Mr. JAMES R. GARVEY,  
President and Director of Research, Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., Monroeville, Pa.

DEAR JIM: Enclosed you will find further information on the mine testing program. I

think the data will answer questions which came up at the April 9th meeting with your Board of Directors.

The table entitled, "Cleanability of Test Coals From Selected Seams in 4 Appalachian States" shows which seams the mines shown on my hand out map were working. Table 1 is a summary showing how many of the 279 mines tested to date are inherently low in sulfur on "cleanable" to less than 1%. Table 2 shows the annual production for the same group of mines. You will note that we have tested mines representing over 240 million tons of annual production and find over 30% are indicated to be less than 1% sulfur or are cleanable to less than 1%. This group represents over 20% of the annual production which was tested.

Thanks again for the opportunity to discuss our programs.

Sincerely yours,  
PAUL W. SPALTE,  
Director, Bureau of Engineering and Physical Sciences.

CLEANABILITY OF TEST COALS FROM SELECTED SEAMS IN 4 APPALACHIAN STATES

Coal beds	Pennsylvania-Maryland			Ohio			West Virginia			Total		
	EC <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	T <sup>3</sup>	EC <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	T <sup>3</sup>	EC <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	T <sup>3</sup>	EC <sup>1</sup>	C <sup>2</sup>	T <sup>3</sup>
L. Kittanning	5		16		1	4				5	1	20
M. Kittanning			2	2		10	1	1	2	3	1	14
U. Kittanning	3		6							3		6
L. Freeport	3	2	7	1	1	2				4	3	9
U. Freeport	6	6	12				3	2	6	9	8	18
Clarion		1	3			1					1	4
Pittsburgh	1	3	7			16			14	1	3	37
Brookville	1		1	1		1				2		2
Mahoning				1		1				1		7
U. Mercer				1		1				1		1
Bakerstown		2	3			1				1	2	4
Franklin	1		1				1		1	1		1
Total	20	14	58	6	2	36	5	3	23	31	19	111

<sup>1</sup> EC—"Easily cleanable" when sulfur is reduced to 1 percent or less and recovery of B.t.u.'s is over 90 percent at a top size of 3/8 inch.

<sup>2</sup> C—"Cleanable" when sulfur is reduced to 1 percent or less and B.t.u. recovery is 80 percent at a top size of 14 mesh.

<sup>3</sup> T—Number of mines tested, Apr. 14, 1970.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF MINES TESTED—BY STATE AND CLEANABILITY CATEGORY

State	Total number mines tested	Number EC <sup>1</sup>	Number C <sup>2</sup>	Number LS <sup>3</sup>	State	Total number mines tested	Number EC <sup>1</sup>	Number C <sup>2</sup>	Number LS <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	6	1	1	1	Missouri	4			
Arkansas	3	1			Ohio	48	6	2	
Colorado	5			5	Oklahoma	4	1		2
Illinois	43	3	1		Pennsylvania	47	16	10	
Indiana	10	1	1		Tennessee	6			5
Iowa	6		1		Virginia	4			4
Kansas	4				West Virginia	28	5	3	4
Kentucky	31		1		Total	279	38	24	27
Maryland	30	4	4	4					

<sup>1</sup> EC—"Easily cleanable" when sulfur is reduced to 1 percent or less and recovery of B.t.u.'s is over 90 percent at a top size of 3/8 inches.

<sup>2</sup> C—"Cleanable" when sulfur is reduced to 1 percent or less and B.t.u. recovery is 80 percent at a top size of 14 mesh.

<sup>3</sup> LS—Low sulfur (<1 percent) originally in raw coal.

TABLE II.—PRODUCTION OF MINES—BY STATE AND CLEANABILITY CATEGORY

State	Total number mines tested	Total production of mines tested	Production EC <sup>1</sup>	Production C <sup>2</sup>	Production LS <sup>3</sup>	State	Total number mines tested	Total production of mines tested	Production EC <sup>1</sup>	Production C <sup>2</sup>	Production LS <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	6	3,150	426	589	366	Missouri	4	3,405			
Arkansas	3	1,291	589			Ohio	48	32,856	2,304	1,939	
Colorado	5	1,724			1,724	Oklahoma	4	854	141		487
Illinois	43	53,754	5,922	589		Pennsylvania	47	32,464	7,194	8,694	1,025
Indiana	10	13,476	469	1,579		Tennessee	6	2,613			2,019
Iowa	6	783		208		Virginia	4	2,202			2,202
Kansas	4	1,928				West Virginia	28	25,775	2,534	1,553	2,125
Kentucky	31	47,667		589		Total	279	240,663	22,005	18,906	12,304
Maryland	30	16,721	2,356	2,356	2,356						

<sup>1</sup> EC—"Easily cleanable" when sulfur is reduced to 1 percent or less and recovery of B.t.u.'s is over 90 percent at top size of 3/8 inch.

<sup>2</sup> C—"Cleanable" when sulfur is reduced to 1 percent or less and B.t.u. recovery is 80 percent at a top size of 14 mesh.

<sup>3</sup> LS—Low sulfur (<1 percent) originally in raw coal.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, although the coal supplied from proven reserves often can be cleaned, recent studies indicate that only about 10 percent can be reduced to the equivalent of 1 percent sulfur coal. An additional 12 percent is cleanable to the equivalent of 1.5 percent sulfur coal. Extrapolation of these test results to unproven coal reserves is difficult. Nevertheless, it is apparent that coal cleaning will provide only limited supplies of low-sulfur coal for areas now consuming higher sulfur coals.

As for coal, there is also a limited supply of naturally occurring low-sulfur residual oil in the world. The paradox is that in 1966 the United States produced the largest supply of low-sulfur crude oil—containing less than 0.5 percent sulfur—in the free world. By 1968, however, domestic refineries had decreased their production of powerplant residual oil to such an extent that 65 percent or 422 million out of 680 million barrels of residual oil consumed, were imported. This trend is expected to continue.

Residual oil can be desulfurized but supplies are limited and for the most part are dependent on Venezuelan sources. The usefulness of this alternative in affecting any regional fuel mix is obviously limited by ocean transport.

Fuel switching—for example, from coal to oil—is a third alternative for reducing environmental impacts. Feasibility is restricted by both the availability of lower environmental impact fuels as well as the capability of a facility to utilize a different fuel. The greatest potential for environmental improvements is in switching to natural gas.

Industry plans call for the importation of liquefied natural gas—LNG—by tanker. Obtaining large quantities of LNG from foreign sources will be dependent on the number of tankers available as well as the availability of terminal storage facilities. An added factor is the yet unresolved reliability question.

The fourth alternative is to remove sulfur oxides from flue gases after combustion. Many processes are under development and in varying states of laboratory bench scale, pilot plant, or advanced scale demonstration. With each day more information is gathered and we are brought closer to determining the economics of all these processes.

The Air Quality Act of 1967 provided for a major program for the development of air pollution control research. While effort has not met the congressionally estimated needs, some processes have fallen short of expectation; others are approaching commercial status. But the effort, as a whole, has been inadequate, and both Government and industry are to blame.

Last year this program was analyzed by a National Academy of Engineering-National Research Council Ad Hoc Panel on the Control of Sulfur Dioxide from Stationary Combustion Sources. As was expected, their report concluded that "contrary to widely held belief, commercially proven technology for control for sulfur oxides from combustion processes does not exist," and a 5-year research plan was recommended.

The 1967 projection of Federal expenditures for a 5-year research and development plan relating to the control of sulfur oxide emissions from stationary sources called for \$394 million, including \$215 for the period from 1968 through 1970. In this 3-year period the estimated actual expenditure was only \$82 million, or \$123 billion behind schedule.

Yet, the estimated expenditure for fiscal 1971 is \$26 million compared to an estimated research and development need of \$94 million.

As anticipated one of the recommendations of the First Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality was:

Federal research and development on sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxide control technology should be accelerated. Sulfur oxides control technology for large coal-and-oil-fired power plants should be demonstrated in actual operation so that the technology can be applied throughout the industry.

The Council's report also recommends:

A more balanced research and development program is necessary to hasten the development of more efficient energy processes. Although control technology for sulfur oxides will provide appreciable improvement for several decades, a longrun answer to this type of air pollution lies in better energy conversion processes which will emit less pollutants per unit of energy produced. Gasified coal, fluidized bed combustion, breeder reactors, and nuclear fusion all hold promise. Although research for new nuclear power sources has already received significant support, greater attention must be given to these other processes. Even now, the Nation needs to use its fuel resources more effectively through development of a national energy policy. Such a policy would guide the use of natural gas, low-sulfur coal and oil, and other energy resources to assure their availability and minimize air pollution.

I hope this recommendation receives better support from the administration than has the development of sulfur oxides control technology.

The last year has seen progress, however. As of last week four sulfur oxide control demonstrations have been initiated and three additional projects are under negotiation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that selected reports and correspondence supporting these observations be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ABATEMENT OF SULFUR OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY COMBUSTION SOURCES

(Prepared by Ad Hoc Panel on Control of Sulfur Dioxide from Stationary Combustion Sources, Committee on Air Quality Management, Committee on Pollution Abatement and Control, Division of Engineering, National Research Council)

I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Controlling and improving the quality of our environmental resources is a growing concern of the nation. National and regional goals and standards for air quality management are being defined. Capital investments of billions of dollars will be required to install processes to meet these standards. Keeping these costs within bounds, while still attaining an acceptable level of control within the shortest practical period of time, will call for the best efforts and most careful planning at all levels from individuals, civic groups, and companies through local, regional, state, and Federal agencies.

The emission of SO<sub>2</sub>\* from combustion of sulfur-bearing coal and oil, primarily for the generation of electrical energy, is second only to the emission of pollutants from internal combustion engines in quantity of pollutants discharged to the national air environment.

During the next 20 years, the national requirement for electrical energy is expected to more than triple. The supply of natural gas, a low-sulfur fuel, is expected to decrease in about 10 years, and petroleum products may reach their maximum availability in about 30 years. To supply the needed electricity, the use of coal is expected to triple by the year 2000, when it is expected that the use of nuclear energy will about equal the use of coal, after which the requirement for coal will start a downward trend.

The substitution of low-sulfur fuels, the only presently available method for reducing SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, is restricted by the limited availability of natural gas, low-sulfur oil, and low-sulfur coal. More rapid expansion of the application of nuclear energy is constrained by engineering and economic problems, in addition to siting problems, that are of growing concern to all planning of major electricity generating installations. By the late 1980's, new fossil-fueled plants may employ magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators followed by conventional steam boilers, or by an advanced gas-turbine/steam-power cycle. The combined energy conversion efficiency of such plants is expected to be in the range of 50 percent to 60 percent compared with about 40 percent for modern conventional plants, which would result in a corresponding decrease in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, the high operating temperature of MHD units may result in increased NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

In addition to improving the energy conversion efficiency, the fast breeder nuclear reactor produces a net gain of fissionable material and thereby reduces the net cost of fuel. The Atomic Energy Commission is planning a 500 MW fast breeder demonstration plant for 1976 and expects the first commercial units to start up about 1985 in the United States.

Therefore, the reduction of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from stationary combustion sources, in the next 5 to 20 years, will depend very largely on the development, demonstration, and application of a combination of technologies designed to prevent the sulfur in coal and petroleum products from reaching the atmosphere through the combustion processes.

The technology for removal of sulfur from oil is being developed by a number of oil companies, and the panel does not believe that NAPCA should contribute significantly to these developments.

Although broader application and refinement of existing technology could increase the quantity of low-sulfur coal available, there are no cleaning or washing processes presently in sight that have the potential for substantially reducing sulfur content below levels presently being achieved. This emphasizes the need for new concepts in engineering and chemical approaches to the desulfurization of coal.

In addition to joint support by groups of utilities, a number of industrial organizations have committed significant funds to research, development, and demonstration of sulfur emission control processes and equipment. An increase in these activities, together with increased support by the Federal Government, is needed.

The panel reviewed the status of United States and foreign sulfur oxide abatement and control processes and firmly concluded that, contrary to widely held belief, commercially proven technology for control of sulfur oxides from combustion processes does not exist.

\* The symbol SO<sub>2</sub> is used in this report to designate the sulfur oxides in stack gases (SO<sub>2</sub> plus 1 percent to 2 percent SO<sub>3</sub>).



Efforts to force the broad-scale installation of unproven processes would be unwise; the operating risks are too great to justify such action, and there is a real danger that such efforts would, in the end, delay effective SO<sub>2</sub> emission control. A high level of government support is needed for several years to encourage research, engineering development, and demonstration of a variety of the more promising processes, as may be suited to specific local and regional conditions, to bring these processes to full-scale operating efficiency at the earliest practical date. This can be done most expeditiously if Federal support, in addition to industry commitments, is provided at the appropriate time and in the needed amounts.

Federal support for the development of the following control approaches is suggested:

1. "Throw-away" processes for removal of SO<sub>2</sub> from stack gases, such as limestone injection, which produce a presently nonmarketable product.

2. New combustion concepts, such as fluidized bed combustion (FBC), which fixes the sulfur as a sulfate during combustion and prevents its release as SO<sub>2</sub> to the stack.

3. Chemical recovery processes, which produce salable SO<sub>2</sub>, sulfuric acid, elemental sulfur, or fertilizers.

4. Coal gasification processes, which produce sulfur-free fuels.

5. New concepts in engineering and chemical approaches to the desulfurization of coal.

The limestone injection processes, with adequate particulate control, should be commercially demonstrated within the next 1 to

3 years and, if successful, can be installed in many existing plants.

Several sulfur-recovery processes appear to be ready for scale-up to commercial demonstration size (100,000 kw or larger boilers). Full-scale demonstration of the industrial reliability of these processes is 3 to 10 years away. Some of them can be installed in a portion of existing plants or engineered into future plants.

New combustion technology may be available for industrial application in 5 to 10 years. Efficient coal gasification processes, which are 5 to 10 years away, have the potential for producing pipeline-quality, low-sulfur gas for supplementing existing supplies of natural gas or for producing a product of less than pipeline-quality, but adequate for power generation. Such fuels seem likely to become increasingly competitive for use in power production as the cost for controlling all pollutants (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and fine particulates) increases the costs for conventional systems.

*These time estimates are realistic only if there is dedication and a positive commitment on the part of government agencies, utilities, fuel suppliers, and equipment manufacturers to support the orderly development and timely application of the more promising processes.*

In recommending a 5-year plan for future work, the panel places special emphasis on the following:

1. Complete development of the limestone process should be given high priority because it is applicable to many existing boilers and is

closer than others to demonstrated industrial application.

2. For new power plants and some existing plants, it is expected that sulfur-recovery processes will be necessary to keep costs for future control within reasonable limits.

3. NAPCA should continue to support the development and demonstration of new concepts in combustion technology, sulfur-recovery, and coal-desulfurization processes.

4. Research should be supported on ways to combine the abatement of nitrogen oxide and particulates with sulfur oxide control.

5. Elemental sulfur is a more desirable by-product than sulfuric acid or sulfur dioxide. The conversion of sulfur dioxide to sulfur is not a well established process, and it is important that the technology and costs of this conversion be thoroughly studied.

6. NAPCA should employ a process engineering and construction firm to project costs on a common basis for all the promising processes at various stages in their development to aid in making scale-up decisions.

STAFF MEMORANDUM, MAY 22, 1970

From: Walter Planet and Richard Grundy.  
Subject: Summary of NAE/NRC comments on SO<sub>2</sub> removal process developments.

The NAE/NRC report "Abatement of Sulfur Oxide Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources" states "... contrary to widely held belief, commercially proven technology for control of sulfur oxides from combustion processes does not exist." The processes along with their status as given in the report are summarized here.

#### SULFUR RECOVERY FROM STACK GASES

Process	Status	Comments	Process	Status	Comments
(a) Monsanto Cat-Ox	Piloted on 15-MW plant; possible commercial demo by 1973.	Requires boiler modification.	(l) Ionics/S&W	Pilot-level studies conducted	
(b) Wellman-Lord	Piloted in 1969.	Commercial unit being installed on sulfuric acid plant.	(m) Alkylized alumina	Engineering and cost analysis	Further work unjustified.
(c) Esso-B & W	Bench-scale unit in operation; 25-MW pilot being planned.	Requires boiler modification; commercial process by 1973 is objective.	LIMESTONE PROCESSES		
(d) Magnesium oxide	Pilot studies being conducted		(a) Wet scrubbing (combustion engineering)	Units on 2 existing plants (125MW); 3d unit planned for 430 MW plant.	Problems in scrubber optimization and waste removal.
(e) Formate scrubbing	Bench scale studies conducted		(b) Dry removal	1 unit being installed on 175-MW plant.	Possible worsening of flyash problem.
(f) Ammonia scrubbing	Bench scale studies conducted years ago.		COMBUSTION PROCESSES		
(g) Westvaco Char	Pilot studies being conducted		(a) Fluidized bed	Piloted in U.S.; English studies indicate 20-30MW pilot can be completed by 1972.	Applicable only to new plants.
(h) Molten Carbonate	Bench scale studies conducted	Mainly new plants with modified boilers.	(b) B, S and B process	Feasibility studies being conducted; pilot plant design begun.	New concept in boiler design.
(i) Sodium bicarbonate adsorption	Pilot studies conducted				
(j) Modified Claus	Bench scale studies conducted	Requires hydrogen for sulfur removal process.			
(k) Catalytic chamber	do				

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

May 19, 1970.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RANDOLPH: I am pleased to reply to your April 9 letter in which you requested our estimates of the costs of developing and demonstrating several sulfur oxide control processes. Please understand that the costs shown for private industry are our best estimates based on limited actual data, since this information is proprietary to the organizations involved.

Your letter specifically mentions Scientific Research Instruments Corporation. To our knowledge, SRI has not developed a sulfur oxide control process. Rather, they are working under a contract with National Air Pollution Control Administration (Contract No. CPA-70-50) to provide fundamental data on sulfur behavior during thermal treatment of coal. These data are being used to analyze various coal gasification or partial gasification processes for efficiency, economics, allowable circulation rates, etc.

Bituminous Coal Research, together with Chemico, has been working on an aqueous alkali carbonate process in the laboratory. This process is only in its earliest stages of development. We would estimate that about \$200,000 has been spent so far by Bituminous Coal Research and Chemico. If this concept proves to be technically sound, we would estimate that a total of \$15 to \$20 million would have to be spent to bring it to the stage of having been demonstrated. A proposal for funding small pilot-scale development at a cost of \$2.2 million to National Air Pollution Control Administration has been submitted by Chemico.

Chemico has, in addition to this aqueous alkali carbonate process, been developing a process based on the use of magnesium oxide slurry scrubbing of flue gas. Chemico and Basic Chemicals, Inc., have spent between one-half and one million dollars on this process so far. A proposal for a large scale pilot plant has been submitted to the National Air Pollution Control Administration, to be jointly funded by Boston Edison. This pilot plant if funded would cost approximately \$5 million and would be cost shared,

40 percent by the National Air Pollution Control Administration and 60 percent by Boston Edison. If this pilot plant suffices for demonstration, total development costs will be \$6 to \$8 million. If a larger demonstration plant is required, an additional \$7 to \$9 million will be required.

Combustion Engineering has been developing a process based on limestone injection followed by wet scrubbing. Funds for this work to date have been supplied by Combustion Engineering, Union Electric Company of St. Louis and Kansas City Power and Light (Kansas City, Missouri). A total of \$3 to \$5 million has been spent so far. Further development is required and the National Air Pollution Control Administration has an extensive program to evaluate major process engineering problems, solid and liquid waste disposal problems, and optimization of the process. The total that will be required by all parties is estimated at about \$19 million.

Monsanto Enviro-Chem Systems, Inc., has developed the Cat-ox process mainly with its own funds and some contribution from Pennsylvania Electric Company. This proc-

ess has been operated on a sizable pilot plant. Total development costs to date have been about \$7 million. Monsanto has submitted a proposal for a demonstration plant costing an additional \$6.6 million which would bring the total development cost to \$13.6 million. The demonstration would be jointly funded by National Air Pollution Control Administration and Illinois Power on a 50-50 basis.

Stone and Webster and Ionics have spent about \$750,000 so far on a process for which a \$4.2 million proposal has been submitted to the National Air Pollution Control Administration. This proposal, presently being negotiated, calls for a jointly funded (National Air Pollution Control Administration and a consortium of utilities represented by Tampa Electric Power on a 50-50 basis) program to build and operate a large pilot plant. It is estimated that a total of about \$3 million would be required to bring this process to the point of having been demonstrated.

Westvaco is developing a process based on char sorption of sulfur oxides. This process is less advanced than others and therefore would require considerably more work to thoroughly assess its viability and economics. Westvaco has spent about \$750,000 so far of its own funds and has submitted a proposal to the National Air Pollution Control Administration calling for a small pilot plant at a cost of about \$1 million to the National Air Pollution Control Administration. This is presently being negotiated. Total development cost for this program would be about \$14 million.

Wellman-Lord has spent a total of about \$6 million of its own funds and funds supplied by several utilities, including Potomac Electric Power Company and Baltimore Gas and Electricity. The current status of this program is not clear. The sizable pilot plant at the Crane Station of Baltimore Gas and Electricity has been shut down because of technical problems.

It is anticipated that the demonstration costs for processes that reach that state of development will be in part borne by the ultimate users of the process, e.g., utilities and smelters, through cost-shared programs. For product producing processes, it may generally be said that processes that produce sulfur (the most desirable by-product of sulfur oxides pollution control processes) cost somewhat more to develop than do processes that produce sulfuric acid.

Low-sulfur fuels can provide relief in areas of severe pollution where industrial users are unable to use control methods such as flue gas cleaning. Coal cleaning studies have shown the significant potential of this control method. National Air Pollution Control Administration has funded support studies totalling \$2.5 million to date, including a successfully completed conceptual design study for a demonstration coal-cleaning plant. Detailed design, construction, and operation of the plant, along with supporting studies, will cost an estimated additional \$13 million. The National Air Pollution Control Administration is attempting to gain coal industry participation in this activity.

A coal-cleaning plant would provide a cleaned fuel stream and a sulfur-rich stream that could be utilized in a special combustor equipped with a sulfur recovery system. The National Air Pollution Control Administration now has under way a feasibility study of such a combustor. Demonstrating the combustor and recovery system will cost at least \$10 million.

I trust this gives you a satisfactory picture of the total effort involved in developing an adequate array of usable processes for sulfur oxides control. Further information on any of these processes is, of course, available, and can be provided at your request.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. MIDDLETON,  
Commissioner.

NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D.C., August 21, 1970.

Mr. RICHARD D. GRUNDY,  
Professional Staff Member, Senate Committee on Public Works, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GRUNDY: The following is in response to your request for data on SO<sub>2</sub> units recently contracted or anticipated. The units listed below have been contracted within the last two weeks.

CHEMICO—BOSTON EDISON

This project involves a 150 MW unit at B-E's Mystic Station. The total cost is \$5 million and it is shared equally by Boston Edison and the National Air Pollution Control Administration. The fuel used is No. 6 oil containing 2.25% sulfur and the expected SO<sub>2</sub> removal efficiency is 90% which will bring them well within the State of Massachusetts regs of 1% sulfur or equivalent.

MONSANTO—ILLINOIS POWER CO.

This project involves a 100 MW unit at the Wood River Station. The total cost will be approximately \$6.8 million with the utility picking up \$3.3 million and NAPCA the rest. Again, 90% SO<sub>2</sub> removal is expected.

TVA

The latest project announced August 12, 1970 is for full-scale SO<sub>2</sub> removal equipment on a 500 MW generating unit at the Widow Creek Steam Plant in northeast Alabama. The unit is expected to cost more than \$10 million. It is to incorporate a wet limestone scrubber to achieve the SO<sub>2</sub> control.

In addition, NAPCA in concert with Black Sivals & Bryson announced on July 9, a novel project to combine techniques used in steel making with fuel utilization. The present contracts, in cooperation with NAPCA (\$890,000) are directed at constructing a pilot plant.

I am familiar with three additional utility projects quite near public announcement. I have requested clearance from each to announce their plans. I have not received this as yet but hope to within the next few days. These, too, are full-scale demonstrations; two on a 100 MW unit, and a third proposed for a 800 MW unit. Several other utilities are in preliminary stages—cost evaluation, engineering studies, etc. The foregoing frankly causes me to feel confident of the future for SO<sub>2</sub> control devices.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH W. MULLAN,  
Director of Environmental Affairs.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, despite these efforts by government, the pollution control industry, and, only recently, the electric power industry, progress is insufficient to meet the needs. It will be the mid-1970's before any sulfur oxide control devices can be considered tested and commercially available.

One process, the Monsanto limestone injection process, may be commercially available before the mid-1970's; but even then, full application of this process can only mitigate, not eliminate the problem of sulfur oxide emissions from coal combustion.

Those electric utility executives who are attempting to provide air pollution control are faced with a dilemma. A very descriptive picture of this situation was recently presented to me by Mr. Jack Eusby, president of Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter appear in the RECORD at this point as well as a letter from Mr. J. Eck of Monsanto to Mr. Busby.

There being no objection, letters were

ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT CO.,  
Allentown, Pa., July 9, 1970.

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
Committee on Public Works,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RANDOLPH: I have just seen a copy of a letter sent to you on March 13 by Joseph G. Stites, Jr., of Monsanto Environmental Systems, Inc. It appears to be an earnest appeal by a man who believes he has something to sell. However, I do feel that we should examine some of Mr. Stites' assertions and implications.

From his letter, the conclusion could be drawn that Monsanto's Cat-Ox unit is an "off-the-shelf" item, ready for installation on an 800,000-kilowatt generating unit. The closest Monsanto ever came to demonstrating such an item has been a prototype unit which operated at Metropolitan Edison Company's 250,000-kilowatt generating unit at its Portland, Pa., plant. And at that relatively small-sized plant, the Cat-Ox unit processed only 6% of the flue gas. But perhaps this observation is meaningless since Mr. Stites says they are willing to guarantee the unit's performance.

This guarantee would imply a high degree of faith in their equipment—faith enough, perhaps, to use their own equipment if Monsanto were having SO<sub>2</sub> emission problems at any of its operations. Maybe even if the age of a Monsanto plant precluded a Cat-Ox system, added credibility would justify its installation.

Therefore, I should like to call your attention to an article in the June 28, 1969, issue of Business Week,—keeping in mind that Mr. Stites said that the Cat-Ox system has been available since October, 1968. The article is headed "Fight swirls over pollution. Stiff new air standards imposed by St. Louis have put manufacturers in a quandry, the issue in the courts." About halfway through the article a pertinent paragraph appears. It states:

"One of the local concerns that could be left out in the cold next winter is Monsanto Co., one of the country's leading chemical companies. Monsanto has three plants in the St. Louis area that use high-sulfur coal to heat steam boilers. Company officials say that efforts to find a source of low-sulfur coal have been fruitless, and that barring a last-minute change of luck they may have to seek a variance from the new law."

Toward the end of the article under a sub-headline "Controls," another pertinent paragraph appears. It states:

"One system called Cat-Ox, is under development by Monsanto and now being tested in a power plant owned by Metropolitan Edison Co. in Portland, Pa. The system catalytically oxidizes sulfur dioxide in flue gases and recovers it as marketable sulfuric acid. Monsanto says that Cat-Ox has progressed to a point where the company may" (italics ours) "try it in some of its St. Louis operations."

Mr. Stites also states that the higher the sulfur content of the fuel, the lower the operating costs because sale of the by-product produced—sulfuric acid—helps to offset some of the operating expenses. We question the proximity of markets for the volume of sulfuric acid which would be produced from full-scale Cat-Ox operations at large new generating stations—we have four new units of about 800,000 kilowatts each, scheduled for service in 1971, 1973, 1974 and 1975. Transportation charges quickly turn sulfuric acid from asset to liability within a relatively short distance from point of origin.

This is a cost we shall have to face someday. We already accept the costs of fly ash disposal. We believe this is also the prospect

for large volumes of sulfuric acid from our power plants—disposal, not marketing.

Further along in his letter, Mr. Stites states that utilities are reluctant to do anything until they are forced to. Speaking for PP&L, that just isn't so.

Before there were regulations or laws for environmental control, PP&L was installing flue gas cleaning equipment and making environmental studies. Several of our stations which are now retired had dust collectors and Sunbury units 1 and 2 designed in the late '40s had installed with them the best commercially available collectors designed for 96% efficiency. This rating was excellent for that time.

Our newest unit has 99.5% efficient precipitators as will another large plant we have under construction. Furthermore, we are upgrading dust collection efficiency at two of our older plants—one with a Venturi scrubber and the other with a completely new installation. The latter plant's upgrading is at a cost of \$2.2 million and will be in operation for about only three years before we convert it to burn oil.

In addition to particulate control, PP&L has adopted what it considers to be the only workable approach that is available at this time to handle SO<sub>2</sub> emission—this is to increase the height of our stacks for better dispersion of stack gases. At our Brunner Island plant we spent \$490,000 for increased stack height. At our Montour plant (now under construction) we estimate an expenditure of \$700,000 for two units. At Montour we have designed so as to have room for sulfur removal equipment when it becomes available for large units.

At Brunner Island we have spent \$26,000 for an air monitoring station to measure SO<sub>2</sub> ground levels. Air monitoring stations are being installed at Montour plant at an estimated cost of \$70,000. In addition to this we have installed ready piles of low-sulfur coal to be used under extreme inversion conditions.

Looking ahead, our recently announced addition of two 800,000-kilowatt generating units at the Martins Creek site will involve total expenditures of about \$800,000 or more for added stack height. When the units are in operation we will also be paying about \$11.5 million per year in premiums for the low-sulfur oil they will burn.

By the end of 1970, we estimate that our research expenditures through EEI and other groups on sulfur abatement will have cost some \$400,000. This includes vegetation studies and, for example, a study with other Keystone and Conemaugh owners on a pyrite removal scheme using the coal mines and their rejection systems.

In all, our construction budget for the 1970-74 period is \$847 million. About \$40 million or 5% of this is slated for pollution control and aesthetics.

Why then don't we install Cat-Ox or other SO<sub>2</sub> collection equipment? We have studied the pilot installations and the reports and we just don't believe that they can be installed as reliable vital components of an 800,000-kilowatt plant. There is also, quite frankly, the very significant matter of the estimated \$24 million which a Cat-Ox system would add to a unit's cost. But the matter of costs aside, in this period when every kilowatt of capacity counts, we cannot—and our customers cannot—tolerate equipment or operations which would jeopardize the availability of our generating stations.

In 1974 and 1975 we will bring 800,000-kilowatt oil-fired generating units on the line. When in operation they and existing coal-fired units which will be converted will consume about 23 million barrels of low-sulfur oil which at today's prices, cost about a 50-cent premium per barrel. As I mentioned before, this premium for low-sulfur content totals about \$11.5 million per year—a sum which would support a sizeable in-

vestment in SO<sub>2</sub> collection equipment. So we are not out to duck the costs nor our responsibility to maintain the quality of the environment.

Do our words mean we have closed our minds to SO<sub>2</sub> collection equipment? Not at all. We have made design provisions for future installation of SO<sub>2</sub> removal equipment at our 1,580,000-kilowatt Montour plant now under construction and at our soon-to-start 1,600,000-kilowatt expansion of our Martins Creek plant. And we sincerely look forward to the day when a satisfactory SO<sub>2</sub> removal system is available. Regrettably, we firmly believe that it has not yet arrived.

Our position regarding the state of technology for SO<sub>2</sub> removal equipment is well substantiated by an agency of the Federal government. In order to settle the question of whether or not such equipment existed, the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through the National Air Pollution Control Administration, on June 20, 1969, asked the National Academy of Engineering to make a comprehensive review of present industry and government research and development programs directed toward control of sulfur oxides from power plants. The project was undertaken by an ad hoc panel selected by the National Academy of Engineering and the National Academy of Sciences. The report of this panel has recently been made and concludes—

"The panel reviewed the status of United States and foreign sulfur oxide abatement and control processes and firmly concluded that, contrary to widely held belief, commercially proven technology for control of sulfur oxides from combustion processes does not exist.

"Efforts to force the broad-scale installation of unproven processes would be unwise; the operating risks are too great to justify such action, and there is a real danger that such efforts would, in the end, delay effective SO<sub>2</sub> emission control. A high level of government support is needed for several years to encourage research, engineering development, and demonstration of a variety of the more promising processes, as may be suited to specific local and regional conditions, to bring these processes to full-scale operating efficiency at the earliest practical date. This can be done most expeditiously if Federal support, in addition to industry commitments, is provided at the appropriate time and in the needed amounts."

The panel cautioned the government against leading the public to expect improvements in the environment faster than they can be realized. The requirements for electrical energy, expected to more than triple in the next 20 years, and the increasing amounts of coal needed to supply this electricity will contribute to a significant rise in total sulfur emissions. The best that can be hoped for through the year 2000 is to hold total sulfur oxide emissions from all utilities somewhere near the present level. Unless immediate action is taken, however, the emission level will be more than four times as great by the year 2000.

Very truly yours,

JACK K. BUSBY.

JULY 24, 1970.

Mr. JACK K. BUSBY,  
President, Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.,  
Allentown, Pa.

DEAR Mr. BUSBY: Thank you for your letter of July 9 to Mr. Thomas. Your company is to be congratulated on its aggressive approach to environmental control.

Before Monsanto and Metropolitan Edison built the prototype Cat-Ox plant at Portland, Pennsylvania, we gave careful consideration to the sizing of the plant. We needed to develop meaningful data in which we had confidence—and from which we could scale to even the largest power stations. The Cat-Ox plant is a merging of equipment common to the power industry and to sul-

furic acid manufacture. We received assurances from power plant equipment suppliers relative to their ability to scale to full size operations and are confident of our ability to build the sulfuric acid equipment. Monsanto has designed over 50% of the sulfuric acid plants in the world.

The prototype plant was sized by the air heater. It was the smallest commercially available air heater from which Air Preheater Company (Combustion Engineering) said they could scale with confidence to the largest power plant. It was large enough that leakage did not become an overpowering variable and, therefore, meaningful data could be obtained.

We received similar assurances from other vendors—for the precipitator, fans, heat exchangers, etc.

The Cat-Ox prototype was located at Portland rather than at one of our own plants because we believed that it was very important to design and operate a system in conjunction with a utility type operation rather than with an industrial boiler operation. We needed to develop a system capable of handling the variable boiler loads—and we did it.

In nearly three years of operation at Met-Ed, we have achieved a high degree of confidence in the Cat-Ox system and our ability to scale it to large units. For very large power stations, we would recommend the use of modular construction—using a multiplicity of Cat-Ox trains rather than treating all of the flue gas in a single train. A basic design premise is that the Cat-Ox system will not adversely affect the ability of the power station to generate electricity.

With respect to installation of the Cat-Ox system on one of our own plants, our biggest problem area is here in St. Louis at the oldest Monsanto plant. The boilers at this plant are old and small and we have elected to solve the problem by burning low sulfur (premium priced) fuel.

Sulfuric acid is the backbone of the chemical industry. It is used in large amounts today and will be for a long time to come. Over 35 million tons of sulfuric acid was consumed in the United States last year. Until a large number of sulfur recovery systems are installed on power stations, there will be no problem in the marketing of acid. To be sure, the value of the acid is a function of the location of the producing plant with respect to the market. Monsanto is prepared to use its best efforts to market the acid for utilities in the most economically attractive way.

Last week Illinois Power Company announced that it would be installing a Cat-Ox system on one of their 100 Mw units at their Wood River plant. We believe this is a significant step forward.

If you have any questions regarding the operability or reliability of the Cat-Ox system, may we suggest that you contact Mr. Fred Cox, President, Metropolitan Edison Company, in Reading.

Again, thank you for your interest and if we can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,

J. R. ECK,  
Vice President.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, obviously the abatement and control of air pollution sufficiently to protect the public health will require more drastic measures. In order to minimize the resultant economic impact, however, these measures must be coordinated with a national fuels and energy policy.

I present for consideration one alternative which deserves special attention. This proposal is for a major substitution of our cleanest fuel, gas, for coal; not natural gas, but synthetic gas in electric

power generation commencing in 1980. The example chosen assumes the creation of a major coal gasification industry in this country which will be able to commence significant production of pipeline quality synthetic gas at the end of this decade, a difficult but not unrealistic task considering current technology and economics.

I review in the Atlantic seaboard region, alone, the benefits to be derived from such a national fuels policy.

Let us first look at currently anticipated developments within the region as described in this table, which I ask to be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE IV.—ATLANTIC SEABOARD PROJECTED ANNUAL SULFUR OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM ALL SOURCES, 1970-2000  
(Millions of tons per year)

Year	Uncontrolled	Case I	Case II	Gas substitutions (utilities only)
1970----	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
1975----	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.2
1980----	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.1
1990----	5.8	5.1	3.7	4.9
2000----	6.8	5.9	4.1	5.0

References. Personal correspondence to Senator Jennings Randolph, chairman, Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate from Dr. John T. Middleton, Administrator, National Air Pollution Control Administration; on July 8, 1970, transmitting requested entitled, "Projections of Sulfur Oxides and Particulate Emissions from a Portion of Northeast Atlantic Seaboard," (May 1, 1970).

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, most likely, as a result of air pollution regulations, control processes under industry development would be applied as they become proven—case I—and sulfur oxides emissions would remain relatively constant at current levels through the year 2000. Under an accelerated research and development program supported by Government and industry—case II—the best that could be achieved would be a 20-percent reduction in the next 20 years.

For the purposes of this example, let us assume that the only control measure taken is to substitute gas for coal for power generation. Under our proposed fuel policy this substitution would begin in 1980 and the objective would be to return to 1965 levels of sulfur oxide emissions from power generation by 1990. Recognizing that these figures are only approximate, the startling fact is that total sulfur oxide would be reduced to levels comparable to those achieved with the application of fuel substitution, fuel cleaning, and flue gas treatment.

Additional sulfur oxide reductions could be achieved if other fuels users, for example, smelters and refineries, also adopted some revision of this modified fuels policy. The outstanding point is that, without such significant modification in our national fuels policy, pollution control is an illusion.

The task involved in creating such an industry is large, if the required quantities of synthetic gases from lignite and bituminous coal are to be supplied. Construction cost will run into the billions of dollars, but the projected cost for addition sulfur oxide control equipment runs

as high as \$24 billion over the next 30 years for powerplants alone.

The environmental impacts of supplying energy can also be reduced by improving combustion efficiencies. Several years ago, electrical energy production reached a plateau in approximately 40 percent efficiency for converting fuel energy to electric energy. One sure road to environmental protection and low-cost power supplies and efficient utilization of our energy resources is to move on to a new plateau where more kilowatt-hours are obtained from a ton of coal or a pound of uranium. Each step taken toward increased efficiency in the production, transmission, and even consumption of energy reduces the future requirements for powerplants and transmission lines.

In the July 16 speech in the Senate, I mentioned magnetohydrodynamics—MHD—as one possibility for improved combustion efficiencies; however, a very large number of engineering problems remain before MHD becomes a practical reality.

MHD has a potential plant efficiency of approximately 50 percent; sulfur oxides and particle emissions would be reduced by about 20 percent, and thermal pollution by nearly 40 percent.

One disadvantage of MHD is the possible increase of nitrogen oxide emissions, perhaps by as much as 10 times that found in a conventional plant. It may well be that controlling these higher nitrogen oxide emissions as well as other contaminants is more costly than controlling the emissions from conventional electric power generation methods. This remains to be proven.

I do not mean to discount the potential of MHD, but rather to suggest alternative methods for central station power generation must be pursued, also, in parallel. Our current energy crisis, I believe, is in large part caused by an overreliance on nuclear energy development.

Another advanced-cycle power system with a potential for more immediate application is that under development by the United Aircraft Research Laboratories. An outgrowth of that company's research efforts on aircraft turbine engines utilization is an advanced industrial gas turbine in combination with a conventional steam electric turbine. A projected 54-percent efficiency is possible using on-the-shelf equipment, including coal gasification equipment by 1980.

Benefits include a reduction in the depletion rate of our fuel resources, reduced atmospheric emissions of sulfur oxides and particulates, and reduced thermal pollution.

Simultaneous development is needed on combined steam-gas turbine cycles, coal-fired gas turbines, thermionic and thermoelectric devices, and fuel cells, to name a few alternatives. All offer promise for increased efficiency, and lower pollution emissions. Acceptance will undoubtedly be delayed, however, because of the utility industries reluctance to depart from standard fuel combustion techniques and apply new design concepts.

Long-term solutions to fuel and environmental problems will require the

parallel development of new, nonpollution fuels, and flue gas cleaning methods. A national fuels and energy policy could serve to guide the efficient use of our resources and provide the priorities necessary for a balanced research and development program. Each alternative must be considered in terms of potential environmental impact, economics, commercial availability, and fuel reserves.

These are some of the advantages to be derived from a national fuels and energy policy, the objective of the National Commission on Fuels and Energy proposed in S. 4092.

Initial hearings on this legislation are scheduled for September 10 and 11, 1970, before the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which are chaired by Senator FRANK MOSS and Senator HENRY JACKSON, respectively.

I am concerned, however, with the apparent proliferation of Federal efforts in this time of crisis. Recent reports indicate energy studies are being undertaken by the Office of Science and Technology, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Power Commission, and two studies by the Department of the Interior, to name a few. There is an apparent need for overall coordination if piecemeal examinations and competitive forces are to be minimized. Government agencies must be directed to lay aside jurisdictional disputes and short-term self-interests and recognize the long-term national interests involved.

I have written the President expressing my concern, suggesting that the President provide the needed additional direction and coordination.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter appear in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,  
Washington, D.C., August 24, 1970.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Be assured that I endorse your August 6 directive to the Domestic Council to study the national energy situation and recommend actions which may be taken to alleviate the short-term acute shortage of clean fuels. Indeed, one of the most pressing problems for many, if not most, electric utilities is the ability to secure adequate supplies of fuels, particularly coal, for the next five years.

Over the past 18 months fuel stocks have reportedly slipped from sufficient coal for at least 90 days operation to quantities sufficient for only about 40 days operation. Several causes have contributed to this serious problem and were reported in the April 18 issue of *Business Week* magazine. These causes include a willingness of the Japanese to pay high coal prices, a shortage of railway hopper cars, a plague of wildcat strikes, and the impact of the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act. A major cause, however, is this Nation's lack of a national fuel and energy policy.

With the development of nuclear power a shift was anticipated from fossil to nuclear fuels and there has been a reluctance in many cases to supply alternative sources of oil or coal. This shift which also would re-

quire the opening of new mines has been slower than originally envisioned, and a situation of crisis proportions has developed. The fossil fuel shortage is the most acute phase of our short-term energy crisis, dwarfing the problem of short-term needs for adequate generation and transmission facilities to meet demands for the next five years.

This situation need not have occurred and cannot be allowed to repeat itself. For many years the future of electric power generation has focused on nuclear power development, in particular the fast breeder-reactor. Yet, development of the fast breeder-reactor has slowed down and may not be commercially available until the 1990's when we will probably begin to run out of economical sources of uranium. Alternatives compatible with environmental quality goals must be developed in the interim period. Reliable sources of crude oil, natural gas, coal, and synthetic fuels must be developed as well as more efficient means of utilizing these fuels. Attention must be directed beyond the short-term crisis before us to the long-term requirements of this Nation and indeed the world.

A national fuels and energy policy is needed to establish a program for insuring the most efficient utilization of all energy resources, without sacrificing or degrading environmental qualities. In examining the dimensions of the energy crisis confronting us, attention must be directed to include an evaluation of anticipated energy demands and available fuel resources. Additionally, this examination must evaluate methods to expand our resource base through such technical developments as coal gasification, fuel cells, and M.H.D. (magnetohydrodynamics). These alternatives must be developed in parallel and coordinated to avoid recurring crises.

A national fuels and energy policy would serve to guide the efficient use of our resources as well as provide priorities for a more balanced research and development program to hasten the development of more efficient energy processes. These are the objectives of the proposed National Commission on Fuels and Energy provided for in S. 4092, which I introduced on July 16, 1970, with 55 co-sponsors. The remarks I made on this subject, including an analysis of the bill, and a copy of the measure are included in this letter.

Insuring a coordinated, integral fuels and energy policy is of deep concern to me, and I am equally concerned over an apparent proliferation of Federal efforts in this time of crisis. The few experts capable of advising the government are being competed for without an adequate definition of national priorities.

Recent reports indicate energy studies are being undertaken by the Office of Science and Technology, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Power Commission, and two studies by the Department of the Interior, to name a few. There is an apparent need for overall coordination to avoid piecemeal examinations and eliminate competitive forces.

Positive steps now can lead to solutions to both our short-term and long-term energy problems and assure the best use of our domestic fuel reserves. The efforts of the Domestic Council represent a first step. The next step is the formation of a national fuels and energy policy, a policy which should have been established a decade ago. Cooperation, not competition, is needed now if the energy needs of the 1970's are to be met and long-term policies formulated. Government agencies must be directed to lay aside jurisdictional disputes and short-term self-interests in favor of long-term national interests.

I respectfully suggest that additional Presidential direction and coordination is needed at this time if our short-term fuels and

energy crisis is to be overcome and future energy crises averted.

With esteem and best wishes, I am,  
Truly,

JENNINGS RANDOLPH,  
Chairman.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, positive steps now can lead to both short-term and long-term solutions to this Nation's energy problems. The efforts of the Domestic Council represent a first step. The next step is formation of a "national fuels and energy policy," a policy which should have been established a decade ago.

#### LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE THE OPEN DATING OF PACKAGED FOOD—XIII

### HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, on previous occasions, I have discussed three ways of achieving open dating of foods: First, through legislation; second, through action by the Federal Trade Commission under section 5 of the Federal Trade Act; and third, through voluntary action by supermarkets and food manufacturers.

I have attempted to utilize each of these routes. Last November, I introduced H.R. 14816, legislation to require open dating of canned and packaged foods. In June, I filed a petition asking the FTC to require open dating; and subsequently, I launched Campaign A&P, which had as its objective voluntary action by the Nation's 10 largest supermarket chains to achieve open dating.

There is also a fourth route through which the objective of open dating can be achieved, through State or local requirement. New York, for example, except for a brief period has required the dating of milk for more than 30 years. The State of New Jersey has a similar requirement.

The main disadvantage in consumer action at the State or local level is that lobbyists for the food trade associations opposed to open dating are strongest at these levels of government. They were thus able to force Illinois to drop its law requiring the open dating of milk and to get the New York State Legislature to ban open dating for a time.

A unique example of State action on open dating is Virginia, where the nine member Board of Agriculture and Commerce has set up a special committee to study open dating. The action came as a result of recent testimony by the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council.

The board has been deluged with food industry lobbyists opposing open dating; but despite this, its investigations have found dating to be a key to unlocking a number of dangerous practices followed by some aspects of the food industry.

The investigation of open dating, for example, exposed the fact that much of

the sour milk being sold in the State was the result of attempts by some dairies to cut down on the number of deliveries to local stores by giving price discounts to retailers who purchased greater quantities of milk less frequently.

The special committee is expected to report its findings to the full Board on September 29. How willing the board is to act on open dating will serve as an indication of whether the State or local government can be looked to for effective action to protect the consumer, or whether such action can only come from stepped up pressure at the Federal level.

I insert at this point in the RECORD material describing the actions by the Virginia board:

#### NEWS RELEASE OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

A committee of the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce appointed to study the possibility of code dating perishable food items met in Richmond, August 24.

The committee was appointed by President John C. Lester, Jr., following the board's July meeting because of considerable public interest in the open dating of grade A milk. The committee was asked to broaden its scope and look into the need or desire for dating all perishable foods.

For the past month the committee, which includes three board members, Mrs. John A. Baker of Arlington, Millard B. Rice, Jr. of Phenix, and is chaired by Edward C. Norman of Purcellville, has been gathering information from state and federal organizations, industry, educational institutions and consumer organizations. At the meeting Monday, this material was discussed and evaluated.

Mr. Norman stated the overall objective of the committee was to assure quality foods for the consuming public and to make recommendations to the board for future action.

At the present time federal legislation is under consideration in Washington and the committee is following the progress of this legislation to see how it would apply in Virginia and the need for any possible additional legislation on the state level. The committee also instructed the department staff to survey quality control methods in relation to quality of products in retail stores.

The committee is to meet again on September 28, and will have a preliminary report available for the Board meeting on September 29.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch,  
July 10, 1970]

#### CONSUMERS SHOULD KNOW MAELSTROM IN MILK BOTTLE MAY DEVELOP

(By Estelle Jackson)

A maelstrom in a milk bottle may be developing in Virginia.

The state's cows may be contented, but some Virginia housewives aren't. They want open dating on milk and milk products sold in supermarkets and other stores. This would mean that pasteurization or pick up dates would be printed in terms that the consumer could understand. And they have a strong ally in Mrs. John A. Baker of Arlington—a member of the Virginia State Board of Agriculture and Commerce, the agency that would have the power to order such open dating.

Mrs. Sacha Miller of Springfield, representing the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, testified last week before the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce, saying that perishable products are already marked with

the date that they were packaged or the date they should be removed from the shelves. However, she added, the dates are marked in a code that currently benefits only the retailer. It would be in the interest of the milk industry, the retailer and the consumer if these codes were replaced with open dates, she said.

Instead of labeling milk with figures such as 709, 907, 0524 or 45520 to indicate that it should be removed from the shelves by July 9, milk should be just labeled with the date, JUL 9, said Mrs. Miller.

The Virginia Citizens Consumer Council presented petitions asking for open dating signed by 300 Virginians during a brief mailing campaign. Mrs. Miller said signature are still being collected.

The board passed new regulations for production, processing and sale of Grade A milk that did not mention open dating, but proponents did win a point.

John C. Lester Jr. of Forest, president of the board, appointed a three-member committee to study and report on open dating. Edward C. Norman of Perceville is chairman of the committee, and members are Millard B. Rice Jr. of Phenix, and Mrs. Baker.

This open dating "could possibly include other perishable food items," according to Raymond D. Vaughan, who is executive assistant to the commissioner of agriculture and commerce.

Wilbur M. Gaunt Jr., executive vice president of the Virginia Dairy Products Association, is categorical about what that problem is.

"We are unalterably opposed to open dating," he said. "Some distributors and processors do have open dating, and they have all kinds of trouble. Dating has nothing to do with the freshness of the product—it's how it's handled that matters," he said.

Temperature problems that can originate in a retail store—such as storage for an hour or so in a back room, or stacking in a cooler above the refrigeration line—would not be solved by open dating, he said. "Open dating has no public health significance."

The committee investigating open coding will be given aid and advice by industry and by members of the department of agriculture and commerce.

M. W. Jefferson, head of dairy inspection for the department, said, "We regulatory people hate to see the coding question come back because of the extreme waste it creates. Open dating in our opinion would be an extra cost."

Jefferson also prophesies that the consumer would purchase only the milk with the latest date, forcing dairies to make daily deliveries, and collect day-old milk that was "perfectly wholesome."

The returned milk would then either be dumped, creating sanitary problems, or "down-graded"—re-pasteurized at a higher temperature than before and used in such milk products as ice cream, cheese or butter, he said. (State law prohibits the re-pasteurization and re-sale of milk as such.)

To extra costs resulting from these procedures would be added the costs of the unused and discarded milk cartons, Jefferson said.

Jefferson can enumerate off-the-cuff the names of about a dozen localities, including Richmond, that have rescinded milk-dating regulations in the last 15 years.

He served as representative of his department on a National Labeling Committee that, after six years work, drafted a model labeling law for milk and milk products.

"Twenty-eight states have adopted it, and one thing it says is that (open) dating should be prohibited," said Jefferson.

Mrs. Baker is wholeheartedly in favor of open dating of milk (and of all perishables, for that matter) and attributes the seeming silence of other board members on the subject to a lack of exposure to problems of milk-buying. "I ask them, have you ever

bought a half-gallon of milk for your wife?" she says.

"What we have now in Virginia is real confusion," she said. "A coded number is put on to show the advance or expiration date, which can be six to 10 days after pasteurization. Some milk is on sale two weeks after pasteurization. If you read the codes, you still don't know what they mean. (Mrs. Baker does concede that proper refrigeration will keep bacteria count down, but she questions what happens to milk's vitamin content after a time.)

Mrs. Baker wants open dating, but she wants a regulation that can be enforced.

"If you have a strict law, and not enough people to enforce it, that could be a disaster," she said. Therefore, she leans toward a regulation that would require posting the pasteurization date on the carton "and let the customers make up their own minds."

An alternative, stricter law—such as is now in force in Baltimore—might require printing on the carton the "pull" or expiration date, roughly four days after pasteurization.

Mrs. Baker has an answer for the argument that sour milk can always be returned for credit. She says, "I don't think that's the answer. We should be able to take for granted that food is fresh. And it's not the easiest thing for people—especially mothers with little children—to go back. It takes time and money."

VIRGINIA CITIZENS CONSUMER  
COUNCIL, INC.,  
Alexandria, Va., August 24, 1970.

ELLIS LEVIN,  
% CONGRESSMAN FARBERSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ELLIS: Enclosed is a copy of the statement prepared by the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council and delivered by our founding, past president, Mrs. Sacha Miller, before the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce earlier this summer. This statement shows the concern of Virginia's only statewide consumer citizens organization over open dating and presents a case showing that it is in the interests of the retailers and producers as well as of the consumers for open dating to be instituted with regard to milk and milk products.

We are very much aware of the outstanding efforts that the Congressman has been making to call attention to the need for open dating in supermarkets and other stores and we support him in these efforts. If you feel our statement would be of interest to others, we would be delighted if you would add it to the series of articles you have been inserting in the Congressional Record to show that consumer groups throughout the country are behind the Congressman in his campaign for open dating.

Unfortunately, the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce declined to institute open dating of milk and milk products in July, and this is one reason why we look to the federal government. Hopefully, it can act where state governments have been unwilling to act in the consumers' interests. The Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce, however, has, as a result of its hearing in July, set up a committee to look into packaging and selling of perishables, particularly open dating, and we remain hopeful that the Board will at a later date issue regulations favoring open dating.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LAURA HOROWITZ,  
Board Member.

OPEN DATING OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS  
(Remarks of Sacha K. Miller, past president and board member, before the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce, July 2, 1970)

First, I would like to introduce myself to this board. My name is Mrs. Sacha K. Miller.

You might say that I am a small business woman in that I am in charge of production and fiscal responsibility at a small dwelling in Fairfax County, Virginia. I am first, and foremost, a homemaker with a husband and three and one half children. In my spare time I am a Board member of the Consumer Federation of America, headquartered in Washington, D.C., and a Board member of the National Consumer League, also headquartered in Washington, D.C.

I am here today as a Board member and past president of the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council in order to voice our support for the open dating of milk and milk products.

When weighing the pros and cons of this issue, it is imperative that we consider all aspects of open dating. You must consider the side of the milk industry and retailer as well as that of the consumer. I would like to suggest that while considering all of these—you keep in mind that usually the interests of industry, retailer and consumer go hand in hand. These mutual interests, when brought to fruition, result in fair play within the market place. In this instance, fair play is open dating of all milk and milk products. Open dating will result in marketplace equality—equal knowledge for all—manufacturer, retailer and consumer.

At the present time, most perishable food is coded. A code which signifies either the date the item was packaged or the date after which the item should not be sold. These codes serve to advise store personnel when items should be removed from the shelf. With the codes now in use, far be it for the consumer to try and decipher their meaning. As it stands now, any coding utilized by industry and retailers is of great benefit to the retailer as it helps him in controlling his inventories. He's more aware of his ordering and has a gauge to go by so that he won't over-order. All well and good.

Now, let's look at our consumer. She (and no offense to you gentlemen here today, but she is usually the one we find at the dairy counter, meat counters, etc.)—she too is running a small, but equally important business. In her own right she is a manufacturer, retailer and consumer rolled into one. Let me illustrate. She must purchase, or consume, from the retailer. Then she is her own "trucker" in the sense that she delivers her goods to her "plant" at 000 Somewhere Drive, USA, and begins her process of manufacturing. Her end products result in, hopefully, delicious, nutritional, balanced meals and their accompaniments: cakes, casseroles, pies, chocolate milks, entrees, salads, etc. After this labor is spent—she "sells" her products to her family. So you see—the little consumer is actually the largest industry in this country. The consumer is just as concerned over what I'll call efficient production quotas as your largest industries.

At this time, all coding is a voluntary gesture by the manufacturer on behalf of the retailer. Since coding is already being done, it really isn't an insurmountable problem to undertake, and engage in, "open dating."

For instance, I buy milk. My carton is stamped with a 709, or a 907, or a 5254, or a 45520. And usually one, two, or three of these numbers are so blurred they are indecipherable to me. But, I know that ultimately, this code says this carton of milk is considered good until July 9. After which it should be disposed of in the name of good health and salmonella. I consider myself a fairly intelligent, informed consumer. What about those consumers who don't know, or understand, these codes? How much better, for all of us, to be able to refer to a clear, legible date—such as JUL 9.

If this form of dating, what I am calling open dating, were utilized, our consumer could also benefit. As I've tried to demonstrate, our little consumer is in fact, a little industry unto itself, with thousands of dollars at stake; and she too, must maintain an

economical inventory and must be able to determine shelf-life and health standards for those consumers for whom she is responsible. Spoilage and shelf life are just as important, for efficient management, to her as they are to the managers of A & P, Safeway, and Grand Union.

I am not here today to make accusations or pass judgment—but, the way this voluntary dating or coding is used now, it tends to deliberately conceal information which the consumer needs vitally in order to make intelligent decisions.

It has been said that if consumers are given the benefit of "open-dating," they will buy only the latest items and leave the earlier dated ones to spoil. I say—not true! we are right back to inventory efficiency.

Stores can overcome this by closer inventory controls which would result in goods being moved more quickly after being put on the shelf and by not mixing goods of significantly different ages on the shelves. When goods are not sold promptly, they can and should be reduced in price to allow the consumer to decide whether they are willing to purchase slightly older but still relatively fresh goods at lower cost. This is done with bread and canned goods now.

We ask that the codes be replaced NOW with clear, readable dates. We ask that you require the date for removing perishable milk products from the shelf be clearly marked on the package.

Many times we have come to Richmond on behalf of consumers, asking for regulation and truth. We come once again, to the capitol of the South, asking for no more, nor any less, than Truth-in-Dating. . . . I thank you.

[Release from Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, Inc.]

#### VCCC ASKS FOR OPEN DATING ON MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

RICHMOND.—In testimony presented today (July 2) to the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Commerce, the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council (VCCC) asked for open dating on milk and milk products sold in supermarkets and other stores in Virginia.

Perishable products are already marked with the date they were packaged or the date they should be removed from the shelves, said Mrs. Sacha Miller, speaking on behalf of the Council and to the state's consumers. However, she added, the dates are marked in a code that currently benefits only the retailer. It would be in the interest of the milk industry, the retailer, and the consumer if these codes were replaced with open dates, she said.

Instead of labeling milk with letters like 709, 907, 05254, or 45520 to indicate that it should be removed from the shelves by July 9, milk should just be labeled with the date, JUL 9, the Consumer Council testimony maintained.

"We ask that codes be replaced now with clear, readable dates. We ask that you require the dates for removing perishable milk products from the shelves to be clearly marked on the package," Mrs. Miller said.

To back up the VCCC's request for open dating in Virginia, Mrs. Miller presented the Board of Agriculture and Commerce with a number of petitions signed by citizens throughout the state asking for open dating. She said that because the Council had only a short time before the hearing to circulate the petitions, signatures are still being collected and will be forwarded to the Board as they arrive.

In her testimony, Mrs. Miller developed the idea that the housewife, like the store owner, is running a business operation in running her home. "Spoilage and shelf life are just as important to her as they are to the managers of A & P, Safeway, and Grand Union," Mrs. Miller said.

Relatively speaking, the housewife has just as much money at stake as the shopkeeper does, Mrs. Miller continued. Her plant is her home. She must purchase supplies from the stores, with which she manufactures finished "products" (e.g. chocolate milk, cakes, casseroles, etc.) which she must "sell" to a group of consumers, her family. The little consumer is, in fact, the largest industry in the nation, said Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Miller, a founder and past president of the VCCC, introduced herself as "a mother and homemaker with 3½ children." She is currently a board member of the VCCC, the Consumer Federation of America, and the National Consumers League.

[From the Washington Post, July 4, 1970]

#### "SHELF LIFE" DATE ASKED FOR MILK

A Virginia consumer group has asked the state's Board of Agriculture and Commerce to require that packages of milk and milk products sold in food stores bear the date the item can be expected to spoil.

Most milk processors use codes on the packages to tell store managers either when the item should be pulled from the shelf or when the product was packaged.

Mrs. Sacha Miller, a board member of the Virginia Citizens Consumer Council, testifying before the state board Thursday said "spoilage and shelf life are just as important to her (the consumer) as they are to the managers" of stores.

Food store officials have said they only sell milk that they know will last at least a week in home refrigerators before spoiling.

They also contend that if they placed the actual spoilage dates on products, shoppers would buy only the freshest items. This, the store officials say, would result in wasted products and higher operating costs that would be passed on to consumers.

#### PRESIDENT'S DECISION TO FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG CONTINUOUSLY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

##### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 31, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it has come to my attention that President Richard M. Nixon has given orders for around-the-clock flying of the American flag at the White House.

This decision is made possible because the American flag may be flown at night if it is properly lighted. Steps have been taken for special lighting effects at the White House, and it is my understanding the effect of the flag flying over the President's house at night is most inspiring.

I commend the President for taking this step. Further, Mr. Walter R. Martin, president general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has also praised the President for this action.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from General Martin to the President dated August 27, 1970, be published in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Washington, D.C., August 27, 1970.

The President,  
The White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your recent decision to fly the American Flag over the White House twenty-four hours a day is strongly endorsed by the Sons of the American Revolution. Particularly now, when some of our people seem to have forgotten that thousands of Americans have died so that our flag might fly over a free country, your action is proper, appropriate and justified.

As the thirty-seventh President of the United States, your job is probably more difficult than that of any of your predecessors. Our Country is striving to prove that government of the people, for the people, and by the people will not perish. People of diverse political philosophy, aided by misguided but, perhaps, conscientious students and well-meaning adults, are successfully promoting anarchy.

Our flag is a rallying point around which all Americans can join; all races, creeds, and colors. The Sons of the American Revolution was founded in 1889 by descendants of those brave men who wrested independence from tyranny. We are dedicated to the principles for which they fought, especially the preservation of human freedom. The Flag is the visible symbol of America, and it is only right that it be flown twenty-four hours a day to remind all of us that we are free, and must rededicate ourselves to remain so.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER R. MARTIN,  
President General.

#### DESEGREGATION, NORTH AND SOUTH

##### HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I was very interested to notice in the news accounts of today, and also yesterday, that President Nixon and a group of his top Washington advisers were to fly to New Orleans today to talk with people from seven Southern States about how fast and how far school desegregation will be carried out in the South this fall.

This is commendable, and I hope the President comes up with some workable solution.

But it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, and it would seem to most of the people in my area of the country and indeed to most people of the United States, that if this administration is in fact interested in carrying out the law equally there must be evenhanded justice.

Mr. Speaker, it would seem to me that if this administration is genuinely interested in justice and carrying out the laws, it would be just as concerned with segregation in the North as in the South.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, as of today, there is more genuine segregation in the North and in Chicago itself than there is in the whole State of Alabama.

If this administration is truly interested in carrying out the law of the land and in treating everyone fairly, then I would say it is time to bring lawsuits

elsewhere than in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. There are 90 school suits consolidated in one suit in the middle district of Alabama. There has not been one suit filed in Illinois that I know anything about or in any other State that has in fact more segregation than we have.

Mr. Speaker, I am again calling on the Department of Justice today to start enforcing the law fairly throughout the land.

Mr. Speaker, according to June, 1970, statistics prepared by HEW in its "Survey of 93 of the 100 Largest Elementary and Secondary School Districts," there are over 87 percent of Chicago's Negro students going to schools in essentially all-black schools. An all-black school is defined by HEW as having an enrollment of between 90 and 100 percent Negro students. Only 3.4 percent of Chicago's blacks are attending integrated school systems. An integrated school, according to the Health, Education, and Welfare definition, is one where blacks are enrolled with 50 percent or more of the student population consisting of white students.

The survey continues pointing to the double-standard policies that are ignored in the North and abhorred in the South. How can the schools outside the South continue to receive preferential treatment when their school systems are much more segregated, when there is much less effort by them to obey the law? The answer is simple. They are allowed to keep their segregated neighborhood school systems while busing and closing of schools is rampant throughout the Southern States.

We in the South are not asking for special handling and special treatment. We are merely asking that laws which we deem unworkable, especially in regard to busing, be applied equally throughout the United States. We are sick and tired of being the scapegoat. If the laws being applied in the South are just and equal, we demand that they also be applied justly and equally to all sections of the country.

Schools in the South are complying, but HEW's own statistics—which appear below—show clearly that this is not the case outside of the South.

If they mean what they say and the law applies in every State, enforce it in every State—not just in the South.

Mr. Speaker, I include a tabulation of the HEW survey:

TAKEN FROM HEW'S "1969-70 SURVEY OF THE LARGEST 100 SCHOOLS"

[In percent]

City	Blacks attending integrated schools	Blacks attending all black schools
New York, N.Y.	17.6	54.3
Chicago, Ill.	3.4	87.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	11.4	71.3
Gary, Ind.	2.9	86.8
Detroit, Mich.	6.4	69.2
Newark, N.J.	2.4	85.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	8.2	69.6
Washington, D.C.	1.1	94.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.8	84.5
Houston, Tex.	5.5	87.0
St. Louis, Mo.	6.9	84.9
Miami, Fla.	16.1	70.8
Baltimore, Md.	8.4	77.7
Cleveland, Ohio	4.0	88.0

## THE SEVENTIES: A TIME FOR GIANT STEPS

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, much talk is heard these days about "the sixties" and the great changes which occurred in the United States during this period. One of the fields in which the foundations of major innovations were laid, but to which little public attention has been given, is that of education.

In the past 10 years psychologists, sociologists, linguists, and educators as well as leaders in almost every profession, have devoted a great deal of effort toward learning how the growing process of young minds can best be fostered. Experiments have been made; new forms have been tried; the potentialities of the computer have been exploited; and a great deal has been learned.

This progress has not been confined to the urban school systems and the problems of the "culturally disadvantaged." Programs are underway to better stimulate the maximum development of each individual's unique capabilities, regardless of his social background. The rigidities of a system based solely upon IQ ratings are becoming apparent, and they are being changed. The growth process of one's creative abilities is becoming better understood, as are the methods of conveying an appreciation for the beauty of art and music.

Although many of these developments may not yet have appeared in most of our school systems across the country, new techniques are becoming more widely utilized, producing new possibilities about which every parent should be aware.

The character of these changes, which will become more prevalent during the seventies, is concisely described in an article printed recently in the Education Digest under the authorship of Joe L. Frost and G. Thomas Rowland. I insert this article in the RECORD at this time for the benefit of my colleagues and all concerned citizens:

### THE SEVENTIES: A TIME FOR GIANT STEPS

(By Joe L. Frost and G. Thomas Rowland)

The course of educational events during the sixties was unique in history. The poor were discovered; the obsolescence of the slum schools was exposed; early childhood education was rediscovered; technology invaded the schools; federal support spurred innovation; the hippies and student militant groups forced public attention to focus on our stumbling schools; teachers, too, decided to join the act and demanded the right to participate in the politics that permeate schools.

In general, life was exciting for educators of the sixties, though most of them took only baby steps toward the future. Few were able to break away from ingrained notions about norms and grades, workbooks and basals, and free themselves to be daring and courageous in educational programing. Federal funds were responsible for practically all the innovations of the sixties. There is no reason to believe that these innovations—Head Start, research and development centers, regional laboratories, libraries, Title I instructional programs, to mention a few—

would have been supplied by any other source, nor is there reason to fear that federal sources will be less important during the seventies.

Assuming sympathetic politicians, the seventies will be a decade of unprecedented progress in education. The few adventurous educators of the sixties will attract a sizeable following during the seventies. Cooperation and teamwork among teachers, specialists, administrators, and consultative sources will permanently erase the isolationism of individual teachers. Although very young children will continue to receive the close attention of one familiar adult, this adult will be a member of an instructional team composed of highly specialized people, semiprofessionals, and a clerical worker.

After hundreds of years of honored service, our education system is being accused of social obsolescence. Its critics feel that time and too many encounters have made once-keen professionals tough, and that they fail to respond. If such is true, time may be running out for education as it was known and practiced in the first half of this century.

In the late sixties, the great urban schools were the embodiment of all the ills of education. The urban school structure was attacked at its very core. One proposal was that the enormous structure be divided into smaller structures which would be more manageable and more in touch with the communities they serve. This concept of decentralization, and the battles it engendered, may well be recognized in the future as a key element in the evolution of education. At stake was the need for a school to work with the children of a community rather than to attempt to force them into some fantasized norm.

Tragically not everyone believes that the teacher of the sixties really cared about the cries for change which came from ghetto parents whose own educational experiences had chained them to poverty. If teachers who punch timeclocks and commute continue to exist in the seventies, then the school will have continued to exist as an irrelevance to education instead of a necessity, and society will turn to some other alternative.

The teacher of the seventies will necessarily come to terms with the essential humanity of students. Sensitivity development will certainly become a vital part of the education of teachers. For the teacher to be sensitive does not mean a compromise with science. Indeed, the sensitivity of science may well hold the key to the needed changes in educative processes. Massive research related to learning and memory is coming from biochemistry and neurophysiology, and the frontiers it opens for education almost stagger the imagination. Perhaps we will find out in the seventies what all this new knowledge will mean for the educator, just as we will surely come to terms with the possibility that the nature of the individual, as reflected in the chromosomal mosaic, largely influences the learning processes. This may mean that content objectives will have to be radically rethought and revised so that the teacher can approach the student on a genuinely individual basis.

One of the most remarkable possibilities for the future is concerned with the science of child development. Educators have come to understand at last that the reasoning of the child is not inferior but qualitatively different. And they have been forced to come to terms with the idea that if the brain is the functional organ of intelligent behavior, and if that organ can, as research has demonstrated, be made more effective by experience, then there is an important possibility that education can overcome the debilitating effects of deprivation in early childhood.

As the allied sciences of psychology and education build toward an interdisciplinary



science of human behavior, the notion of "an intelligence" should fade away. The IQ will be abandoned as false and unworthy, though reevaluation of measures of intelligent behavior will not cease, since they do have value in helping the teacher plan for the needs of children.

The contentual objectives of the seventies will be expressed in a to-the-point fashion, reflecting the skill of educators who apply objective criteria in their search for curricular relevancies. As the teacher plans from ordinal (as opposed to normative) bases, and as the conceptual structures of the respective fields of inquiry are clarified, it will become possible to avoid traditional hit-or-miss teaching.

The linguist stepped heavily into the educational scene of the sixties, adding considerable fuel to old controversies about the teaching of speaking, spelling, reading, and writing. As linguists pool their talents with psychologists, educators, sociologists, and anthropologists to discover structure in language and apply it in dynamic societal contexts, the implications for greater flexibility of teacher attack will become obvious and exciting.

The teacher and the child will discover new avenues for vitalizing communication—nonverbal clues, multiple media, the fine arts. The supporting personnel-administrator team will pool skills to build diagnostic programs in every content area.

In the social studies curriculum, topics once considered taboo or overly difficult—sex, racial relations, violence, politics, economic systems, pollution, war—will be among fields of inquiry. Key concepts and generalizations will replace the "quiz show" content of the past. As humanistic, social, and intellectual objectives become relevant to our times, the effects will be observed in the miniature society of the classroom.

Despite verbal homage, the spirit of inquiry is still absent from most science and mathematics instruction. Even in many of the newer programs, more attention is given to *what* and *how* content is to be taught than to *how* learning is to take place. In the near future, the collective possibilities of science and mathematics programs for dramatizing related studies will become clear.

Aesthetic education in the schools is a relatively untapped field. Art and music are rarely taught in ways that develop love and understanding for the art form. We suggest that the skills prerequisite to sensory intensification are identifiable; that a hierarchical structuring of performance criteria leading to increased awareness in individuals is possible; and that the forthcoming decade will witness the fruition of these goals.

If giant steps are taken, schools of the seventies will reject normative teaching in practice as they have already done in theory. The child will no longer receive letter grades; grade levels will be abolished. These will be replaced by a continuous diagnostic program appropriate to the individual child. The teacher will devote his time to teaching relevant processes of scientific inquiry, and the computer will provide for the repetitive type of learning through individually tailored programs, as well as for record-keeping, reporting to parents, and diagnostic evaluation.

International television via satellites will revolutionize communication of societal roles. The complexities of cultural interdependencies will create new problems unimaginably complex, and the concept of the school as an institution set apart from society at large will grow increasingly obsolescent.

The school may assist parents in developing appropriate out-of-school activities, but arduous homework will be rejected. Schools will utilize museums, parks, libraries, theaters, industrial complexes, farms, and other sites as classrooms for providing experiences geared to the unique interests of students.

Early childhood education will be universal. Regional laboratories and other federally sponsored organizations will develop imaginative programs and assist schools in development activities. Teacher aides (paraprofessionals) will assist the teaching team and even assume some instructional roles. There will be times for small group instruction, individual explorations, and large auditorium-type activities using media in imaginative ways.

Teachers will have time for inservice education during school hours. Working closely with teacher-education institutions and using the resources of research centers and regional laboratories, the principal will find that his primary task is ensuring the ongoing education of his staff. His partnership with teacher-education institutions will be cultivated to the extent that college students will have semiprofessional roles in the public schools. University personnel will assume instructional duties for both college students and public school teachers in this cooperative relationship.

The "training program" for teacher education will be swept out like cobwebs from colleges and schools of education. Teachers are not trained, and this will become clear when we realize that those who think creatively should be more valued than those who conform.

If giant steps are taken, the educator will be a scientist-professional, qualified to analyze the data of behavior and then to couple this behavioral analysis with a keen understanding of human development in order to plan precise, effective intervention with the objective of change toward a predetermined goal.

#### UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR RATIONAL ALTERNATIVES

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 1, 1970

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, on June 8, my good friend the able and distinguished majority leader very kindly placed in the RECORD the partial text of my commencement address delivered at Gettysburg College in my Commonwealth. My remarks were an appeal to reason and an urging that all of us seek to assert our strongly held views with a deep and honorable respect for the differing opinions of others.

Reason and mutual tolerance are indispensable to the survival of academic institutions. One organization that seeks to uphold these principles is University Centers for Rational Alternatives. This organization, whose national headquarters is located at 110 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y., was established early last year to encourage faculty members on college and university campuses across the Nation to organize local chapters in defense of academic freedom and integrity.

One of the founders and chairman of this distinguished group of scholars and teachers is Prof. Sidney Hook, of New York University, author of the recently published book, "Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy." On July 23, Professor Hook testified on behalf of University Centers for Rational Alternatives before the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, whose Chairman is the distinguished former Governor of my Commonwealth, the Honorable William

W. Scranton. I ask unanimous consent that Professor Hook's statement be printed in the RECORD. I also ask unanimous consent that a list of the officers and directors of University Centers for Rational Alternatives be printed at the conclusion of Professor Hook's statement.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF PROF. SIDNEY HOOK OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR RATIONAL ALTERNATIVES, BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION INQUIRING INTO THE CAUSES OF CAMPUS UNREST

University Centers for Rational Alternatives is a grass-roots organization of scholars and teachers of different educational and political viewpoints. It is united by its dedication to three basic propositions. The first is that the entire academic community should freely and continuously participate in resolving all issues of educational policy. The second is that there is no place for violence or the threat of violence in this process of evaluation and decision. The third is that the academic community must gird itself against all threats to the academic freedom of scholars and teachers, from without and within.

American colleges and universities today face the gravest crisis in their history. Some university presidents to the contrary notwithstanding, it is *not* a crisis caused by lack of money. It is a crisis caused by the lack of a coherent educational philosophy and by a betrayal of the primary commitment of the university to the quest for truth and integrity in inquiry, in learning, and in teaching. All the money in the world cannot remedy the failures of nerve and intelligence that follow from the loss of central purpose. Nor is the crisis one of student unrest—if unrest is related to the pursuit of an education, to interest in ideas and beliefs. Intellectual unrest is not a problem but a virtue, and no university can have too much of it if the university is engaged in genuine educational tasks. The problem and threat is *not* academic unrest but academic *disruption* and *violence*, which flow from substituting the political goals of action for the academic goals of learning.

Some academic administrators are currently seeking to muddy the waters by pretending that the public is getting fed up with controversy, and that the chief threat to academic freedom today comes from without and not from within. This is noisome hogwash—intended to draw attention away from what is actually happening on our campuses. The public's objection, of course, is not to controversy, for intellectual controversy is the life of mind. The public's objection is to *how* controversy is carried on—to the use of bombs, arson, vandalism, physical assault, and other expressions of violent and destructive impulses and desires.

Most of the problems that plague the American university today and threaten its future as a genuine educational institution can be traced to one fundamental, poisoned premise. This is the view that unless "the major social and foreign policy problems of our society" are solved satisfactorily, campus disruption and violence will continue. Leading university administrators have endorsed this proposition. One of them has even proclaimed that academic violence in part "derives from the distance separating the American dream from the American reality." This view and the actions that flow from it lead first to the political polarization of the campus, then to the political alienation of the campus from the general community and, if unchecked, will result in "academic genocide," the destruction of academic freedom.

What is wrong with this view? Many things. First, there will always be a disparity between the American dream and reality, especially when, as we raise our sights higher, we redefine the meaning and content of that dream. Second, in an open society of uncoerced opinion, there will always be social and foreign policy problems. In either case, if we accept the above view, we are confronted with a prospect of unending academic violence.

Third, this view perverts the university's function, which, in part, is to study social and political problems and to analyze alternative purported solutions to them. This view transforms an agenda of study into an agenda of action, and therewith converts the university into a political organization, agitating for the adoption of partisan political measures. It jeopardizes the university's tax-exempt status and invites political reprisals from a public that does not share its political commitments.

Fourth, and most important, it violates the fundamental principles of political democracy, by threatening resort to force and violence unless the community adopts the solutions to social and foreign-policy problems advocated not by the majority of the electorate, but rather by an elite minority.

To whose satisfaction must the "major social and foreign policy problems of our society" be solved before we have surcease of campus violence and turmoil? Even if there were complete unanimity among students and faculty on how such problems are to be solved—which is far from being the case—what right would they have to demand that the solutions they advocate be adopted by the community? Such decisions are for the representative legislative bodies of a democracy to make! The political process is open to students and faculty on the same footing as to all other qualified citizens. For a fanatical minority of students and faculty to use, or to threaten, or merely to condone violence when they have failed to persuade or convince the electorate, shows profound contempt for democratic due process.

Suppose the trade unionists or the farmers of the nation, who are also minorities but much more numerous than students, were to threaten violence unless "the major social and foreign policy problems of our society" were met to their satisfaction? Everybody would recognize such threats as subversive of the democratic process, and as harbingers of fascist rule, no matter what the deceptive rhetoric in which such threats were clothed.

Actually the university community is not homogeneous. The most militant student factions are small minorities. And they make no bones about their hostility to democracy, their scorn for rational process. Their heroes are the leaders of the most ruthless dictatorships—Lenin, Mao-tse-tung, Castro, Ho Chi Minh, Che Guevara. They openly declare that "major social and foreign problems of our society" can never be solved to their satisfaction and that their goal is the destruction of our society.

How then account for their influence, for their ability to create a major crisis in American higher education? There are many reasons. Among them are the great publicity buildup that extremist student groups and their irresponsible leaders have received in the mass media. (Liberal students who do not threaten to blow up computers are not news, no matter how intelligent their programs of educational reform.)

More important is administrative cowardice, and in consequence of this cowardice, administrative connivance. The scenario runs something like this. Different extremist groups vie with each other in making all sorts of demands on the university administration, coupled with a threat to tear the university apart. In hopes of winning them over, or of purchasing peace, the administration, often with the support of the faculty, yields to at least some of the demands, at

the same time granting amnesty for defiance of rules governing student conduct. The mood of "peace at any price," together with actual fear of physical harassment, becomes dominant. The extremists escalate their demands until administrations and faculties, to avoid a new confrontation, yield on issues that politicize the campus. Thus the university is "saved" by transforming, indeed reversing, its *raison d'être*. A handful of extremists gain considerable prestige, while those who disagree with them appear ineffectual. Violence and the threat of violence seem to pay. Or, if the administration resists but violence gets out of hand, and measures of meeting it also get out of hand (as at Kent State), a sense of collective guilt weakens the will to resistance of almost all administrators; faculty bodies are weakened in the same way; and again the end result of cowardice and the illusion that violence can be made to pay.

An obvious consequence of the politicization of the university is erosion of the academic freedom—of the right to teach and the right to learn—of both faculty and students. Once a university as a corporate body takes a political stand, teachers who disagree with that stand are harassed. When classes are suspended for purposes of political demonstration, or when universities are closed down by student "strikes," the teacher's freedom to teach has been abridged, or the right of nonstriking students freely to attend their classes has been destroyed. Even before recent events led some prestigious universities to mobilize their educational resources to influence Congress to take particular political actions, or led many of their students and some of their teachers to strike in behalf of causes that had nothing to do with educational issues (as in the case of the Yale strike on behalf of the Black Panthers), or led administrators to encourage the closing down of their institutions in the fall (as at Princeton) to permit electioneering for so-called "peace candidates"—even before these events, intimidation of faculty members and students by student extremists had become widespread.

It is no exaggeration to say that on many American campuses today academic freedom has been severely crippled. Certain extremist groups have interfered with the rights of students and faculty to hear views that disagree with or challenge their own. The consequence of the so-called Free Speech Movement at Berkeley is that in many areas free speech has disappeared at that campus. And not only at Berkeley! At scores of universities the extremist speakers representing revolutionary or antigovernment points of view are made welcome, but the meetings of other groups either critical of the extremists or offering forums to contrary positions are not tolerated. Their meetings are disrupted. Their speakers are shouted down, sometimes assaulted. While spokesmen for movements hostile to the government have unlimited freedom to incite to violent action in opposing government policies, spokesmen for these policies are often barred from campuses or can appear only under heavy police escort. By and large, in the affected institution, faculty and administration either remain silent or issue ineffectual news releases mildly deprecating the worst excesses. Even when official guests of the university have been insulted or scandalously mistreated, the administrations and faculty bodies seem loath to invoke or enforce disciplinary action.

On some campuses, fanatical student extremists have disrupted with relative impunity classes of professors of whom they have disapproved. Both students and faculty members have been threatened with bodily harm. On other campuses, similar elements have refused to permit student bodies to choose freely among curricular options relating to subjects connected with national defense, or have refused to abide by the

majority student decision, once it was expressed. Scientists whose projects these fanatics have declared to be not in the public interest have been denounced, and attacks have been made against their laboratories. Most shameful of all, student fanatics have received the support of faculty allies who have encouraged and extenuated attacks on the academic freedom of their professional colleagues.

In view of the foregoing arguments and the mountains of evidence that can be cited, it is clearly demonstrable that universities that permit themselves to be politicized are betraying their mission to serve as "citadels of reason, sanity, and civility in a deeply troubled world." Although opportunistic administrators with flexible backbone have opened the doors of their institutions to academic vandals, in the last analysis it has been the faculties who have been chiefly responsible for the decline in academic freedom. For they have lacked moral courage to uphold the professional standards of their calling as teachers and seekers of truth.

It remains to be asked: What is to be done? What measures must be adopted to insure a receding of the flood of violence and confrontation that has engulfed so many of our colleges and universities? How can we bring peace to the campus—a peace now shattered all too often by those who have cried loudest for peace in the world? There is no panacea with which this can be quickly done. We cannot abolish history or retrieve all the errors of the past, both of omission and commission. But I wish to submit an educational strategy that has recommended itself, as a possible first, tentative step, to the officers and members of University Centers for Rational Alternatives. This strategy, based on study of scores of educational disorders, is designed to work towards preventing outbreaks of violence on campuses so far as possible, and possibly to limit or contain it whenever it occurs, by methods acceptable to the overwhelming majority of the university community. The particular proposals that the strategy involves stem from a union of experience and common sense. They are not to be blindly followed anywhere or everywhere. On the contrary, they need to be intelligently adapted to specific emergencies.

A. The first thing to do is to convoke a representative assembly of the constituent parts of the university community—faculty, students, and administrators. Its chief business should be to draft the principles that are to serve as guidelines affecting the expression of dissent on any matter of interest to the academy, whether great or small. The drafting of such principles should be followed by the drafting of specific rules of implementation that spell out clearly—among other things—the kinds of conduct and behavior that shall constitute *prima facie* violations of the limits of legitimate dissent. At the beginning of each academic year, the principles and rules established in this way should be examined, and either reaffirmed or modified in the light of experience. Pains should be taken to make this reappraisal an intellectually meaningful experience, not a mechanical ritual of academic piety. Academic due process should be linked up with rational process and—*mutatis mutandis*—with due process generally, so that conclusions will not only be fair but will be seen to be fair.

B. The rules implementing the principles should make provision for the establishment of a representative faculty-student discipline committee. The procedures for conducting hearings and the rules of behavior for defendants, complainants, and witnesses should be explicitly endorsed by the academic community or its representatives. The rules should clearly set forth the sanctions to be invoked against members of the academic community, whether students, teachers, or administrators, who disrupt the judicial proceedings of the discipline committee.

C. Violations of rules should be promptly punished by the appropriate agreed upon sanctions.

D. In the event of forcible disruption of the academic process, faculty and student marshals, equipped with cameras, should be empowered by the academic community to maintain order, report participants, and remain in liaison with the responsible officers of the university.

E. When a situation acquires a gravity beyond the power of faculty and student marshals to cope with it, the administrative authorities, after consultation with the executive or other appropriate committee of the academic community, should apply to the courts for injunctive relief, without suspending their own sanctions.

F. If the court injunction is disregarded, its enforcement should be left to the civil authorities.

G. If and when matters reach an extreme pass and hazards to life and limb—caused by arson, assault, vandalism, or whatever—can be contained only by use of police power, faculty and student marshals should accompany law enforcement officers, so that their mission may more probably be accomplished without force where resistance is not offered, and with minimum force where it is.

H. Where the scale of violence—for example, through intervention by large outside, nonstudent forces, as can happen in urban centers—takes on a magnitude that makes the previous steps inadequate or creates an atmosphere in which teaching and learning are impossible, the university may have to shut down for a limited period, and the preservation of life and academic property entrusted to the civil authorities. In such a case, before reopening, university sanctions against those found guilty of violence or inciting to violence, whether students or members of the faculty, should be strictly enforced. Amnesty for crimes of "academic genocide" can only invite their repetition.

The above strategy is designed to forestall costly and senseless violence, preserve or restore peace on the campus, and obviate the inescapable punitive legislation that continued violence will precipitate. It has the added advantage that, in case of failure, whether during the designing or the implementation stages, it will become obvious who the offenders are. I wish to conclude, however, with the reminder that in the long run the most serious threat to the integrity of teaching and learning comes not from the criminal violence of extremists but from measures of appeasement and captulation, adopted in the vain hope of curbing their frenzy. The wounds that will prove the most dangerous to the survival of academic freedom—without which the university is undeserving of its name—are the wounds that the academy inflicts on itself, in the course of bewildered and hysterical efforts to ward off further attacks by its enemies, chiefly its enemies within its own walls.

The history of American higher education is a history of change. Violence has never played an appreciable role in that history. It need not play a role today if it is recognized that the university is not responsible for the existence of war, poverty, and similar evils; that the solution of these and allied problems lies in the hands of the democratic citizenry and not of a privileged élite; and that the primary function of higher education is the quest for knowledge, wisdom, and vision—not the conquest of political power. The universities can by indirection help in the solution of "major social and foreign policy problems" by providing the knowledge, wisdom, and vision required for intelligent action—but only if it retains its relative autonomy and objectivity, and freedom from partisan political bias.

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#### FLETCHER THOMPSON REPORTS TO YOU

### HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I insert my most recent newsletter in the RECORD in order that it may be made available to all the Members who receive the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and are not on my mailing list.

The newsletter follows:

#### FLETCHER THOMPSON REPORTS TO YOU

DEAR FRIEND: *Truth in housing.*—Should you have a right to know at the time that property near your home is being rezoned whether a low-rent, taxpayer-subsidized housing complex will be built or not? Or, should the Atlanta Housing Authority be allowed to put low-rent housing on property originally zoned for regular apartments, thus denying the homeowners a chance for a hearing on the change of use? The Atlanta Housing Authority is now trying to force low-rent housing similar to Carver Homes and Perry Homes into well-established neighborhoods without letting the homeowners in the neighborhoods know of their plans until it is too late. Why?

*Fraud at Red Oak.*—The deception practiced on local residents and your Congressman first came to light with the notification for funding of \$4.5 million low-rent housing project at Red Oak. Notification of HUD's approval of the project was the first word your Congressman or the homeowners received that the project was even being considered at that site. *The Atlanta Housing Authority had not notified me nor the homeowners that it had submitted such a proposal on land which had been zoned for regular apartments.* Only after the announcement of the approval of the project did the true facts come to light which I say reveals blatant deception practiced on the homeowners in Red Oak.

*Luxury apartments?* Information supplied me about the Red Oak project and details now coming to light on other proposed projects show unmistakably that land which was zoned on the premise of regular or "luxury

apartments" is being converted to low-income housing without letting the neighbors know the truth before such is done. If the Atlanta Housing Authority is able to force low-rent projects into Red Oak and on Kimberly Road at Niskey Lake without a hearing, then a moral wrong is committed against the home-owners by denying them the right to be heard. It is wrong to represent at the time of the zoning hearing that regular apartments will be built and then, after the fact, change the use to taxpayer-subsidized units similar to Carver and Perry Homes just because the developer can make more money and the Atlanta Housing Authority can force low-rent projects into suburban areas.

*Personal appeal.*—After getting the facts from nearby property owners on how they had been deceived, I personally met with HUD Secretary George Romney and appealed to him to stop federal funding of the project because of the deception practiced on property owners. Secretary Romney assured me he had no intention of allowing federally-financed housing projects to be placed on land where everything was not "above board." He ordered the projects to be stopped while a full review is made of the case.

*Editorial reaction.*—It was almost predictable that because of my efforts to keep this project from being rammed down the throats of property owners using their own tax money, that the editorial writers at Atlanta newspapers would take me to task. Without the slightest investigation into the fraud practiced on property owners, I was cartooned, denounced as a political "boob" and characterized as an opponent of public housing. But this is what we have come to expect from the once-respectable local press.

*Sticks and stones.*—Though the Atlanta newspapers in the crudest fashion have lowered themselves to name-calling, I will not be deterred in representing the best interest of all citizens, white, black, poor, middle class or rich. While the editorial writers were trying to think of new names to call me, I was busy asking HUD in Washington to approve \$4,000,000 to upgrade some 9,000 units already existing in Atlanta. We got this and a few days later were also able to announce our approval, and the funding of, a 252-unit high rise, low-rent complex for the elderly. Though the editorial writers ignored this almost \$10 million for needed housing which I supported, I will continue to support that which is just and oppose that which is wrong.

*Just the beginning.*—In checking into the Red Oak and Kimberly Road projects, I learned that this is just the beginning of a determined effort by social planners in Atlanta to force taxpayer-subsidized low-income public units into all the suburban areas, North and South. Figures in the press have stated that Atlanta now has about 12,500 low income units built during the last 20 or more years and that 16,500 more are planned in the next 24 months. Plans are now being made by the Atlanta Housing Authority to distribute low-income housing projects into all neighborhoods throughout the city in an effort to eliminate "economic stratification."

*Revealing conversation.*—Several months ago at a reception, a holdover from the last Administration told me bluntly: "Congressman, you might as well tell your constituents who are moving to the suburbs that they're wasting their time because we plan to use their own tax money to build low-income units in the suburbs and send the intercity residents to them whether they like it or not." At the time I laughed and dismissed this as idle talk . . . but it looks like this is exactly what is being tried.

*"Open communities"*—As your Congressman, I have placed myself on record with HUD as being unalterably opposed to any

<sup>1</sup> Institutions for identification only.

effort to force public housing into suburban home developments over the opposition of property owners. This insidious effort, I have learned, is being attempted under a program called "Open Communities" whose aim is to forcibly eliminate "economic stratification" in all parts of the nation through the use of federally-financed housing projects utilizing both federal regulations and the federal courts. In Chicago, for example, a court order was obtained to force 75% of all public housing to be built outside the inner city. To me, this is the ultimate in dictatorship. People naturally congregate in certain areas according to income, interests, ethnic backgrounds and other factors and to attempt to force people of diverse backgrounds together by law or regulation is outright totalitarianism which I shall unrelentingly oppose.

*Continuing the fight.*—Though I've asked HUD not to fund the Red Oak and Kimberly Road projects and have stopped them temporarily, the battle is far from won. My investigation discloses an amendment has been proposed to the housing bill now being considered in the two Congressional subcommittees to authorize the Open Communities program by law and also give HUD authority to completely overturn local zoning laws through federal court suits to carry out the grand social scheme of mixing all classes through federal force. I will fight this amendment wherever and whenever it is brought up. You invested your hard-earned money, perhaps your life savings in your homes and dutifully paid your federal taxes while doing so. You deserve and shall get my strongest efforts to protect your investment from the loss of property value which undoubtedly would result if the above plan is allowed to go into effect. I shall not stand still for your property values being destroyed with your own tax money!

It is a high honor for me to serve you in Congress.

Yours very truly,

FLETCHER THOMPSON,  
Member of Congress.

### THE PLIGHT OF JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION

#### HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 1, 1970

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, the plight of the 3 million Jews living in the Soviet Union deserves widespread and repeated notice.

Prohibited from the free exercise of their religious and cultural traditions, Jews in the Soviet Union are clearly made second-class citizens within their country.

Officially approved anti-Semitic propaganda is flourishing in the Soviet Union, yet Soviet Jews are also kept from emigrating to Israel. Today a Soviet Jew runs the risk of imprisonment if he merely makes application for an exit visa. Nevertheless, many Jews are coming forward and doing just that.

In the face of such adversity, the Jews of the Soviet Union are thus showing some remarkable courage. They want to continue living as Jews, not merely assimilate into the overall Soviet population. They deserve to have their case told throughout the world, and they deserve our active support. We must continue to call on the Soviet Government to permit emigration to Israel for all

those Jews who desire to leave, and to improve the religious and cultural climate within the Soviet Union for those Jews who will remain.

Mr. President, I had the privilege recently of receiving a firsthand report on the status of Soviet Jews from a knowledgeable observer who visited the U.S.S.R. earlier this summer. He is Dr. Owen S. Rachleff, director of European Affairs for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Rachleff, at my request, put some of his eyewitness, firsthand impressions of Jewish life in the Soviet Union into a written report. I feel that his report will be of considerable value to all my colleagues who are concerned, as I am, with the condition of Jews in the Soviet Union. I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Owen S. Rachleff's report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### VISIT TO THE U.S.S.R.—JUNE 1970

(Report to Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER from Owen S. Rachleff, national director of European affairs, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith)

Knowing of your great concern for the Jewish population of the Soviet Union, and its present difficulties, I am very pleased to make the following report to you as a result of my recent visit to Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad.

#### I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE SOVIET JEWISH COMMUNITY

No doubt the Jewish people in the Soviet Union are having a very bad time of it. This is true even in comparison to other Soviet citizens who are not exactly enjoying total freedom and democracy. What makes the Jewish condition so unbearable is that relief, in the form of steady emigration to Israel, is not forthcoming. And so the Jew is forced to live as a pariah, a "foreigner", but at the same time he is denied the chance to "go back where he came from"—namely to Israel.

There has always been some question as to whether Soviet anti-Semitism is endemic or based upon political necessities, such as current Soviet involvement in the Middle East. In my own view, it is an endemic problem on the part of the Soviet establishment. This naturally bodes ill for the future of the Jewish community. For example:

*The Jewish religion*, though tolerated, is given no opportunity for growth or natural development. There are still no religious objects manufactured and no updated prayer-books available. Though the chief synagogue in Moscow has been recently refurbished—probably as a result of tourist pressure—and the chief synagogue of Leningrad similarly scheduled for renovation, nevertheless, these houses of worship are merely shells of a moribund religion.

Police and other agencies concerned with "dissidents" still keep an eye on activities in the synagogue. This naturally inhibits the flourishing of any religious and cultural development. The Hebrew language, which is integral to the future of religious study and devotion, is not taught. Accordingly I was approached by an elderly gentleman in the Moscow synagogue who asked—in a whisper—if he could get from me a Hebrew dictionary or a Hebrew calendar.

*The cultural and historical life* of Jews in the Soviet Union has been pinched off, and except for the energies and devotion of brave young people, there is very little happening to assure a future for the Jewish ethnic tradition in the USSR. The government itself ignores the existence of a Jewish entity. In the Museum of Ethnology in Leningrad,

which purportedly displays "all the cultures and nationalities of the USSR", there is, predictably, no mention of the Jewish people or even of the Birobidzhan culture—which for so many years was considered the "Jewish National region." Similarly, in a folk-dance festival I saw in Kiev, which again purported to represent all the cultures of the USSR—including the gypsies—there was no reference whatsoever to Jews or their ethnic songs and dances.

*Regarding jobs and social rank*, the Jewish people are forcibly kept in a second-class position. A pretty Jewish girl, whom I met in Moscow, found it more realistic to become a high-grade prostitute than to study for years and lose out on a good job because of a quota system or some other discriminatory practice. A young woman who had studied for years to teach grammar and linguistics was obliged to take a job as a gym teacher, while someone far less qualified filled the grammar-teaching post. She cautiously admitted that this happened because of her Jewish background. It is also true that in many engineering laboratories the Jews conceive the blueprints, renderings, and other specialized work but someone else (a non-Jew) signs his name as supervisor.

*Concerning emigration to Israel*, there is a great sense of futility among Jews about applying for visas to Israel. All around them they see the weary, long-term efforts of their co-religionists in trying to get out; as I view it, a pessimistic attitude about emigration has developed even among the young. In some cases there are those who are loathe to leave their families behind; others frankly do not wish to expose themselves to the troubles of the Middle East, and there are even one or two who have an oddly patriotic love for Mother Russia which blinds them to the conditions at home. In Kiev, however, a young man named Vladimir F—was very anxious to emigrate and said that his big problem was now securing enough money to "convince" the emigration bureaucracy.

The Soviet Union remains rife with anti-Semitic materials, both for Soviet consumption and for the tourist trade. Of course, the government makes no secret of its anti-Zion, anti-Israel posture, though it will continue to proclaim that it is not anti-Semitic in the ethnic sense. But references to "international Zionist conspiracies" and to the aggressive principles allegedly inherent in the Jewish faith cannot be written off as purely political propaganda. Indeed, such remarks smack of the fraudulent "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" campaign of the czars. Swipes at Israel and at coordinate "American imperialist aggression" are evident almost daily in the tourist-oriented *Moscow News* and the *New Times*, which are available in all hotels and at the airports.

#### II. SPECIFIC ITEMS OF INTEREST

*The Saturn Restaurant*: Young Jews, as reported, do indeed seek out tourists to make their message heard. I found this to be particularly true in Moscow, where I had occasion to visit the Saturn Restaurant, which seems to be a prominent gathering place for "swingers". The restaurant boasts of a rock band (early-Beatles vintage). Here one can speak relatively freely, often in English, with young people, both Jews and non-Jews, who have raised questions in their own minds about the System.

*Kol Israel*: Among the most important links with the West are the daily broadcasts of radio station Kol Israel (Tel Aviv). Despite Soviet attempts at jamming, these broadcasts are beamed in every day at 7 P.M. Because of Kol Israel broadcasts, Soviet Jews can learn the facts about the Middle East war and also hear of the petitions that have been received in Israel by those who wish to emigrate. Hebrew language programs are also transmitted, as well as news of the world. I found that a great many young people—Jews and non-Jews—were devoted to

Kol Israel and looked forward to tuning it in.

*Babi Yar:* The small cenotaph at the Babi Yar ravine, near Kiev, is a fairly popular tourist attraction, and as a result is relatively well-cared-for and nicely landscaped. To this date the Soviet government still ignores the tragic loss of Jewish life which occurred at this site during the Nazi occupation. The cenotaph only refers to the massacre of Soviet citizens at the hands of the Fascists. Now, rumors have it that a new monument will be erected which will commemorate the 150,000 slaughtered Jews. Presumably, this is in deference to the pressure of tourists. The Babi Yar monument, as far as I can report, is under surveillance. Most tourists will find that they are followed there and that the license numbers of their cabs are gratuitously noted.

Nearby Babi Yar is the only synagogue of Kiev, which has no rabbi and which is badly run-down and dilapidated. Because few tourists visit this small building, there will probably be no renovations as in Moscow or Leningrad.

In Kiev one may witness some striking contrasts in terms of religious life. Greek Orthodox priests, in their robes and mitres, are frequently seen at the Hotel Ukraina—where they evidently live. During my stay at the hotel, a contingent came and went quite frequently and was driven in a large chauffeured limousine. No rabbi enjoys such favors. The point here is that the Soviet government, for all its official "atheism," still favors Christian clerics over Jews. One is inclined to believe this is the result of an anti-Semitic attitude.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that a Russian Orthodox clergyman visiting France in late July denounced charges of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and indicated that Jews have the same opportunities, including jobs, as other nationality groups. He is Archpriest Pavel Sokolovski, who was sent from the USSR as an official observer to the Fifth Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation.

In Kiev, as well, young people want their message heard. While in that city, I learned that the Jewish martyr *Boris Kochubiyevsky*, who was sentenced for "slandering the State" to three years in prison in May 1969, had been removed this spring from his local cell in Kiev and taken to a nearby labor camp. Here he will begin his three-year sentence. Thus, in effect, Kochubiyevsky will be serving four years: the one year from May 1969 to the time of his removal to the labor camp, and the three years hereafter.

Leningrad has many interesting features concerning the Jewish problem. Here, young people will speak rather more freely because of a so-called "Western" (i.e. liberal) influence in that city. I was in Leningrad just two or three days prior to the alleged hijacking incident which resulted in a police roundup of many Jews. The only inkling I had of this was from two young men who questioned my opinions that things were "apparently better" in Leningrad. No, they said, it can be very serious here if we don't watch out. I left in the hands of one of these men a small photograph showing the April 26th "Exodus" demonstrations at the UN Plaza in New York, sponsored by the American Jewish Conference for Soviet Jewry. This was an eye-opener to them: they have heard of American activities on their behalf, but this picture was truly worth a thousand words.

### III. THE IMPACT OF TOURISTS

There is no doubt that any slight improvements which may occur within the Soviet Union regarding the Jews are the result of outside pressure and the impact of tourists. It is doubtful that the Moscow and Leningrad synagogues would be scheduled for repainting and renovation if it weren't for the fact that tourists made complaints about

their shabby conditions. The Soviet travel bureau, Intourist, is very sensitive to the reactions of their clients, and like any "bourgeois" agency in the West, wishes to do profitable business. However, it should be said that even for tourists, there are good times and bad times in the USSR. Therefore, a certain amount of caution is always advisable. Baggage is sometimes searched and there is a sense of "being followed" in some instances.

### SUMMARY

It is hard to summarize a complicated and serious situation like the status of Soviet Jewry. Perhaps the best expression of conditions was given to me by a young Jewish student in Moscow named Mikhail. "We are given less than the others," he said, "and the others don't have very much. We want to do the best work we can, but we get second-rate jobs. They tell us we're not really one of them, but they won't let us go where we belong."

### STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN CHARLES A. VANIK ON PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

#### HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with our strong desire for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, I should like to reiterate my deep disappointment in the manner with which the administration has addressed itself to the violations by the Egyptians of the standstill cease-fire. Israel stands alone in her own defense. She cannot afford chicanery and must be able to trust the words of those who advocate that she stand still and submit to a cease-fire. There is little chance for errors in judgment; one error in a situation of this magnitude could easily spell demise of the nation.

It is high time that the administration challenge the Egyptians' abuse of the terms of the cease-fire. The facts should be made clear. Egypt must live up to the cease-fire agreement or be blamed for its failure because of its own dereliction. The missiles must be dismantled if the cease-fire is to be maintained and Israel's integrity is to be inviolate. To do less under these grave circumstances is to face the prospect of irreparable damage to the stable Government of Israel which depended so heavily upon the work of this administration.

The extent to which the defense posture of Israel has been damaged is currently uncalculable.

Our Government has a deep responsibility to the people of Israel since the cease-fire and the subsequent enforcement of its terms are completely within our control, morally and legally. To refuse to acknowledge these violations places this administration in the tenuous position of protecting the the wrongdoer and penalizing Israel militarily and from the standpoint of future sensitive negotiations if they come about.

It seems to me only fair that the administration keep faith with the government and people of Israel and verify publicly the violations of the cease-fire and ask that the missiles be removed so

that negotiations can proceed. Otherwise Israel's rights will have been compromised and negotiations will have little meaning. What is sought is lasting and meaningful peace, not further war. Now is the time that such a course may again be developed.

I wish to insert a very fine statement by Dr. William Wexler on this important subject and commend it to the attention of every Member of this House. The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT BY DR. WILLIAM A. WEXLER, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

The hopes for peace that had been raised by the achievement of a standstill cease-fire along the Suez Canal have been severely impaired by the action of the Soviet and Egyptian forces in installing missile sites and batteries within prohibited zones along the west bank of the canal.

This defiance of the basic condition of the cease-fire agreement demonstrates the cynicism with which the Soviet and Egyptian governments have responded to the American peace initiative. By violating the fundamental principle of the cease-fire—that there shall be no change in the military position of the opposing forces—the Soviet-Egyptian axis has critically undermined the very basis for the negotiations under the auspices of Ambassador Gunnar Jarring called for by the American plan. There can hardly be productive negotiations toward a Middle East settlement if one side to the conflict deliberately and flagrantly violates the terms under which the negotiations are to begin.

In his statements to the American people and his assurances to the government of Israel, President Nixon has made clear that he will not permit the Soviet government to strengthen its bridgehead into the Middle East. The cause of world peace, the defense of American vital interests and the security of Israel's people all demand that prompt and vigorous steps be taken to remove the missile sites and other equipment brought into the Suez Canal area since the beginning of the cease-fire; that the United States expand economic and other aid to Israel essential to the maintenance of a balance of power in the Middle East; and that our government make clear to all concerned that there can be no progress toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East unless all parties to the conflict scrupulously respect the terms of the American initiative.

### SENATOR PROUTY'S ENDEAVORS FOR MEANINGFUL SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMS

#### HON. JAMES B. PEARSON

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 1, 1970

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, during the 1960's the most imaginative ideas for job training efforts came from my good friend from Vermont, Mr. PROUTY. A look at his record indicates he was far ahead of others in his concepts. A look at his record indicates that it was his efforts that insured that job-training programs served all America—rural and urban.

His ideas keep coming. He continues to be imaginative and innovative. This decade needs his leadership in manpower training. A look at his record will prove this so. I ask unanimous consent that a

summary of his record on skill training be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**SENATOR PROUTY'S ENDEAVORS FOR MEANINGFUL SKILL TRAINING PROGRAMS**

During his twelve years in the Senate, Winston Prouty has relentlessly attacked our nation's manpower dilemma; unemployment and underemployment paradoxically coexisting with job vacancies.

Senator Prouty has fought for manpower programs that teach skills that are needed, that train persons for jobs that are available. "To do otherwise, to train persons in unneeded skills or for jobs that do not exist, only adds to the disillusionment of the unemployed or underemployed," Senator Prouty has said time and again.

More important than what Senator Prouty has said is what he has done. He has been in a key position to act. He served as ranking Republican on the Manpower, Employment and Poverty Subcommittee and he is the ranking Republican on the Education Subcommittee. During most of the Sixties he was the ranking Republican on both subcommittees and he continually pressed for greater educational and job training opportunities.

During the Sixties there was a vast expansion of federal expenditures for manpower programs. In 1965, the total federal expenditure for manpower was \$403 million and 278,000 people enrolled for the first time in such programs. In 1969 the federal expenditure totalled \$2.2 billion and there were 1,761,000 new enrollees.

While the statistics are impressive, Senator Prouty has been most concerned that job training programs are responsive to all regions and all training needs. He has fought hard to insure this is the case. The major momentum for job training began in 1962. At the time the country was slowly recovering from a recession. Senator Prouty responded with a bill called the Public Works Employment Act of 1962. Its purpose was to reduce unemployment through acceleration of public works programs. But it offered much more. The bill sought to permanently relieve unemployment through manpower training on projects which could later be used in the private sector of the economy.

Senator Prouty made it clear that "make war" was not enough for those who had the potential for regular employment. His position has not changed. His bill also provided for a substantial state role in the program. Senator Prouty's bill never became law, but it served to stimulate the landmark Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. The Act was the beginning of the big push for job training in the 1960's.

**THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1962**

Senator Prouty was one of the principal sponsors and primary supporters of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

The bill was a bipartisan product of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, but Senator Prouty often reminded his Democratic colleagues that their party had adopted a Republican concept—job training by and for the private sector.

The two essential components of MDTA are: (1) Institutional training of skills in classrooms, shops and laboratories; and (2) On-the-job training of skills in the factory, shop or office.

In the institutional training programs, the federal government provides 90% of the cost of instruction and allowances for trainees. The state contributes 10%. In 1969, 461 Vermonters enrolled in over thirty institutional training programs throughout the state. The

federal government provided \$508,282 to support these programs.

During the time that these Vermonters were receiving classroom training, 109 Vermonters enrolled in ten on-the-job training programs. These trainees were learning skills as they worked under supervision. Under MDTA, the federal government contracted with private employers and contributed \$141,602 to support OJT programs in Vermont.

The OJT portion of MDTA was later to be used by the Labor Department as a model to establish the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) where necessary supportive services are supplied together with job training. The Job Opportunities in the Business Sector Program (JOBS) run through the National Alliance for Businessmen, was to adopt on-the-job training and the concept of hire first, then train.

Perhaps it was a Republican idea, but that's not what is important to Senator Prouty. The idea was put into action in 1962 and Senator Prouty and others have been able to build on its successes and correct its failings. He was also able to expand and redirect vocational education programs to provide early opportunities for skill training.

**THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1963**

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1963 revitalized vocational education across the nation. They provided greatly increased federal support for vocational education programs. Senator Prouty helped draft the amendments and made certain that allocations to the states were based on ability to pay, as well as population. Without this provision, Vermont and other rural states would have been short-changed.

Senator Prouty also made sure that construction funds could be used for divisions of schools teaching vocational education, rather than only for schools devoted solely to this purpose. Again, the rural states were protected by Senator Prouty. He also won his battle to include semi-skilled occupations in programs previously restricted to skilled occupations.

**THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964**

Senator Prouty approached the "war on poverty" with a determination to make it successful. In 1964 a leading New York newspaper dubbed Senator Prouty "one of the few who seem to care if the program actually does what it purports to do." He cared enough to fight for anti-poverty manpower programs that offered hope that the trainees would be able to find jobs at the end of their training. He was critical of "make work" projects for those with the potential for meaningful self-supporting jobs. He still is.

His concern about structural unemployment resulted in specific proposals. In a special minority report filed by Senator Prouty and Senator Len Jordan of Idaho, several recommendations were made:

(1) Tax credits for education expenses be enacted. In 1967 and 1969 the Senate approved such a proposal, but it is still not law.

(2) The Manpower Development and training Act (MDTA) be expanded to allow private vocational education schools or technical institutes to run MDTA programs. After six years, Senator Prouty is close to achieving this aim.

(3) A program designed to supplement the regular unemployment insurance program at any time in the future when unemployment nationally increases beyond the level for which the regular program would be responsible. This was a reiteration of a proposal first contained in a bill he introduced in 1961. This proposal was adopted into law in 1966.

(4) Counseling under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 for seventh and eighth

graders be lowered to the fifth and sixth grades.

(5) A national clearinghouse for matching skills and jobs be set up. The job bank concept was finally adopted in 1970.

(6) The establishment of unemployed workers' revolving funds to give the jobless temporary assistance in paying installment debts be a proper subject for labor-management negotiations.

(7) The establishment of a system of mortgage unemployment insurance for the purpose of preventing foreclosure resulting from lengthy unemployment.

(8) That employers be given a tax credit for training expenses similar to the 7% tax credit for capital investment. This tax credit approach and the other recommendations were far ahead of their acceptance by Congress. Some have still not been implemented. But Senator Prouty looks ahead and keeps ahead.

**MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1965**

In 1965, MDTA was still in an experimental stage, but Senator Prouty noted several defects.

For one, under the 1962 Act, a trainee's weekly allowance was cut off when the trainee reached 22. Senator Prouty's amendment eliminated this cut-off.

Another inequity was that private training schools could participate in the program only when they could provide training cheaper than a public institution. Senator Prouty's amendment changed this so that a private institution would only have to provide the services at the same costs to participate.

Senator Prouty also foresaw problems in the new provision for 10% matching funds to be provided by the states. His amendment put this off a year to fiscal year 1967 to provide time for states to plan.

Beyond those problems he corrected, Senator Prouty foresaw inefficiencies, duplication and the prospects of programs training persons for jobs that did not exist.

In the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Democrats had succeeded in writing a bill to extend the MDTA program five years to June 30, 1970. Senator Prouty argued that this experimental program needed close Congressional oversight and that it would be best to have the Act extended three years to insure an early review of MDTA. His amendment to extend MDTA three years to June 30, 1968 was defeated.

In conference with the House, the bill was reduced to four years and MDTA was extended to June 30, 1969. Senator Prouty though was proven correct. In 1968, the Congress overhauled MDTA just as he said they should.

**THE HUMAN INVESTMENT ACT**

In 1965, Senator Prouty first put his tax credit for job training proposal into legislation. His first version of the measure, called "The Human Investment Act" was introduced in February. Six months later after intensive study, a second version of the measure was introduced in the Senate by Senator Prouty and in the House by Representative Thomas Curtis (R.-Mo.). From its introduction, this approach began to gather strong Republican support, which continued to build.

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR HIGH LEVEL UNEMPLOYMENT—ENACTED 1966**

Senator Prouty's proposal for expanded unemployment compensation was enacted into law in 1966. He didn't boast, but he did point out that in 1961 he had introduced a bill similar to the one passed in 1966.

**HUMAN INVESTMENT ACT REVISED—1967**

Senator Prouty continued his efforts to broaden the scope of manpower programs by stimulating private industry training pro-

grams through a tax credit for training expenses. In February 1967, twenty-eight Senators joined him as cosponsors of a revised Human Investment Act. On the same day, a companion measure was introduced in the House with 129 cosponsors. The 1967 version of the bill incorporated the results of two years of intensive study to improve the 1965 measure.

The 1967 bill upped the percentage of tax credit allowable from 7% to 10% and a more precise description of the type of training expenses for which a credit would be allowable.

In the fall of 1967, the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1967 were reported by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee to the Senate. Title II of the amendments, "The Emergency Employment Act of 1967" would have authorized a \$2.8 billion two-year program to create public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed.

The Johnson Administration opposed the program authored by Senator Joseph Clark, a Pennsylvania Democrat. It was evident the Administration could ally those opposed to "make work" programs with staunch Administration supporters to defeat the \$2.8 billion proposal. To prevent a total defeat, Senator Prouty and Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania offered a substitute proposal. The Prouty-Scott plan called for a \$925 million program with 57½% of the funds to be used for human investment training programs run by private industry and for on-the-job training and other vocational and institutional training programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Senator Clark supported the compromise, but even this proposal was defeated 47 to 42 in what the New York Times called a "defeat for the poor".

Commenting on the Senate's refusal to accept either proposal, the Bennington Banner noted in an editorial: "In a sense the most distressing thing about the Senate's refusal to buy this program (or to buy even a scaled down version of it) was that the Johnson Administration joined the torpedo squad."

#### NEW APPROACHES IN 1968

Senator Prouty was discouraged in the fall of 1967. Not only were manpower efforts set back by the Senate's refusal to accept an emergency program, but it became apparent that the Johnson Administration only wanted programs it could tightly control from Washington and this was hurting small rural states like Vermont. Senator Prouty documented this evidence and he proceeded to move. As he had predicted in 1965 when he sought to limit extension of MDTA to three years, the Congress found it necessary to overhaul MDTA in 1968.

1968 was an election year and Senator Prouty was aware that the Democratic-controlled Congress was not likely to pass a Republican tax credit for job training measure in an election year. Therefore, he and Senator Scott introduced the Job Opportunities Act of 1968 which called for a three-year \$3.11 billion program of federal support for private industry job training through grants rather than a tax credit. The bill though was similar in other regards to the Human Investment Acts of 1965 and 1967.

Senator Prouty was encouraged when the Republican Party adopted his tax credit for job training proposal at the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, Florida.

He returned to Washington, intent on revising the Manpower Development and Training Act to make it more responsive to rural areas. He succeeded.

The Labor Department, he discovered, was refusing to accept applications for on-the-job training programs in rural states and applications formally filed were being ignored. The Department was re-allocating funds from Vermont and other rural states to urban centers in large industrial states.

Senator Prouty hit this bias against rural America head on. In 1968 he had amendments enacted into law, which did the following:

(1) Required the Department of Labor to accept and consider all applications for on-the-job training programs.

(2) Prevented the re-allocation of one state's funds to another state until the ninth month of the fiscal year and required the Department of Labor give the state 15 days written notice prior to such transfer.

(3) Gave each state a minimum allotment of \$750,000 regardless of the population formula for allocating MDTA funds. This resulted in an immediate increase of over \$200,000 available for Vermont training programs.

(4) Provided that a state could itself approve programs using 20% of the funds without seeking federal approval.

(5) For the remaining 80% of the funds, provided that state approval becomes final if not reversed by the federal government within thirty days.

(6) Provided comparability of training allowances so that youths would receive the same rates as older trainees.

Senator Prouty fought hard for these six amendments. He succeeded in eliminating inequities against rural states and young trainees. The amendments established a whole new pattern for manpower training with more discretion and power at the state and local level. He brought control closer to the training actually being done. However important his victories, he still felt more could be done to streamline manpower programs. He made this clear as he urged adoption of the Manpower Development and Training Act Amendments of 1968.

The bill included another Prouty amendment which became law and has had a far-reaching impact on the nation and Vermont. His amendment required the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce to conduct a joint study of seasonality of employment in the building and construction industry. He noted that "20% of our nation's unemployment occurs in the construction industry, and approximately one-third of this figure represents seasonal unemployment." He envisioned the study "establishing affirmative programs for regularizing construction employment through such means as comprehensive advance planning and the development of improved technology in the construction field."

Initial reports required by Senator Prouty's amendment have proved productive. As a result of Senator Prouty's interest, Vermont Technical Service and the University of Vermont obtained two contracts with the Department of Labor to help with the study. VTS has made a major contribution to the study.

The Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program run by the National Alliance for Businessmen and funded through the Department of Labor, was launched in 1968. Senator Prouty noted from the start that the NAB was ignoring rural America in implementing the JOBS program.

1968 was an important year for skill training. Not only was MDTA revised, but vocational education programs were completely overhauled with new provisions for the disadvantaged and handicapped. Senator Prouty also pressed for more innovation in vocational education through special emphasis programs. The Vocational Education Amendments enacted in 1968 provided a new direction, but Senator Prouty warned that unless more funds were available, we could not proceed along the direction charted.

#### A NEW HUMAN INVESTMENT ACT—1969—JOBS COMES TO VERMONT

On June 14, 1969, Senator Prouty addressed the National Alliance for Businessmen. He praised their successes but warned "The NAB

must not dissolve into a mutual admiration society because of past successes." He had another warning about limiting the JOBS program to major cities.

"We do not begrudge the assistance JOBS is giving to our metropolitan areas. We do, however, have reservations about approving government action which results in funneling money from training programs which operate in our states into other programs such as JOBS which do not."

The National Alliance for Businessmen got the message, and began working with Senator Prouty to expand the JOBS program.

In December 1969, JOBS was extended to Vermont and several other small states. Senator Prouty's warning and urgings had worked.

In his speech to the NAB, Senator Prouty also outlined his revised version of the Human Investment Act. As updated in 1969, the measure provides a two-tier tax credit for private employer's training. The first tier is a 20% tax credit for expenses incurred in training the hard-core unemployed. The second tier is a 10% tax credit for up-grade training to boost employees up the "skill ladder." Senator Prouty's latest version of the Human Investment Act embodies the recommendation of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (the Kerner Commission) and is cosponsored by thirty Senators. Senator Prouty believes that his latest proposal will work because it offers employers a bureaucracy-free approach to manpower training. He sees his proposal as adding another alternative, not as replacing existing manpower programs. He wants all sectors of our economy to be able to respond with flexibility to our nation's problems of unemployment and underemployment.

He also wants closer ties between vocational education administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor.

#### NEW DIRECTIONS IN 1970

On May 27, 1970, Senator Prouty introduced the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1970. His bill was based on the lessons of the 1960's and imaginatively sought to redirect manpower programs for the 1970's.

His bill proposed a National Manpower Advisory Committee to oversee, advise and review all aspects of manpower needs and responses.

Senator Prouty's measure sought an increased state and local role in manpower programs. It provided strong incentives for cooperation between education programs and manpower programs. It provided for direct funding of private schools and technical institutes to run manpower programs. It called for an increased minimum allotment of manpower funds for small states. It also provided for bonus payments to trainees equal to two weeks of training allowances to assist the trainee between completion of the program and his entry into a job.

The bill provided for a labor market information system using the most up-to-date telecommunications and data processing systems.

Most importantly, Senator Prouty's bill stressed flexibility at all levels so that programs can respond to changing needs.

On August 20, 1970, the Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported the "Employment and Training Opportunities Act of 1970" to the Senate.

The measure is filled with proposals made by Senator Prouty over the years and contained in his bill.

The bill authorizes the expenditure of \$12 billion over three years for manpower training. It extends and improves the programs set up by the Economic Opportunity Act and MDTA.

Along lines suggested by Senator Prouty,

a new decentralized network of governors and mayors is set up with state and local responsibility for planning and execution of the manpower programs.

Through Senator Prouty's effort, the annual state minimum for manpower programs in the private sector is doubled from \$750,000 to \$1.5 million. The \$1.5 million is also the annual floor for the new public service employment program authorized.

Thus under the bill, Vermont is assured \$3 million annually in manpower funds.

Prouty also won out in his battle to allow private schools and technical institutes to directly participate in the programs.

He also had included in the bill a set-aside of 5% of all funds to be used as an incentive to bring local manpower programs into closer cooperation with vocational education programs. This will provide a much broader range of opportunities within communities.

The bill also contains the national computerized job bank, which Senator Prouty first advocated in 1964.

Throughout this landmark measure are provisions stemming from Senator Prouty's experience and knowledge in the manpower field.

He authored the provisions which provide special considerations to jobless heads of households with dependents and special consideration in job referral to those who need it most—the unemployed, underemployed or the unskilled.

Senator Prouty has always been skeptical of "make work" projects and he modified the public service employment section of the bill to emphasize training in skills that will lead to long-term employment. He insisted that "dead end" jobs be avoided wherever possible.

Whatever his reservations about some aspects of this measure, Senator Prouty feels he has made much progress in reshaping the programs he drafted in the 1960's. He has never felt wedded to old ways. He has never hesitated, out of pride of authorship, to change one of the programs he authored. His constant study has brought an increasing cohesion and flexibility to our manpower efforts.

#### DAY CARE

Day care facilities and programs are an integral part of manpower training programs and Senator Prouty has been one of the prime movers in day care programs.

He has continually insisted that pre-school programs be comprehensive and not piecemeal. He believes that food and medical programs should be provided and that more than custodial care of children is needed.

This year Senator Prouty introduced the most comprehensive day care bill to date. Called the "Head Start Child Development Act of 1970", the bill proposes to consolidate and improve existing day care programs. It would upgrade custodial day care programs to education programs. To do this, Senator Prouty's bill proposes statewide coordination and adoption of minimum standards, stressing the need to provide comprehensive services to young children.

Senator Prouty's day care bill has been widely acclaimed. Work on the measure is proceeding.

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Nineteen hundred and seventy marks the 50th Anniversary of the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. People familiar with the program to assist the handicapped with meaningful training realize Senator Prouty's contribution to expanding the program.

This year Senator Prouty was honored for his efforts. In commending Senator Prouty, John Twinn, Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, wrote: "On behalf of America's 2,500,000 rehabilitated citizens, we thank you for your support."

Senator Prouty knows that 5,000,000 handicapped Americans need the assistance of rehabilitation programs. He will continue to fight for them.

#### VERMONT SKILL TRAINING

Statistics have little appeal to Senator Prouty, but people do. He wants to be sure that the programs he designs help the unemployed, underemployed or unskilled. He oversees the Vermont applications for job training programs and does what he can to insure that Vermonters receive skill training.

The Barre-Montpelier Times Argus noted Senator Prouty's contribution in an editorial on February 15, 1969: "Certainly Senator Prouty's labors in this cause have had direct results of important value in Vermont and throughout the country."

The editorial referred to the on-the-job training program for stonecutters run by the Barre Granite Association. For a while it appeared the program would not be approved by the Department of Labor, but Senator Prouty worked hard and turned the Department around.

He also was able to get the Vermont Department of Employment Security designated as prime sponsor of on-the-job training programs. This designation brought control of the program from Boston to Vermont and thus closer to the training.

#### A LOOK AT THE FUTURE

Senator Prouty's proposals and warnings have proven correct. Finally this year manpower programs appear to be moving toward the flexibility and coordination he long sought. The state and local role has at long last been spelled out. The need for the day care programs Senator Prouty has advocated is now well recognized. This is reinforced by new and higher minimum state manpower allocations to bolster the job training efforts of small states.

The significance of rural manpower training has been underscored by clear Congressional action prompted by Senator Prouty. Six years after he first proposed the concept, job banks will be a reality.

After years of his prodding, private schools and technical institutes will have a full role in manpower programs.

Senator Prouty has accomplished much and he challenges the Congress to do more. His tax credit for training proposal still awaits action. His review and scrutiny will continue.

His thoughtful approach will lead the nation in finding new solutions to our nation's manpower dilemma—unemployment and underemployment paradoxically coexisting with job vacancies.

#### FUTURE EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

### HON. ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, even the Thirty Years' War came to an end and so, it seems safe to assume, will the war in Vietnam.

When it does, 800,000 military men and 170,000 civilian Defense Department employees will rejoin the civilian economy. Of the 1.5 million civilians employed in defense-related jobs generated by the war, 900,000 will be looking for new jobs. At the same time, projected troop reductions will further flood the pool of jobseekers.

These estimates come from Presidential reports in 1968 and 1969. The Pentagon only last month estimated that 367,000 workers in defense industries have lost their jobs in the last 11 months, and that another 592,000 will be given notice in the next 13 months owing to defense cutbacks. But as yet there is no evidence that the Nixon administration is acting on this knowledge.

There is a certain perverse consistency in the fact that the administration has neither a plan to end the war nor a plan to make the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy. What the country has shown it wants is a consistency of another kind: a definite plan to end the war and a definite plan for insuring that workers who have been employed in war production are able to move into other jobs in a stable peacetime economy. There is no time for further shilly-shallying, for the future of this country depends on the urgency and commitment with which we deal with the critical problem of unemployment.

We have ample evidence of the damaging effects of the war on our economy. The recent gyrations of the stock market have further unsettled an economy so out of whack that consumer prices are rising at an annual rate of 6 percent, while industrial production is down 3 percent. Unemployment is now over 5 percent, as the ranks of the jobless have swelled from 2.8 million in December to over 4 million now.

In my community, Nassau and Suffolk Counties lost 2,400 manufacturing jobs in 1 month—from April to May—of this year. Between March 1967 and last May, 11,400 jobs folded up, almost all of them in aerospace and defense industries. Unemployment on Long Island has already risen to 5.9 percent and continues upward. The danger signals are up, and the administration ignores them at its peril and, more important, the peril of millions of Americans.

Urgent domestic needs go begging to satisfy the demands of the bottomless war chest. We have flushed \$113 billion in direct war costs and another \$82.5 billion in indirect costs down the Vietnam drain, money that could have been used to clean our air and water, and renovate our dilapidated cities, attack crime and drug abuse, and generally make America a better place to live.

Despite the myth of increasing affluence, the real average income of production workers, adjusted for war-induced inflation, has declined by 2 percent in the last 5 years. The average American worker with three children had a weekly take-home pay of \$78.53 in 1965; today in constant dollars, it is down to \$77.28.

The war and astronomical military spending remain the primary cause of the inflation, whatever the President says in his periodic vetoes of relatively modest appropriations for urgent domestic needs like hospitals, schools, libraries, and housing. In fiscal 1967, for example, military spending skyrocketed \$13 billion over the 1966 figure. It rose \$10 billion more in fiscal 1968.

The most lasting damage to the economy from the Nation's longest war may prove the distortion it has caused in the



allocation of our resources. As military spending rose from \$50 billion before the Vietnam buildup to \$91 billion last year, we have had more guns and less butter. As the war comes to an end we are going to have to make the transition back to more butter—and more schools, more livable cities, less pollution, et cetera—and fewer guns. The people who have been making the guns are going to be out of jobs unless the Government takes charge of converting the economy from a wartime to a peacetime operation.

If the Nixon administration persists in ignoring this fact we are going to be in for more of the hard times that people have come to associate with Republican economic policies.

You don't need a crystal ball to foresee that cutbacks in defense expenditures will put a lot of people holding jobs with defense contractors and subcontractors out of work. There is little an individual can do when he has been working, for example, as an engineer or a shopworker in the highly specialized gyroscopic division of Sperry Rand and is suddenly handed his walking papers because the demand has slackened for ships and planes and the gyroscopes that keep them on course. This is precisely what happened to 90 engineers and 385 shopworkers at Sperry Rand's Lake Success plant on July 10. Over 900 jobs have been lost at Sperry Rand during the last 2 years.

A man does not deserve to be in public office—whether he is a Congressman, a Senator, or the President—if he stands by while the people he represents are thrown out of work without trying to do something about it.

Over a year and a half ago, before a single soldier had been withdrawn from Vietnam, many of us in the House and Senate introduced a bill designed to protect men and women working in defense-related industries from economic forces beyond their control.

Our proposal would establish a National Economic Conversion Commission to coordinate existing Federal programs to assist veterans, defense workers, and industries that have come to depend on defense contracts. The Commission would offer direct planning assistance to defense contractors to ease the transition from wartime to peacetime production. It would also assist local and State governments in developing regional and statewide plans for conversion of defense-related industries to peacetime enterprises.

I plan to supplement this bill by introducing in legislative form a plan proposed by the late Walter Reuther that would require defense contractors to set aside a portion of their profits from defense production in a "conversion reserve fund." This government trust fund would be drawn on by the contractor to execute a conversion plan he would be required to file and to finance specified benefits for workers thrown out of work by plant closings.

This procedure would require contractors profiting at the public expense to do what prudent private businessmen

do as a matter of course: establish a kitty for reequipping and retraining to produce a new product when the market for an old one dries up.

With the urban, environmental, and various other domestic crises that afflict us, no one doubts that there is an abundance of production alternatives for defense plants. Experts tell us that the housing shortage could be alleviated by airframe manufacturers, that our sparsely transportation system could be eased by applying the expertise and technical skills of the aerospace industry to the problem of producing mass-transit systems. The list goes on—electronics firms producing medical equipment, computer firms devising new equipment to automate police departments, and a thousand and one other nondefense jobs that urgently need doing.

These kinds of measures, or something like them, are vitally needed; but to date the administration has neither supported them nor come forth with alternate proposals of its own.

Some would be fooled by the success of demobilization after World War II, when in the 9 months following the armistice, 8 million servicemen and 4 million defense worker rejoined the civilian economy. And even though the postwar decline in defense spending was an incredible one-third of the gross national product, unemployment during the transition period never rose above 4 percent.

But the problem then was primarily one of reconversion, of turning weapons plants back into the auto plants they had once been. The economic shifting of gears was also greased by pent-up consumer demands and postponed domestic needs accumulated during the war, neither of which exists today.

When we introduced the legislation a year and a half ago, there was merely the prospect of thousands of people thrown out of work because of defense layoffs. Now we are confronted with the reality.

Areas like Long Island suffer doubly, for not only are they faced with the dislocation of so many residents out of jobs, but they stand to see much of their labor force move elsewhere.

On Long Island we are fortunate to have a highly skilled work force, but many of these people will be the first to lose their jobs as defense spending is curtailed because many of them are employed at places like Grumman Aircraft, Sperry Rand, and Republic Aircraft. Once laid off, they will look for greener pastures in other parts of the country, and we on Long Island will lose the people who have been so instrumental in the region's rapid growth in recent years.

No longer can we enjoy the luxury of waiting for some invisible force to bring an end to the tragedy of unemployment now besetting the country.

We are going to have to have plans and programs. Above all, we need to be motivated by a concern for the working men and women who are going to be out of work if we simply hope for the best and try to muddle through.

COMPULSORY BUSING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN TO ACHIEVE RACIAL BALANCE IN SCHOOLS—DETROIT SAID A FIRM "NO"

## HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 1, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, recent events in Detroit show conclusively that opposition to compulsory busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance is not confined to the South.

In a recall election held August 4, the voters of Detroit removed from office four school board members who had pushed through a plan to institute forced busing. Opposition to the plan was expressed by both whites and Negroes in Detroit.

To force the recall election, the opponents of busing had to gather signatures on petitions. More than 520,000 signatures of Detroit citizens were collected on these petitions.

Now the four members who sponsored the busing plan will be removed from office, and the Governor of Michigan will replace them with temporary appointees until a school board election is held on November 3.

The will of the people of Detroit has been made unmistakably clear. It is obvious that like their fellow citizens in the South, the residents of Detroit firmly oppose compulsory busing to achieve racial balance.

The Richmond News Leader, in its August 12 edition, published an excellent editorial on the Detroit election. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

The chief editorial writer of the Richmond News Leader is Ross Mackenzie.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### DETROIT SAID A FIRM "NO!"

Apparently, Southerners are not the only Americans who object vigorously to compulsory integration. In Detroit, four school board members lost their jobs last week because as gung-ho integrationists, they pushed a plan through the seven-member board that would have instituted forced busing for the purpose of integration.

The school board was not being pressed by the courts, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Detroit, being in the North, naturally has remained free from the coercion now being applied to cities in Southern States. The four-man majority of the school board just decided—out of the blue—that attendance zones for a dozen high schools should be redrawn to foster higher levels of integration. Under this plan, 3,000 white students would have been bused for great distances to attend predominantly Negro schools.

The plan displeased many Detroit residents, including many Negroes who wanted to retain a higher degree of control over their neighborhood schools. An organization called Citizens for Better Education was formed, and its members set themselves the difficult task of acquiring enough signatures on petitions to demand a recall election of

the four integrationists. They succeeded in getting 520,000 signatures on their petitions—more than 120,000 for each of the four men they wanted recalled.

A number of legal challenges were made to the recall election, but it finally was held last week. In the election, sixty per cent of the voters approved recall of the four school board members, and recall carried a majority of votes in every section of the city—Negro and white. When the election returns are certified, within a few days, the four recalled members formally will be removed from the board. The Governor of Michigan will replace them through temporary appointments, pending a school board election on November 3.

The people of Detroit obviously have strong feelings about their schools, and they place the value of education above that of contrived integration. Many parents in the South feel the same way, but, because they are Southerners, they have no means of expressing their wishes, and school boards in Southern cities must knuckle under to intimidation and court orders.

Detroit's school superintendent views the recall of the four school board members as a "rejection of the national policy of integration." No doubt if a national referendum were held to determine the voters' wishes, the vote against compulsory integration and forced busing would have the same results as the recall election in Detroit, and all the votes wouldn't come from white Americans, or from the South, either.

#### YOUTH SAVES TOTS AS BUILDING BURNS

### HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the heroism of Anthony Ellis, a 16-year-old boy from Hartford who risked his own safety to rescue two young children from a burning building.

It is actions such as this one by Mr. Ellis which should serve as a constant reassurance of the good qualities and motives which are found in the overwhelming majority of our young people. An article from the August 28, 1970, edition of the Hartford Courant detailing Mr. Ellis' heroism follows:

YOUTH SAVES TOTS AS BUILDING BURNS  
(By Ken Cruickshank)

A Hartford Public High School junior, climbing up a wall to a burning second-story apartment in Bellevue Square, Thursday night is credited with the rescue of two young children.

Police Sgt. Dean Weech said 16-year-old Anthony Ellis of 36 Bellevue Square rescued Dwight Snipes, 3½, and Gregory Snipes, 2, while police were futilely trying to break down the front door of the blazing apartment.

Weech said smoke from the fire was noticed by some children at 8 p.m. playing near the apartment and that he ran up an inside stairway and tried to gain entrance through the apartment door.

Anthony Ellis also saw the smoke and, taking a running leap at the side of the brick building, clawed his way up to the second story window.

Anthony said that he kicked the screen in while clinging to the window ledge and crawled in through the open window. Making

his way through the smoke-filled apartment he found the two children in the kitchen and carried them back to the window.

Anthony said he lowered the children by the arms to Nadine Nelson, 15, of 67A Bellevue Square, who was waiting under the window. He then jumped out the window himself.

Minutes later Sgt. Weech managed to break down the front door and enter the apartment.

"My flashlight was useless," said Weech, "All I could see was smoke." A couch and the front wall of the apartment were ablaze, Weech said, and he had just time for a quick check of the rooms before being overcome by the smoke.

The mother of the two children arrived moments later and found her children safe outside the building. Then the fire department arrived and extinguished the fire. Much of the apartment was scorched or smoke damaged and it was rendered uninhabitable.

Anthony's heroism was brought to the attention of The Courant by Sgt. Weech who said "considering the time it took to break down the door, I could have been too late. Thank heavens he was there."

He said it was possible that the fire had been started by the children playing with matches.

#### LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE THE OPEN DATING OF PACKAGED FOOD—XIV

### HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, since I first introduced H.R. 14816, legislation to require the open dating of packaged and canned foods, there has been a great deal of media focus on food coding, there have been numerous surveys of food coding practices in cities across the country which have uncovered a great deal of nonfresh food being sold consumers, and there have been attempts by some supermarkets and food manufacturers to provide the consumer with information on the meaning of codes.

None of this would have happened if the American consumer had been indifferent to food freshness or to the specific proposal I put forth to require all packaged and canned foods to be open dated. That the consumer is anything but indifferent on either score is dramatically demonstrated by the thousands of letters I have received from all across the country on my legislation. This mail has described numerous examples of food coding abuses with respect to foods ranging from milk to canned chicken.

A lady in Baton Rouge, La., wrote concerning 8-year-old baby food she had recently purchased. The items she described had a shelf life of 18 months.

A woman in Jeannette, Pa., wrote concerning her purchase of five jars of rancid mayonnaise that turned out to be 2 years old. Mayonnaise has a 6-month shelf life.

A resident of Sonoma, Calif. described milk that she purchased which turned her coffee a "dull gray" and frozen short ribs which had worms.

A citizen of the Nation's Capital wrote concerning her own survey of milk which found cartons left on the shelves, 2, 3, and even 4 days beyond the pull date.

And a housewife from Trenton, Mich. described mouldy packaged grapes, mouldy meat, and stale candy bars she had just purchased from her local store. These items were in addition to many others which spoiled very quickly after she got them home.

My mail has also described numerous related experiences of consumers.

A lady from Highland, Mich., described her frequent dilemma of returning home after a shopping trip to face the choice of going right back to the store to return stale food or throwing it away. She noted that on the occasions when she opted to return the food, the grocery personnel were not always very gracious about accepting the items back.

A housewife from Flushing, N.Y., wrote concerning a similar experience with meat—only they would not take it back at all.

And a lady from Garden Grove, Calif., noted that in talking with supermarket personnel, frequently she found even they did not know what the codes on the items they were selling meant, and they thus did not know if they were selling stale food.

But a great deal of my mail has come from people who simply wished to express their support for Government action to require open dating.

There was the petition from 150 women in suburban Detroit.

There was a second petition from a group of consumers in St. Louis.

There was the letter from a housewife and home economist from Cincinnati.

And there was the letter of a lady from Lake Junaluska, N.C.

I found my greatest volume of mail was from Las Angeles, Detroit, Florida, North Carolina, and Massachusetts.

The text of some of these letters follow:

CONSUMER FEDERATION OF AMERICA,  
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn  
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: Enclosed is the copy of a letter sent to Senator Hart by a consumer in Louisiana. Since you are interested in coding, I'm sure you'll find this letter of interest.

Can you help us unravel the code and the truth?

Sincerely,  
(Mrs.) ERMA ANGEVINE,  
Executive Director.

APRIL 13, 1970.

HON. PHILIP HART,  
U.S. Senator,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HART: I have just discovered that my normal average supply of strained baby food contains four jars of Heinz baby food whose labels do not bear the zip code of the manufacturer: (1) macaroni, tomatoes, beef & bacon; (2) veal and veal broth; (3) lamb and lamb broth; and (4) liver and liver broth. I enclose one as a sample.

Those four jars represent 8.5% of the total amount of Heinz baby food (47 jars) that I happen to have on hand today. I purchased the entire supply last week from Gibson's Discount Center, 6945 Florida Blvd., Baton Rouge, La. 70806.

My concern is two-fold: (1) Is the Heinz Company failing to comply with the Truth-in-Packaging Law? (2) Is Gibson's selling baby food so old that its stocks there were canned and labeled before Truth-in-Packag-

ing went into effect? The codes on the lids tell me nothing about the age of the contents. These codes are, respectively, PO200-VND, PO470YJN, PO305XIJ, and P3029VHI.

Both as a mother and as co-editor of the *Louisiana Consumer*, I am most interested in getting the truth on this matter.

Sincerely,

DORALES F. RICHARDSON.

(NOTE.—The sample was manufactured in January, 1962.)

MAY 1, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN.

DEAR SIR: Would like to have some action on this Hellmann's mayonnaise.

This is our fifth five-quart jar that is bad. We don't know what rotten food our government let these manufacturers sell us. No wonder everyone is sick, everything is rotten in USA.

Thank you.

Mrs. MARY KELLEY.

RD 2, JEANNETTE, PA.

NOTE.—The sample was manufactured in January, 1968.

JULY 27, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I read "Dates on Food" in today's Washington Post and thought that I'd send you the enclosed label as evidence to prove your point that food is left on shelves. This soup was bought about two weeks ago at the A&P, Greenbelt Road, near College Park (Hollywood area). I was about to send for the offer when I discovered the time had expired.

Sincerely yours,

NOREEN HASSLER.

COLLEGE PARK, MD.

NOTE.—The offer expired on December 31, 1969.

Rep. Leonard Farbstein, (D-N.Y.), has introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can. Your letter has been passed on to him. Anyone who wants to support Rep. Farbstein's food-date decoding efforts should write to him c/o Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cerne, G. Trolauskas, C. Olivirio, M. Yanah, Mrs. E. Bechinger, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. R. Miller, Jean McMullen, Mrs. U. Becka, Mrs. U. Bocks, Mrs. C. Anderson.

Mrs. Raymond Bryer, Mr. and Mrs. John Kohut, Mr. and Mrs. Dubicic, Mrs. H. Babiarz, Mrs. Ray Correa, Mrs. Dora Fratharelli, Mrs. Bonnie Mallay, Mrs. Andrew Lopez, Mrs. Mary Drags, Mrs. A. Levanovao, Marcella Smollk, Simon Levanorage.

Veronica Robert, Dorothy Donope, Alava J. Gorski, Eleanore Gorski, Pauline Hamzey, Leon Kozorowski, Carol Baulser, Ida Irasweld, A. Saliba, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dorptatter, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Whitefoot, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Setzer, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hlcua, Mrs. Carol Smith, Mrs. Alverna Truax, Betty McDougell, Bea Lazette, Florence Von Glahn, Mildred A. Ferrari, Harry Lynn, Stella Lynn, Mrs. Rose Marie Hunter, Mrs. Paul McCullen, Paul W. McCullen.

Olindo J. Costa, David King, Gary F. Pull, J. J. Wertmraf, W. Vannest, A. C. Discher, J. Jelacisity, J. Geron, J. Widak, W. T. Robertson, O. G. Gregg, C. S. Gregg.

H. C. Heeby, R. S. Deeley, Jack Haroner, Grace Hanner, Josephine Kraue, Barbara Hinzman, Frank Couch, Dennis C. Krceh, Ellen Engberg, Dale Engberg, John Portscheller, Irene Portscheller, Catherine Cory. Donald G. Johnson, Martha Wye, Robert Cady, Don Cady, Ken Nye, Kathy Nye, Jim Wright, Giovanna Feneck, Diana M. Radi, Lee Cohoon, Virgil Cohoon, Fred Wright.

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Mae Mays, Donald H. Johnson, Margie Johnson, Dwight W. Murphy, Dorothy E. Bennett, Stella Dtofe, Betty Kleitch, Therese Dooley, Irene Walters, Alice L. Wett, Elaine D. Schenkel, Barbara L. Daley, Betty K. Grant.

Elaine Kettler, Delores Bray, Ardine Matsey, Gerald B. Poole, Dorene Maroncelli, Marjorie E. Pich, Frances Bustus, Becky Laymon, Beverly Daulis, Jenny Albright.

Sue de Boer, Anne Nularoni, Mrs. Gilhirt Bird, Mrs. Clifford Robinson, Mrs. Clara Wiktorowski, Mrs. Gertrude Bielowski, Mrs. William Jarsubic, Mrs. Josephine Gernish, Charlotte A. Heathcock, Frederick Heathcock.

L. J. Paulson, R. Lahti, N. Lahti, W. B. Thompson, L. Paulson, Rita Thompson, C. M. Jensen, Eleanor Hillman, Kenneth Lyday. Betty Yesulonis, Robert Etta, Sybil Etta, Wilma Taylor, Nancy Fanvier, Gibbons Wunkteer, C. L. Robinson, C. L. Veale, T. V. Stanley, L. Scheunberg, Joseph Kaszlams.

Donna L. Lyday, Alice M. Kosztowny, Viola Stege, Rose Muniga, Dennert Richter, Robert A. Ludol, Helene J. Albrecht, H. H. Albrecht, Florence Willman, Evelyn Stephens, Wm. R. Stephens, Mrs. M. Derby.

March 3, 1970.

DEAR SIR: Here is a list of the people that would like your food bill to pass. There are probably more people that would like to see it passed but they don't know about it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. D. BENNETTS.

TRENTON, MICH.

March 6, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much in favor of your bill to force manufacturers to print all fund dates plainly on each package.

This week, I had to return 3 packages of stale food: (purchased this week)

1. mouldy grapes (package)
2. mouldy packaged meat (Wilson's shoulder butt)
3. stale candy bars (Nestles, tasted horrible)

These purchases were bad when I got them but condition did not show through the package.

Since my family is small (2) there is a lot of items we do not use as fast as people with a large family. So there is also a lot of things such as bread, milk, cottage cheese, sandwich meat, etc. that are on the verge of spoiling a day or 2 after purchase if they have been on the grocery shelf a couple of days before I buy them.

People who have large families or eat a lot of bread, etc., purchase these items more often, so they do not have the product long. But people with small families have to keep the bread and milk longer. So we have to buy fresh food in order to keep it fresh at home longer.

The "codes" on food do not help the purchaser such as I. And I have worried many times if the sandwich meat in my husband's lunch is fresh or not. I have no way to know how old it is when I buy it.

Thank you,

Mrs. HARRY LAYNEW.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

July 27, 1970.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FARBSTEIN: You hit the nail on the head when you said grocers and manufacturers are opposed to identification on packaged foods the consumer can read and understand. I just witnessed why they don't want us to know to. We had a electric power failure here last week end due to storm electricity was off 2 1/2 hrs. on Sunday eve. Monday evening after work 4 p.m. I went into the National Tea Co. Store at Teutonia & Capitol Dr. the stock boys were emptying the one long freezer. I felt the packages they were room temperature. I asked the stock boy what he was going to do with the food

and if they had a freezer break down. He said yes they had it repaired but were going to clean it out to and were going to take the food upstairs and refreeze it till they had the freezer cleaned. Whether they put it back out for sale I don't know. I reported it to the Health Dept. tho. This freezer contained all types TV Dinners Pizzas, Pastry, Cream Pies, Cheese Cake. How many stores with the power failure did the same thing with no one reporting it? I do know there are suppose to be quite a few cases of flu I wonder if its flu. Also how many times does this occur and the consumer pays the price without knowing. Hope this letter has been some help in your effort to get Consumer Legislation passed.

Mrs. EDITH ROUTE.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 9, 1970.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I have just read of your bill that would require stamps on food stating the deadline for removing products from the store shelf. As a housewife as well as a professional home economist, I feel it very important to let the housewives know in plain english how old the food is.

Consumer education seems to be the "in" thing right now and your bill is just one more step towards helping the everyday housewife become a better consumer.

I certainly hope that the big food retailers lobbys don't find a way to defeat your bill! Good luck.

Sincerely,

JOAN BECKER.

MAY 20, 1970.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: I wholeheartedly support your idea of an "open dating bill." I am so disgusted with the stale bread, sour cottage cheese and bad meat that is being pawned off on the public.

Recently my mother purchased 3 pounds of chuck chopped from Hills Supermarket. We opened one package, it didn't smell, but when we cooked it, it was unedible. My mother threw it out, the same thing happened with the other 2 pounds of meat.

Unfortunately my mother did not bring it back to the supermarket, we have brought things back before that were stale in other stores, with no satisfaction. I think that with the high price of food today the public is entitled to fresh food.

Thank you sincerely,

JANE NEWMETUR.

FLUSHING, N.Y.

GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.,

March 12, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: In today's Los Angeles Times I read that you have introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to put food dates on packages and cans.

Please try to get this legislation passed because it is such an annoying thing to try to figure out store codes. In some instances I have found out that the employees themselves cannot translate their codes. This happened in the case of some salad dressing. It would be nice to know you're getting fresh bread too instead of having to squeeze and feel it.

Thank you for working for us housewives. It is difficult enough to shop today with the inflationary prices; but to have to be a detective (with the children hanging out of the carts) is ridiculous.

Good luck to you!

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) KENNETH LANDERS.

MARCH 4, 1970.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I wish to support a bill to print all food dates plainly on frozen foods and canned.

I live in the 5th largest city Detroit, Mich., and shop at Supermarkets buying the best brands. Here are a list of the items I have had to throw out.

Del monte peaches, Milk, Krafts cheese, eggs, sliced sausage, frozen fish, Green Giant corn, cup cakes, ice cream.

HIGHLAND, MICH.,

March 3, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN.

HONORABLE SIR: Please do carry on your work of help for the purchasers to know the perishable food he buys is at least (current) in its shelf storage.

Many times I have had to choose between a return trip to the store (often 8 miles) or tossing out a smelly package of cottage cheese.

Cheese and yogurt are my worst problems, although I have even at times bought butter that seemed to have absorbed other odors.

The attitude of the manager is not always gracious, either, when one brings back a deteriorated food product. They act hurt or annoyed or even doubtful that such a thing could happen at their establishment.

I make very sure to retain all sales slips until I have checked my purchases for quality, amount, and accuracy of figures (at home of course).

Thank you, thank you, I pray that your bill passes very quickly.

Mrs. GLADYS CONNOLLY.

HIGHLAND, MICH.

WARREN, MICH.,

March 9, 1970.

Rep. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We recently read in the Detroit Free Press of the bill you have introduced which would force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can.

We are very much in favor of this idea. I had cut the reference to your bill out of the paper and kept it, with the thought that I might possibly write to you. The final incentive was provided yesterday by an egg, which, when cracked into a bowl by our ten-year-old, almost made him sick; it was that rotten.

In the past year we have purchased several cartons of eggs which turned out to have a rotten one in them, a pound of butter which was rancid, a carton of whipping cream which was sour, and even a sealed can of sweetened milk which had spoiled.

We feel there is a very definite need for your bill, and support it wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. GORDON E. KOBS.

St. LOUIS, Mo.,

June 10, 1970.

Rep. LEONARD FARBSTEIN: We strongly support the bill you have introduced to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. L. Wells, Max J. Seltzer, J. F. Hubbard, Dennis M. Sullivan, Joyce Pickering, R. Wildbor, Doris Hornbold, Elmer D. Englehardt, Mrs. O. F. Fluhr, John Constanti, Alfred L. Borgman, Donald W. Gronemeyer, D. W. Hines, James Alvers, John W. Schaefer, W. F. Arndt, Stanley C. Hudson.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 4, 1970.

Hon. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: A belated letter to express my full support and encouragement to you in your attempts to pass legislation requiring the clear dating of perishable, semi-perishable and canned food products.

The weekly battle of trying to determine whether or not a product, a carton of milk,

a package of meat or a loaf of bread is fresh and safe to buy is both frustrating and exhausting. The cost of having guessed wrong is even harder to bear.

Having figured out the dairy product coding used in my local store, it is disgusting to note that they do, in fact, keep products on the shelf marked for removal two, three and even four days previous. The whole method used in dating products by its complexity suggests a lack of honesty and an intent to deceive on the part of the manufacturer and marketer, another frustrating and resentment-provoking situation.

My fullest support for your bill and my daily support in telling others of the problem, your proposed legislation, and asking their support also.

Sincerely,

Miss L. J. GARDNER.

MARCH 27, 1960.

Representative FARBSTEIN,  
c/o Rayburn Bldg.,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to add my complaint along with so many others concerning our bakery goods. It is very difficult to get a fresh (morning loaf) of bread these days even at a bakery. Everything is baked ahead and frozen.

Just this week I went to a local bakery in Torrance (I was visiting there) and asked for a fresh cream puff—all they had she said was a frozen one.

Another instance is the "Day Old Stores"—day old, my eye—that bread is a week old, if its a day. That's fine as long as it hasn't molded—etc., but they price it as day old bread! It's the misrepresentation I resent. We all like bargains—our struggling class, I mean—but when is a bargain, a real bargain?

And when I need a fresh loaf of bread—I'm willing to pay for just that—especially the brown breads—since I punch on every loaf—I didn't used to tho—

So I'm with you, anything that can be done to better the situation—I'm for that. As is I buy very little bakery goods—and I also know there are 10 times the people who are so busy they could care less if the bread is stale or fresh. They aren't around when their children fix their own sandwiches, etc.

Sincerely,

Mrs. VIRGINIA GATTI.

PALMS, CALIF.

NOVEMBER 18, 1969.

Representative FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REP. FARBSTEIN: Congratulations on your bill requiring dating of perishable foods. This is much needed.

May I suggest that cake mixes and other products now coded with a date also be included as "perishable" even though they do not appear in the dairy case.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

D. FURBUSH.

TUCSON, ARIZ.,

Nov. 1969.

DEAR SIR: It is with great applause that I salute you!!

I have been living in Arizona for 25 years after coming here from Boston, Mass.

For many years I have believed a bill such as yours should be passed either locally or Nationwide.

Manytimes I carried groceries home on the bus and found a dairy product I purchased to be spoiled. It isn't pleasant to buy a spoiled product at any time. A person hates to return items to the store. After many hours to "tote" a bad product home and find it so, is even more irritating.

The milkman knows and the grocers

know but does the purchaser know? (That is the date code.)

Also the fact that used mattresses are sold in many states is unbelievable to me. In a state like Arizona to allow this practice to go on for all these years in beyond me.

I love Arizona and enjoy living here.

Thank you for reading my letter and may your bill pass. Amen Amen.

I must add to my letter that canned products on shelves and sold as specials very often are found to be black inside the can and signs that the product is very old.

The year a product is canned is never known to the consumer it could be 5 or 10 years old. Then your special or bargain becomes a waste of money. It doesn't always happen with specials either. It can happen with regular stock.

Mrs. E. WHEELER,

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.,

November 20, 1969.

Hon. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: It has been brought to my attention that you have introduced a bill requiring packagers of perishable foods to put on the label the date after which they cannot be safely used. I think this is splendid and I wish you success in bringing this about.

In the past months I have had unpleasant experiences with packaged meats. I have returned such purchases and the merchant has replaced them willingly, however, the replacements were also spoiled. The merchant stated that the packages were coded by the packager but he had no way of interpreting the code and did not know how long the products had been in his case.

This speaks for itself and again, I wish you success with your bill.

Very truly yours,

ANNE E. MILLER.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.,

March 2, 1970.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: Here is another person who is in favor of the system you propose for dating food for freshness.

Some time ago I bought meat from a grocery freezer. It was unfit for human food. I doubt if it was even safe for dogs.

The store was selling all merchandise as they were giving up a lease.

So I was out the cash and could not even get an exchange for something else. I'm a retired widow and pensions are my income.

Thanks for trying to help people.

Sincerely,

Mrs. PETER TERRY.

WESTLAND, MICH.,

March 8, 1970.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: Congratulations for introducing a bill "forcing food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can." The homemakers have a busy day each and everyday; whereas, planning dates on merchandise will save us time each time we go shopping and guarantee freshness.

Even though I buy groceries a week at a time, I still have dairy, meat, and produce spoil on me which is no fault of mine. I've placed fresh meats in freezer immediately after purchasing them. Three or four days later I will take them out to thaw and discover when it was too late that the meat is spoiled. At times a hasty substitute will spoil the rest of evening. It is all because we do not know just how old certain items are.

Time is a very important factor in organizing a day. I waste so much time trying crack formulas for dates on perishable items that it ruins my schedule for the rest of the day. I do not like to dally at supermarkets.

Money is very important in running a household efficiently. Do you know how much it cost to run a car per mile? My husband informed last year it cost over "eleven cents a mile to run a car." I have three miles to drive to the nearest market. If I have to return a spoiled item it cost me sixty-six cents round trip. So if my item cost less than that, I do not return it. Why waste anymore money and time than I already have.

Since I and many of my friends want the best in a supermarket, we must deal at two or three places a week to get what we want.

Manufacturers know we need the items they produce. I feel like they are not being fair to me or the middleman, the supermarket manager. How can they in turn expect us to be fair to the next man if the consumer is always taken to the cleaners?

Thank you for reading my letter.

Mrs. THOMAS A. HIZ.

DETROIT, MICH.,  
March 3, 1970.

DEAR SIR: Your bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates is excellent. You are to be commended for such a bold step to help the consumer.

As a busy schoolteacher, I shop once a week for our family of four. I get so discouraged at times trying to reach the bottom package of sausage or cheese thus hoping to get fresher food products to last through the week.

Thank you for your thoughtful efforts to aid the shoppers.

Sincerely,

MARY PARZYCH.

WILLOUGHBY, OHIO,  
March 20, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBEINSTEIN.

DEAR SIR: I am with you 100% on this bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on packages and cans, instead of a string of numbers which I can't decode.

I just threw out a can of Kroger's pineapple which was spoiled, don't know whether I had it too long or Kroger, the top & bottom of can bulged. But Krogers do mark their breads, rolls, etc. plainly with the date. Thank you & much success with your bill.

Mrs. GEO. CABLE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
March 20, 1970

Congressman FARBEINSTEIN.

DEAR SIR: We back you 100% on the food-date effort.

Knudsen Products and cottage cheese in this area relies on this trick and I have thrown out cottage cheese that lasts only 3 days—under refrigeration. Get a really fresh one and it's good for a week. (Thank you so much.)

Mrs. R. WOOD.

SAN PEDRO, CALIF.,  
March 12 1970.

DEAR SIR: I have just read Peter Weaver's column in today's Los Angeles Times in which he mentions your bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can.

In the past, I have tried to get information on how to read the codes on various items, but without success . . . even from otherwise very helpful store personnel. I never have any trouble when I bring food back that was stale when I bought it, but it is a lot of trouble. Recently I even purchased a box of stale cereal.

Anyway, I do hope your bill passes; and I am sure a lot of other people beside me feel the same way. Good luck!

Mrs. ROSEMARIE WEICHEL.

DEAR MR. FARBEINSTEIN: I was very pleased to hear that you have drafted a bill requiring production date labels clearly stated on canned and packaged foodstuffs.

Besides helping the housewife and food store properly rotate their supplies, it would help the household budget also. Shoppers can save quite a bit of money by buying "day old" merchandise, but, frequently, the goods are just a small distance from being actually spoiled and useless, because the stores themselves don't even know how old the products are.

If we knew actual production dates, we could more accurately judge the wisdom of "day old" purchases.

Thank you for taking time to consider the needs of the average consumer. In these days of rapidly increasing prices we all like to know that we're getting the best value for our dollars.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ROCHELLE FRIEDMAN.

SKOKIE, ILL.,  
March 15, 1970.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBEINSTEIN: May I take this opportunity to commend you on your efforts to help the poor, abused, consumer by introducing legislation which would compel food manufacturers to print dates of processing on all packages and cans or containers, and particularly on milk, cream and other dairy products.

Have recently had 3 experiences with cartons of half and half cream, where it became soured within 24 hours of purchase.

We need more representatives like yourself, who are interested in helping their constituents rather than the special interests, with their well heeled lobbies.

Sincerely yours,

MORRIS ROSENTHAL.

*Question*—Baking companies identify the day bread is baked for a store by attaching colored, twist clips at the end of the loaf. What is the color code used? I wrote several large baking companies but so far no replies.

*Answer*—Every bakery uses its own code. One popular code is: Monday-white, Tuesday-blue, Wednesday-pink, Thursday-gray, Friday-yellow, Saturday-green. Others switch these colors around. Safeway says it is doing away with stale bread codes and will have bread delivery dates plainly marked on each loaf. Other supermarket chains may be forced to follow suit.

Rep. Leonard Farbeinstein (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can. Your letter has been passed on to him. Anyone who wants to support Rep. Farbeinstein's food-date decoding efforts should write to him care of Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

CLINTON, MO.,  
February 7, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBEINSTEIN,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I read in the newspaper where you have introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can or on loaves of bread.

I have bought bread that I know must have been at least a week old. Several years ago several markets had the day of the week printed in large letters on the end of the loaf. But now they leave it on the shelf until sold as fresh bread. They use the twist clip color for the day it arrived, and it is changed from time to time to fool the public.

Hope you may be able to do something about this.

Yours truly,

L. M. KLUTZ.

HOUSTON, TEX.,  
March 22, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBEINSTEIN,  
Rayburn Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBEINSTEIN: I am one of many housewives who appreciate your efforts to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package, can or carton. Purchasing sour milk and stale bread all too frequently has prompted me to take this means of letting you know that your efforts to correct the situation are enthusiastically supported.

Yours truly,

BEATRICE S. ROSE.

NEW LEBANON,  
February 10, 1970.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBEINSTEIN: I am very much in favor of your bill to force food manufacturers to print all hand dates plainly on each package or can. So many times after shopping carefully you end up with something stale or not fit to feed your family. I live in a small town and know the grocer very well. He is always willing to take things back but you feel like a nut bringing something back and I'm sure the grocer feels little awkward, too. I don't think anyone should be put in a position like that. I think food date decoding would help the grocer as well as the customer.

Thank you.

Mrs. WM. RIKE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.,  
February 9, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBEINSTEIN,  
Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much in favor of forcing food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can.

I am tired of getting boxes of cookies, cartons of cottage cheese etc. home and finding they are stale. I don't have time to make two trips to the store to return them and it is a nuisance. The money I pay for the article should guarantee it to be at least today or yesterday but sometimes it is a week old.

Thank you.

Mrs. JOHN R. FOLEY.

WORCESTER, MASS.,  
February 6, 1970.

Representative FARBEINSTEIN.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of your bill to have food manufacturers print all food dates on each package or can. Too many times I have bought dairy products and on arriving home found them not fit to eat.

Namely cottage cheese, I can shop only one day a week as I don't have transportation so I use a cab which is expensive. When I told the manager about bad dairy products he said I must bring them in. A week later? They would surely say then, it was my own fault for not using it soon enough or storing it properly, so why bother?

Your wonderful bill for food dates, printed so that the public can understand them is greatly appreciated by a great many shoppers I am sure.

Mrs. LILLIAN A. DERRY.

Rep. Leonard Farbeinstein (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on each package or can. Your letter has been passed on to him. Anyone who wants to support Rep. Farbeinstein's food-date decoding efforts should write to him c/o Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C.

KENMORE, N.Y.  
February 4, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I am for your Bill—"100%"—Saw it in Buffalo Morning Courier. I wrote Washington, D.C. Dept. of Agriculture almost a year or so ago about a pkg of stale coffee cake and rolls, which I had purchased not once, but on several times, have I gotten stale baked goods. But to date nothing has been done about it.

I do not buy their baked goods any more, I will not mention their name as they are a very large outlet in the state of New York, having general offices in New York City.

I am a Republican, but I do not play party politics. I say if the shoe fits wear it. If you can get this bill passed I am all for it, Republican or Democrat, Washington would be a far better place today if the men down there would handle vital issues with the peoples interest at heart instead of My Party first and the people second.

Thanking you and good luck on the Food Date Bill. I hope and I am confident you will and can get a passage on it as a protection to us consumers in the future. I am rather fed up on getting stuck with stale baked goods and trips back to the store for return of same, which is very inconvenient to me.

Sincerely yours,

MISS ELSIE D. SWEET.

HIALEAH, FLA.,  
February 11, 1970.

Congressman LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to say I am in favor of your food-date decoding efforts.

As a housewife I have often tried in vain to understand manufacturers, in code, dates on groceries. I am beginning to tire of bringing home spoiled products.

Please do all you can, and urge your colleagues to see that proper and easy to understand dating is on all products, such as 2-11-70.

I was happy to hear someone is finally doing something about this annoying problem.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ELAINE BRIAIS.

DEAR SIR: I am in full support of your bill concerning food date decoding!

I am really aggravated when I get milk home, find out its beginning to sour, when I have paid for fresh! When I can't figure out the codes myself—I have asked clerks and been deliberately misinformed. The same is true of bakery products.

Mrs. S. C. MANDEL.

MT. HOLLY, N.C.,  
February 7, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Thank you for your concern about "dates" on food packages and cans. We homemakers need to know this information to make wise purchases for our families.

I sincerely hope the bill passes and goes into effect soon.

I have had my share of unhappy experiences with dairy products, meats, breads and even frozen products not being fresh—the frozen packages apparently had been partly thawed and refrozen. I have also bought things like nuts and corn meal with worms or bugs in them.

It surely would help if we could know for sure that the products would still be good when we get home with them from the store.

Thank you.

Mrs. C. LOWE.

LA GRANGE, ILL.,  
February 24, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: I have noted with interest an item to the effect you propose to have perishable foods dated.

That is an excellent idea and I wish you success in your effort. The news article did not mention milk and I sincerely hope that you will include that product in your bill.

For many years we had a law in the State of Illinois which required the milk distributors to show a date on the milk carton which was the latest date on which such milk could be sold at retail. We in our home never experienced milk going sour with the cartons properly marked.

However a few years ago the milk distributors lobby in Springfield succeeded in knocking that law out of the Illinois Statutes.

Since then we have had to throw out a considerable amount of milk which has gone sour and I assume that many others have had the same experience.

I trust that you will include milk in the dating program.

Good luck and best wishes.

Yours truly,

A. A. REDDERSON.

N. KANSAS CITY, MO.,  
March 9, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: I definitely support you in your efforts to have "dates" imprinted on packages of food, etc. So often cakes or puddings when they are old simply do not bake well or taste good.

Just recently I bought a package of Yorkshire pudding at \$1.00 for 4 helpings and it was a complete flop! I wrote the company and they suggested I check my oven. Well, I had used this product before with the same oven (new) and they were successful—so I say it must have been old and had lost its rising power.

Thanks for your interest in our (the homemakers) behalf.

Good luck in your endeavors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. J. HOLTKE.

P.S.—I have asked my family and others to contact you.

UNADILLA, N.Y.,  
February 4, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN.

DEAR SIR: I am very glad to see someone is interested in forcing food manufacturer's to print all food dates plainly on each pkg. or can. I for one am tired of worrying if my milk is fresh and also returning cream cheese pkg. because of mold.

I would like to see these codes clearly stamped on each pkg or can and in the very near future.

Thank you.

Mrs. ALFRED COMPTON.

KENMORE, N.Y.,  
February 4, 1970.

DEAR SIR: As a mother of two small children, I am just beginning to realize the importance of knowing the freshness of the food I purchase. Where before my husband and I were unconcerned with the vitamin and mineral contents of food, I now see the necessity for getting the freshest food items to insure optimum vitamin and mineral content.

I am in full support of your food-date decoding efforts. I am a frequent shopper in the Tops Supermarkets a division of Niagara Frontier Services in Buffalo, New York. Perhaps you could recommend ways of alerting this food chain of the necessity of proper

and uniform code-dating of their merchandise. Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Mrs. FRANCIS BELLIOITI.

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.,  
May 12, 1970.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: Three cheers for you and the other congressmen who sponsored the bill to require dating of packaged foods.

Please include cream, milk and sandwich meats. It is maddening to have dairy products spoiled the day after they are brought from the store. Just as maddening is a return trip to the market to return them.

The packagers of sandwich meats are the worst offenders. One is forced to stick with the most common varieties, those that move the fastest.

The poor consumer, I feel, is being taken for a ride . . . and then has to take another ride to return to the market. Not to mention the fact that the consumer is "poor" because of ever increasing prices.

Good luck in getting your bill enacted.

Sincerely,

BETTY MORRISON.

P.S.—Single taxpayers deserve more consideration than they got in the last tax bill.

MICHIGAN CONSUMERS COUNCIL,  
LANSING, MICH.,  
May 8, 1970.

Mrs. JOHN SANTRUCEK,  
Bannister, Mich.

DEAR MRS. SANTRUCEK: Thank you for your recent letter suggesting that processors should be required to include dates on the labels of perishable foods.

You will be interested in knowing that a proposal along the lines you suggested is presently pending before the Federal Congress. The proposal is H.R. 14816, introduced by Congressman Farbstein of New York.

We appreciate your bringing your views to our attention and we will send a copy of your letter to Congressman Farbstein, as we know he will also be interested in your comments.

Sincerely yours,

DIANNE MCKAIG,  
Executive Director.

BANNISTER, MICH.,  
May 6, 1970.

DIANE MCKAIG,  
Mich. Consumer Council,  
Lansing, Mich.

I'm writing to you about what I think concerns a lot of people not only in Mich. but the whole U.S.

When we put meat, veg. & fruit into our freezers we put labels and dates on packages so as to use the oldest ones first, and are told—Beef 6 to 9 months, Pork 4 to 6 months, chickens 6 mo. etc.

Now I have bought frozen fish at the store (never could find any date on box when it was frozen) my guess is that a lot of the meat is quite old, (I know that the fish sure doesn't taste good) I think it would be a good idea to put labels on all packages, who wants stale food.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JOHN SANTRUCEK.

P.S.—If I'm wrong please let me know.

BETHEL ISLAND, CALIF.,  
May 20, 1970.

Representative FARBSTEIN,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I have just learned that you have introduced legislation that would compel open dating on consumer items in grocery stores. I applaud your action and have written to my congressman to ask that he support this measure. As a housewife I must say it is very frustrating and madden-

ing to pay for stale goods only because one cannot read the cryptic codes that are used on such goods.

Another measure of which I would be in favor would be requiring temperature-sensitive tape to be affixed to frozen goods so that consumers could tell if an item had been thawed and then refrozen.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JAN ULRICH.

DICKINSON, TEX.,  
May 10, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
19th District of New York

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I heartily approve of the legislation you have introduced which would compel open dating of packaged foods. As a bachelor, I buy a lot of ready-to-eat food and find that much of it is unfit to eat after I get it home.

Please keep up the good work! I am also writing my state representative asking him to support your bill.

Very truly yours,

KEITH MCKINLEY.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,  
May 12, 1970.

Hon. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Rayburn Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: Earlier this year, an article in *The Kansas City Star* discussed the food-date bill, and indicated that we should write to you if we wish to support your food-date decoding efforts.

We wholeheartedly support your efforts and hope that some action has been taken on the bill. In particular, we would like to emphasize the importance of dating frozen fish products as well as the importance of keeping such products constantly frozen from the time they are packaged by the distributor until they are purchased by the consumer. We have been able to determine from the deteriorated condition of the package and contents that lobster for example has on occasion been frozen thawed and refrozen. Yet instructions on the package advise not to refreeze once the package has been thawed. Consuming fish products under these conditions undoubtedly would be dangerous. We hope that special attention will be given these products through the passage of your bill.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Miss BETTY L. HISEY,  
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. HISEY.

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N.C.,  
April 21, 1970.

Hon. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
U.S. SENATE  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I don't know whether this letter will ever reach you or not as I never know the correct address of the Senators. However, I would like to congratulate you for introducing a bill stating that each food package should carry the latest date. We have needed such a bill for a long while. It is simply ridiculous for food processors to be allowed to put coded dates on the packages that the consumer cannot understand for it is the consumer that really needs to know how fresh the food is that he's buying. It doesn't help the processor very much to know the date for he sells us just anything anyway. They don't care how old the food is that we're getting just so the money goes into their pockets.

Sir, you would be shocked if you knew the food situation here. We live in a summer resort town the year round. In winter the store managers seem to think they can just sell the customers inferior meat or just any-

thing at all and in summer, because of the tourist trade prices go so high that the average person finds it difficult to just barely get by on the salary he makes.

I honestly think that the food companies think they can just dump their very worst and oldest food here because this is a mountain area.

I have in mind a sausage firm, "Jenkins," that must evidently make a small batch of new sausage and work in the old sausage that isn't fit for human consumption. I say this because time and again we've bought it, hoping to get a fresh package, then had to return it to store because it smelled almost rotten. A conglomeration of coded dates were on the outside of packages, so we'd never know what we were buying. I imagine some frozen foods we buy, such as chickens and turkeys, have been frozen as long as ten years. We went to a restaurant once that was considered the best in town and were served turkey. The steam escaping from it smelled so terrible that it made us sick and we had to leave immediately to keep from upchucking. The same thing happened one Christmas when I started to cook a turkey (frozen).

I do not think the food pk. should carry the latest date on which the food could be bought with confidence. I think it should carry the exact date the food was prepared for market.

I have never known a time such as now. The consumer is getting a bad break, and all the Ralph Naders in the world cannot change the situation. The Govt. must step in and change things. The deodorant companies, companies that sell cleaning products, all sorts of companies, in addition to the food processors, are just going wild and selling things they know are harmful but our Govt. does absolutely nothing about it. There was a great stir up recently over monosodium glutamate being harmful but V8 juices still have this harmful ingredient in them, as do a lot of other products.

The Government permits towns and cities to sell fluoridated water to the people just because parents are too lazy to see that their children brush their teeth and we elderly people have to suffer the consequences. I know that fluoridated water is bad for elderly and maybe for others. It just doesn't mix with the antibiotics and many other medicines we have to take. Now I know the opponents of fluoridation are labeled crack pots. This is a scheme to help those who vote it in. If they can make the opposition look bad, of course they will.

It is time someone in Congress began looking more closely at the consumer's needs and his rights. The labels on "Janitor in a Drun!" a texize product advises one to wear gloves when using this product. Reports have been circulated that washday products are harmful. We want the truth, sir. Our lives and our health are at stake. I wish there'd be a protest march and protest speeches made against the foods that are killing us by the thousands. The nurse lays the sheet over many a hospital patient that died of food poisoning. Of course this is wasn't made known, the doctors label it a virus.

Sunday we bought our dinner from a restaurant. A few minutes after eating it we had pains in the stomach and dysentery. We think perhaps the preparations used to wash the dishes and clean grills etc. may have caused our trouble. In this area some of the restaurants, even the better ones, use young boys to wash the dishes and I never knew of a boy who liked to wash dishes and they never get them clean.

Very truly yours,

ROSE CLODFELTER.

P.S.—I hope you'll excuse this clumsily written letter. I am incurably ill with Parkinson's Disease and complications and sometimes I cannot put my thoughts coherently into words.

DES MOINES, WASH.

April 14, 1970.

Congressman LEONARD K. FARBSTEIN,  
Democrat, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FARBSTEIN: Recently our local newspaper published a UPI release reporting the work you and Mr. Bruce Terris are doing on dating the termination deadline on foods on grocery shelves. This has been done for some time on frozen biscuits but the consumer had better look at the date as stores do not remove these supplies from the shelves and it is not unusual to bring cans home only to discover that the time allowed has run out. Also if one keeps such supplies beyond the germination period, one can be very chagrined to discover that the biscuits did not raise. If I over-buy, as I do occasionally, I find it necessary to just throw them away. This, of course, is my fault.

Also, being a two-member family, I find that now and then, I use something from my supply shelves, that should have been disposed of and if there had been a termination date, I would have done so. I wrote to General Mills about this some time ago and received a nice letter from them.

If you can establish some sort of dating system with the help of your organization, it will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Mrs. G. J. SCHICK.

ROCKVILLE, MD.,  
April 17, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Re dating foods for consumer knowledge. I and many friends and neighbors hope this will be done—and soon. It is irritating to have milk turn in 1 day—sugar, cereal, flour, bread crumbs, etc. to have little black or white insects waiting to greet you when you open a bag or box. I've had raisins which were not good—and meat must be very carefully selected. We deal in stores in our area and recognize these things do happen sometimes—but this would not be so if all things were dated. It is just a matter of stocking properly to meet the demand—and very irritating to ask a clerk how to read the date on a carton of milk or bag of flour and be told 'That's for us to know—and you to find out.' I'd like to find out.

Mrs. F. FLORSCHUTZ.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,  
April 10, 1970.

Representative LEONARD K. FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Today I read in the newspaper that you are proposing a bill to require stamps on food products stating deadlines for removing such products from grocery store shelves. I feel that consumers definitely should be aware of deadlines on perishable items and that such deadlines should be printed in plain view and certainly not in codes.

After my daughter was born (10 months ago), my husband purchased a case of the formula she was on. Being our first child, we were not even aware that there was a deadline for use of formula, thinking it, like evaporated milk, would be good for quite some time. Thus, it did not occur to us that it would be dated. Some time later, after using approximately half of the case, I noticed the formula was leaving a scum around the bottles that I would prepare the night before. Frantically, I checked the cans to make sure that they were not supposed to be refrigerated, thinking that I perhaps didn't see some fine, small print. Then I noticed the date on the top of the can, imprinted in the lid which was hardly noticeable. As it turned out, this formula was on the shelf of the grocery store over one month.

beyond the expiration date! After that experience, and even after the child was no longer on formula, I periodically checked the supermarkets out of curiosity to see if they were still stocking "old" formula. Many of them were. Even though the date was stamped on the formula, it was done in such a manner that unless you examined it closely, it could not be seen. I feel that such a date should be put on the product in a contrasting color, or the like, so that it is immediately seen without having to look for the "fine print."

Your efforts in seeking passage of the above bill are greatly appreciated not only by me, but also by housewives and consumers all across the country. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. PATRICIA A. LAUGHLIN.

[From the Los Angeles Times]

#### POISONING LEADS TO BEEF JERKY RECALL

Statewide recall of B & S Food Products Co.'s beef jerky because of reported food poisoning incidents was disclosed Wednesday by the State Bureau of Meat Inspection and the County Health Department.

"Three separate incidents of food poisoning involving seven people in Los Angeles County and six people in Ventura County have been attributed to the ingestion of B & S Foods' brand of beef jerky," said County Health Officer Gerald A. Heidebreder.

"Any private citizen in possession of it or any beef jerky which cannot be identified, should dispose of this food item as garbage . . . Persons who think they are ill because of eating it should consult their physician."

Dr. Heidebreder said laboratory tests indicate that the product is contaminated with salmonella bacteria.

Edward Barrett, B & S Foods' president, believes 90% of the spiced, dehydrated beef has been withdrawn by jobbers since Friday in Ventura and Los Angeles counties.

"This bacteria was brought into our new plant at 107 S. Myers St.," he said, "and it was not due to negligence."

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
April 22, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I was delighted to learn that you are introducing legislation seeking open dating of packaged foods in the grocery stores.

In the past few years I have noticed that more and more foods are stale or spoiled when purchased and I have conducted a one-woman campaign to combat this practice by returning all such items to the store for credit.

In order to avoid buying shelf-stale or out-dated items I often ask the store clerks to tell me the expiration date, only to be told that the manufacturer uses a "secret code" which the clerks cannot decipher. When I inform them I will return the goods if it is not fresh, they usually advise me which package to buy.

I have bought cream that sours in two days, frozen strawberries that are sour when opened, and soup so old it must almost be removed from the can with a chisel—and these from super markets in the best residential sections. Until your legislation is passed, I will continue to return such items to the stores. More power to you!

Sincerely yours,

FRANCES W. KERR.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: After reading your piece in Daily News, I was wondering if you might look into spoiled meat in A. & P. markets in Farmingdale. They are all wrapped in cellophane and I picked out chicken cutlets the paper wrapping was exceptionally wet, I made nothing

of it, but clerk waiting on me said pick other chicken, this is old laying, I had had bad tasting meats before and never had an honest saleslady stop my purchase. Please look into A. & P. meat dept. in Farmingdale, L.I. and Massapequa Park. I would like to sign my name but I would not want honest clerk's identity known. I would be so grateful Rep. Farbstein for I am a Senior Citizen living in my Son's Home and live on a small pension and cannot afford the high price they charge for bad meat. This girl is still in A. & P. store, and thank you so much for looking out for the people's benefit.

Sincerely,

SOUTHRIDGE, MASS.,  
April 16, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I read an item in this morning's Worcester Telegram, quoting you as fighting for a bill to date food packages so one can tell how old it is. This is something I have been fighting for a long while and it is long over-due.

I wrote three large bread companies, but didn't even get the courtesy of a reply. At today's prices for food one should get what you pay for and not a stale item. Keep up the fight and good luck.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM A. BAKER.

MOORESVILLE, N.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: What a relief, now we have someone getting to bottom of a waste of money by housekeepers, homemakers or anyone buying food.

So often I have bought prepared food that I knew was ready to spoil as soon as it was open, not only certain foods need a date on them, at the present I have on hand a can of cocoa that is musty, it has to be five or more years old, spices sometimes are a cake of webs. Most older homemakers can tell old cakes by the freshness of paper if old paper is brittle and yellowing. Bread is very easy to detect age by softness.

I am a farm wife and do a lots of canning, freezing plus hand raising my vegetables myself. To see the rough way grocery boys handle vegetables make me almost bite my tongue, such a long list I could give you on the way things are ruined in Gro Stores.

I use to manage a school lunch room before becoming disabled. There is always enough left over to feed the hungry kids, but it happens there is a rule everything has to be poured out. This I took care of by letting older children eat last and eating all they wanted rather than throw it out. The woman who took over after me did not want the bother and dumped it all out.

People don't seem to care what happens to others like I do. Maybe that's why I am disabled to work at public work, (do plenty at home as I can) seems people are tearing up everything and don't care how a job is done just so they get by. People during the depression years at least tried to put a little art in their work. All this trash was not beside the roads. We even get bottles, cans, broken glass in bales of hay we prepare for our cattle.

While on the subject of dates on food, make it a law that all the fine print on goods of any kind be larger. Its always so small that I put lots of things under a large light bulb with reading glasses to see and then lots isn't plain. Now there is lots of people who would not be able to even see there was small writing on labels. When I see it it makes me feel like the company hoped we could not read it, there is always plenty of room to write or print it larger. All this fine print is costing money and lives.

Having arthritis, diabetes, and some heart trouble, I have tried lot of medicine since the same doctor does not treat all three ailments. Several times I have been given the same drug in other shapes and color, Once

each doctor gave me (3) the same drug in different shapes and I took it a couple days, then after I was sure something was wrong with medicine, I took all bottles to the druggist and found out what I had suspected was true. The three were dolonil, donnazyme and donnatol, all had same of the same drug in them plus other drugs. Ever since, I don't pay for drugs until the name of drug is put on the label. Doing this a person can either carry their medicine with them to the other doctor or write the name down on a card to carry with them to doctor, if you want a dry mouth and to be listless just try these three together a couple days. No need to pinch yourself to see if you are alive, you wont feel that either.

Wish a doctor could treat all of me without having to wear a person out getting around to all of them and each charges enough for full exam, when all one get is another bill and stay on some pills.

There is lots of time for me to think Government things over since this arthritis doesn't let me get about like other people. We see a lots that would help but who would listen to any of our suggestions since we or I am from the South and not a big shot.

If you would like my suggestions on crime, hippies, drug addicts, rioting, unemployment, gangs, government waste, housing for people on welfare and how to help ease these problems, I will write it up, if you want it.

Too hard to write with arthritis unless it's useful—could be taped.

Mrs. KNOX.

P.S.—It's we plain people who are holding this country together.

LAW OFFICES OF  
GOTTLIEB & SCHWARTZ,  
Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1970.

HON. LEONARD K. FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: I just read about your bill to require explicit dating of food products in supermarkets, and I wanted to join the people supporting it. I think that consumers ought to receive a great deal more information about the products they buy and the prices they pay than they now do.

Thank you for taking on this cause.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER LEVIN.

LYNN, MASS.,  
April 10, 1970.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FARBSTEIN: I read yesterday in the Lynn Item of your bill which would require stamps on food, stating the deadline for removing products from the shelf before consumers buy stale food.

I give support to you and this bill because there have been plenty of times that I have bought something in a supermarket which was no longer useable and the cost of food the way it is now consumers should be assured that the product they are buying won't end up in the trash bucket because it was no good.

Thank you for your time. Good Luck with your bill.

Mrs. EMILE LANDRY, Jr.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.,  
April 9, 1970.

Congressman LEONARD A. FARBSTEIN,  
New York City, N.Y.

DEAR MR. FARBSTEIN: Throughout your years in public life, I have followed your career personally and proudly.

This morning I heard on radio news of the bill you are introducing, that manufacturers of food should DATE their food packages—therefore enabling them and all stores to properly rotate food in freezers and shelves for the safety and health benefit of thousands of people.

For this I salute you and so will the public. If you would like signatures of millions of housewives, I would think that all orga-



nizations would help in getting signatures to help in getting your bill passed, if you could get one copy of this bill printed up for signatures sent to all organizations and they can make up duplicates and get the signatures of many people for this bill.

I happen to belong to Phylan Ladies and B'nai B'rith and there are many more organizations as you know. The public I am sure will be 100% behind you.

I'm sure you do not remember me, but inasmuch as you are in the public eye so many years, I haven't forgotten you. Somehow thru my mother (Mollie Miller) and her mother (Hannah Isaacs) we might have been related distantly with your folks.

This bill you are introducing got to me so deeply I just had to write to you.

Wishing you and many people success in your endeavors.

Very sincerely yours,

GERTRUDE "MILLER" ROSENZWEIG.

P.S.—I will be leaving on a European trip by next week, so decided to sit down at once to write this, and again to salute you.

UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION  
OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA,  
April 3, 1970.

Congressman LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
U.S. Capitol,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: It was good to read in the Consumer Federation of America's "Consumer News Roundup", that you had introduced a bill, HR 14816 requiring the dating of perishable and semi perishable foods.

The Consumer Action component of the United Planning Organization conducts consumer education classes for residents of low-income areas of Washington. Often these consumers relate experiences of getting home from the food market only to learn that they have just purchased an item which is not fresh. The consumers tell us that they do not return these foods to the market for many reasons, some of which are:

(a) Transportation is usually poor in their areas, and most can not afford private transportation.

(b) They do not have money for extra bus or taxi fares to and from the markets.

(c) It is inconvenient and time consuming to make extra trips to the store.

The participants are asking that we include in their classes information on how to read codes of freshness on perishable foods.

We are in the process of writing and/or visiting many of the stores, packers and distributors in an effort to secure such information.

We are discovering that freshness codes represent an entirely new language of the marketplace. The codes are totally meaningless to the consumer because he is unaware of their existence or does not understand them.

We would certainly appreciate being kept informed as to what happens with the bill. Please notify us if hearings are planned. We would certainly want to participate.

We would appreciate any suggestions you might have.

Thank you,

Sincerely,

THERESSA H. CLARK,  
Consumer Action Coordinator.

DENVER, COLO.,  
April 10, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FARBSTEIN: I read the article concerning "food coding" with much interest. The housewives in Denver have known about the coding system for over three years, but our complaints have gone unnoticed. Perhaps you remember that in 1966 the women in Denver made one great big objection to many things about the food

industry. Food coding was one of those complaints. It is a prevalent thing in Denver for the code to be outdated—or it may be moved from our more affluent neighborhoods to the poorer neighborhoods. Time after time we have asked our Congress to make an investigation into the practices of the Super Markets—time after time we have been lied to or rebuffed.

Much "to do" is being made as to the plight of the poor. Nothing is really being done to help the poor. If a study could be made of the chain store's pricing structure I think you would find a monopoly. Every time we get some one interested enough to look into the situation we run into great BLOCKS—such as the FTC-FDA-USDA.

Being a Democratic Committee woman—I am concerned about what is happening to our Party. I'm convinced that we have already lost in Colorado—simply because the Democrats only issues are concerned with the Black, the Poor, and the Young—these are idealistic issues of course—and dreams that are commendable—but they don't get votes. If the Democratic Party would insist upon doing something to get food prices down to the level where all people could afford to eat—they would have a good campaign issue. If there's hunger in this land—it is simply because you men in Congress, despite pleas from the public, have allowed a pussy cat grow into a people devouring Lion.

Food consumerism started in Denver—but no great study has been made here. True, Betty Furness was sent here—as was Virginia Knauer, but they never talked to the Middle Class or the poor housewife—they visited the huge feed lots and the American National Cattlemens Association, who, according to our men in agriculture, do not reflect the feelings of the ranchers and the farmers. I do not blame the potato farmers for burning their products when they can get only 2c a pound. The housewife must pay 12c at the market—and so far as we have been able to learn the farmer must pay for everything that happens to that spud from the time it is planted until it is in the store.

Perhaps it is time to do something instead of just making studies. I'm sure food quality and food prices are more important than the facial expression of a fish or the sex life of birds.

The women of Denver would much appreciate your thoughts on this—and perhaps you could give us some advice as to what can be done.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ROSAMOND WEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
August 6, 1970.

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Minneapolis Star is currently carrying a series of articles on the dating of food. One article mentions that you are sponsoring a bill requiring open dating, so that consumers could know the relative freshness of the foods they buy.

I am writing to you to indicate my wholehearted support of this bill, and I am sorry to see that no Representative from Minnesota has cosponsored it with you. Please keep up the good work on behalf of the entire nation. It is shocking that food producers are consciously and deliberately keeping packaging dates and pull dates from the people who are going to eat the food. One meat wrapper in a local store, according to the Star "sits down with a calendar at the start of each month and arbitrarily gives each day a number code."

This insidious form of "caveat emptor" must be destroyed. I commend you for your efforts.

Yours truly,

Mrs. JENNIFER B. DEAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.,  
July 15, 1970.

Rep. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing in support of your proposed legislation to make codes in grocery stores readable by the average consumer. The mysterious markings now give no clue as to the quality of the meat, bread, or dairy product to be purchased. The claim by grocery store managers that such a measure would cause consumers to buy only the freshest food. Hence more waste is absolute obscenity to me. Environmental obscenity. Why are so many useless items then produced and sent out to these stores? Surely there are better ways to stock supermarkets than continually stocking them with too many goods. And surely the health of the consumer not to mention the environment is more important than continually spiraling markets and profits—they, I believe, will lead to ultimate doom. The environmental and people's bodies cannot take this continued production and poison being poured into them.

Hence, I see this bill as at least a step in letting the consumer judge more carefully in what he buys and the supplier and the manufacturer with what they produce and supply.

Thank you for your consideration.

LEJUNE HOLMAN.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.,  
April 29, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: I just want to add my support to your bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates, plainly, on each and every package, box or can.

I have been wife, mother and housekeeper for many years, and I know I would be money ahead if I had advance knowledge that the loaf of bread or carton of milk was older than it seemed to be! It's a pitiful waste, and a very unnecessary one!

Food bills these days are high enough without adding to it with waste which could have been avoided had the consumer known how old the product was when it was purchased.

Thank you for your help to all consumers, and for the chance to have my say, after these many years!

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. I. SLATER.

MONROVIA, CALIF.,  
March 12, 1970.

Representative LEONARD FARBSTEIN,  
Democrat of New York.

DEAR SIR: I read in the Los Angeles Times March 12th, under, *Mind Your Own Money*, that you have introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to print all food dates plainly on all food packages or cans.

I will not buy food packages because there are not marked dates, that I can decode. The manufacturer and grocer may know, if there is a code, but not we homemakers.

I am all for your bill. Please let me know if I can help in anyway. I thought you might be interested in this article that appeared in the Times March 12, 1970.

More power to you!

Sincerely,

Mrs. MARGARET V. JOHNSON.

P.S.—I would appreciate a reply on your progress.

JULY 16, 1970.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE FARBSTEIN: It was good to read in our local newspaper that you have introduced a bill to force food manufacturers to print ALL food dates plainly on each package or can.

You have my complete support in your food date decoding efforts. It will be not only

convenient but also safe to know just what we should expect out of our edible products. We deserve this for the money paid out.

Sincerely,

SANDRA JANISEH.

**REPORT OF BLACK LAWYERS AND JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960-1970**

**HON. ABNER J. MIKVA**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, on July 21-25, 1970, the National Bar Association held its 45th annual meeting in New York City. At that meeting, the Honor-

able Edward B. Toles, Referee in Bankruptcy in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and chairman of the National Bar Association's Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report on black lawyers and judges in the United States. Since Mr. Toles' report differs significantly from the estimates of the U.S. census in 1960, I believe it will be of interest to place the report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The document referred to follows:

**REPORT OF BLACK LAWYERS AND JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1960-1970**

(By Edward B. Toles)

The following comparative chart records the number of black judges and lawyers in all 50 States and the District of Columbia for the period 1960-1970. Population figures are based on the 1960 census; lawyer figures are from the Journal of American Judicature

Society, Vol. 49, No. 9, page 192, February 1966. The statistics as to the number of black judges and lawyers were obtained by questionnaire survey from the Governors of the 50 States and from individual inquiries from National Bar Association members at the 45th Annual Meeting of the Association in New York City, July 21-25, 1970.

According to the 1960 United States Census, there were employed as black lawyers and judges in that year, 2004 black males and 176 black females, a total of 2,180 black lawyers. There are probably more than 4,000 black lawyers, but the nature of the legal profession among blacks is such that considerable numbers of blacks may be qualified to practice law but be employed and classified in other occupational categories; presidents of black banks, newspapers, insurance companies, colleges, law school instructors, teachers and government officials, who are lawyers, are listed in census reports in their respective businesses rather than as lawyers.

**45TH ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION**

**JUDICIAL COMMITTEE REPORT, JULY 24, 1970—BLACK LAWYERS AND JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO U.S. CENSUS, 1960 POPULATION, AND AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CENSUS OF U.S. LAWYER POPULATION**

State	State population	Black population	Number of lawyers	Number of black lawyers	Number of black judges	State	State population	Black population	Number of lawyers	Number of black lawyers	Number of black judges
Alabama	3,266,740	980,271	2,712	24	1	New Mexico	951,023	17,063	980	0	0
Alaska	226,167	6,771	198	1	0	New York	16,782,304	1,417,511	50,204	650	36
Arizona	1,302,161	43,403	1,693	2	1	North Carolina	4,556,155	1,116,021	3,637	70	2
Arkansas	1,786,272	388,787	1,789	10	0	North Dakota	632,446	777	742	0	0
California	15,717,204	883,861	22,798	373	15	Ohio	9,706,397	786,097	15,535	416	18
Colorado	1,753,947	39,902	3,635	10	2	Oklahoma	2,328,284	153,084	4,829	16	2
Connecticut	2,535,234	107,449	4,002	26	3	Oregon	1,768,687	18,133	2,657	7	1
Delaware	446,292	60,688	514	3	1	Pennsylvania	11,319,366	852,750	12,319	141	14
Florida	4,951,560	880,186	7,801	60	2	Rhode Island	859,488	18,332	1,070	2	0
Georgia	3,943,116	1,122,596	4,824	30	3	South Carolina	2,382,594	829,291	1,896	11	1
Hawaii	632,772	4,943	482	1	0	South Dakota	680,514	1,114	760	0	0
Idaho	667,191	1,502	683	1	0	Tennessee	3,567,089	586,876	4,251	35	3
Illinois	10,081,158	1,037,470	19,045	667	26	Texas	9,579,677	1,187,125	14,022	95	2
Indiana	4,662,498	269,275	4,757	56	2	Utah	890,627	4,148	1,151	1	0
Iowa	2,757,537	25,354	3,596	15	2	Vermont	389,881	519	496	0	0
Kansas	2,178,611	91,445	3,013	30	2	Virginia	3,966,949	816,258	4,758	103	3
Kentucky	3,038,156	215,949	3,353	22	2	Washington	2,853,214	48,738	3,907	20	3
Louisiana	3,257,022	1,039,207	4,217	27	4	West Virginia	1,860,421	89,378	1,809	8	1
Maine	969,255	3,318	990	0	0	Wisconsin	3,951,777	74,546	6,231	18	0
Maryland	3,100,689	518,410	5,301	32	5	Wyoming	330,066	2,183	497	1	0
Massachusetts	5,148,578	111,842	10,443	50	3	District of Columbia	763,956	411,737	12,693	503	6
Michigan	7,823,194	717,581	9,464	250	15	United States	179,323,175	18,871,831	288,336	3,845	195
Minnesota	3,413,864	22,263	4,787	14	1	U.S. courts					19
Mississippi	2,178,141	915,743	2,201	23	0	Total U.S. black judges					214
Missouri	4,319,813	390,853	7,501	64	6	Total U.S. black lawyers					3,845
Montana	674,767	1,467	1,031	1	0						
Nebraska	1,411,330	29,262	2,358	5	0						
Nevada	285,278	13,484	441	4	1						
New Hampshire	606,921	1,903	647	1	1						
New Jersey	6,066,782	514,875	9,460	65	9						

**U.S. COURTS**

*District of Columbia—7*

- 1 Supreme Court
- 1 D.C. Court of Appeals
- 4 U.S. District Court
- 1 Magistrate

*New York—3*

- 1 District Court
- 2 U.S. Customs Court

*Pennsylvania—2*

- 1 Court of Appeals
- 1 District Court

*Michigan—3*

- 1 Court of Appeals
- 1 District Court
- 1 Referee in Bankruptcy

*Illinois—2*

- 1 District Court
- 1 Referee in Bankruptcy

*California—1*

- 1 District Court

*Virgin Islands—1*

- 1 District Court

**Total U.S. Courts—19**

**BLACK JUDGES IN THE UNITED STATES—JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY, 1970**

*Supreme Court of the United States*

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Thurgood Marshall of New York.

*U.S. Court of Appeals*

District of Columbia Circuit—Spottswood W. Robinson.

Third Circuit—William Henry Hastie, Chief Judge, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sixth Circuit—Wade M. McCree, Jr., Detroit, Mich.

*U.S. Customs Courts*

Scovel Richardson.  
James L. Watson, New York City.

**PART II**

*U.S. District Courts*

District of Columbia—William B. Bryant; Aubrey E. Robinson; Joseph C. Waddy; and Barrington D. Parker, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Magistrate—Arthur L. Burnett.  
New York (Southern)—Constance B. Motley.

Pennsylvania (Eastern)—A. Leon Higginbotham.

Illinois (Northern)—James B. Parsons.  
Referee in Bankruptcy—Edward B. Toles.  
Michigan (Eastern)—Damon Keith.

Referee in Bankruptcy—Harry Hackett.  
California (Central)—David W. Williams.  
Virgin Islands—Almeric Christian.

Alabama—Orzell Billingsley, Part-time Judge, Roosevelt City, Ala. (Population 4,000 all black).

Arizona—H. B. Daniels, City Magistrate, Phoenix, Ariz., 307 Greater Arizona Savings, Phoenix, Ariz.

California—Edwin L. Jefferson, District Court of Appeal, Los Angeles, Calif.

Bernard Jefferson, Superior Court, Los Angeles, Calif.

Thomas Griffith, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, Calif.

Xenophon F. Lang, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, Calif.

Vaino Spencer, Municipal Court, Los Angeles, Calif.

Sherman W. Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Earl C. Broady, Los Angeles, Calif.

Earl B. Gilliam, Municipal Court, San Diego, Calif.

Alan Broussard, Municipal Court, Alameda, Calif.

George D. Carroll, Municipal Court, Richmond, Calif.

Lionel Wilson, Oakland, Calif.

William Ross, Los Angeles, Calif.

Albert D. Matthews, Municipal Court, Compton, Calif.

(Judges Ross and Matthews appointed by Governor Ronald Reagan.)

Raymond Reynolds, San Francisco, Calif.  
Joseph Kennedy, San Francisco, Calif.

Colorado—James Flanagan, District Court.  
Gilbert Alexander, Municipal Court of Denver.

Connecticut—Arthur G. Williams, Court of Common Pleas, Madison, Conn.

Robert L. Levister, Circuit Court, Stamford, Conn.

Robert D. Glass, Juvenile Court, Watertown, Conn.

Delaware—Leonard Williams, Municipal Court of Wilmington, Del.

Florida—Harold R. Braynon, Municipal Court of the City of Miami.

James Wesley Matthews, Associate Judge of the City of Opa Locka, Fla.

Georgia—R. Pruden Herndon, Part-time Judge, City of Atlanta, Ga.

Romae Turner Powell, Special Juvenile Court, Atlanta, Ga.

Edith Jacqueline Ingram (Elected Non-lawyer), Ordinary (Probate Court), 718 New Street, Sparta, Ga.

Illinois—Archibald J. Carey, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Richard A. Harewood, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

James D. Crosson, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

William S. White, Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court Division, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

George N. Leighton, Appellate Court of Illinois, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Glenn T. Johnson, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Sidney A. Jones, Jr., Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Edith S. Sampson, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Mark E. Jones, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Kenneth Wilson, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Richard Gumbel, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Alvin Turner, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Maurice Pompey, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

George Blakey, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Earl J. Neal, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Edwin C. Hatfield, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

E. C. Johnson, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

James M. Walton, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Myrtle Stryker, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Willie Whiting, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Russell R. DeBow, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Durham, Magistrate, Circuit Court, Chicago, Ill.

Billy Jones, Magistrate, East St. Louis, Ill.

Ora Polk, Magistrate, East St. Louis, Ill.

Indiana—Rufus C. Kuykendall, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wilbur Grant, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa—Luther Glanton, Municipal Court, Des Moines, Iowa.

William Parker, Municipal Court, Waterloo, Iowa.

Kansas—A. B. Howard, Part-time Judge, Municipal Court.

Myles C. Stevens, Part-time Judge, Juvenile Court, Kansas City, Kans.

Kentucky—Neville M. Tucker, Police Court Judge (Elected), Louisville, Ky.

Charles H. Anderson, First Black county elected Judicial Officer, Magistrates Court, Jefferson County, Ky.

Darryl Owens, Juvenile Court.

Benjamin Shole, Misdemeanor Court, Louisville, Ky.

Louisiana—Israel Augustine, Criminal Court, New Orleans, La.

A. P. Tureaud, Part-Time Judge, New Orleans, La.

Maryland—Harry A. Cole, Eighth Judicial District.

Robert B. Watts, Eighth Judicial District.

Joseph C. Howard, Eighth Judicial District.

James H. Taylor, Seventh Judicial District.

John R. Hargrove, Municipal Court of Baltimore City, Md.

Massachusetts—Joseph Mitchell, Boston, Mass.

Elwood S. McKenny, Boston, Mass.

G. Bruce Robinson, Juvenile Court, Boston, Mass.

Michigan—

Circuit Court:

Edward F. Bell, Detroit, Mich.

Charles F. Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

John T. Letts, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Recorders Court: George W. Crockett, Detroit, Mich.

Elvin L. Davenport, Detroit, Mich.

Geraldine B. Ford, Detroit, Mich.

Robert L. Evans, Detroit, Mich.

Henry L. Heading, Detroit, Mich.

William C. Hague.

Common Pleas:

Julian P. Rodgers, Detroit, Mich.

District Court:

Ollie B. Bivins, Jr., Flint, Mich.

Charles A. Pratt, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Missouri—Theodore McMillian, St. Louis, Mo.

Lewis Clymer, Kansas City, Mo.

William S. Diguid, Magistrate, St. Louis, Mo.

John W. Harvey, Magistrate, St. Louis, Mo.

Frank S. Bledsoe, Magistrate, St. Louis, Mo.

Nathan B. Young (First Black Police Court Judge 1966), St. Louis, Mo.

Clifford Spotsville, Municipal Court, Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota—Stephen L. Maxwell, St. Paul, Minn.

Nevada—Robert E. Mullen, Municipal Judge, Las Vegas, Nev.

New Hampshire—Ivory Cobb, Colebrook District Court, Colebrook, N.H.

New Jersey—County Court, Van Y. Clinton (Essex County).

William Fillmore Wood (Union County).

Roger M. Yancey (Essex County).

Juvenile & Domestic Relations, Herbert H. Tate (Essex County).

District Court:

Herbert S. Jacobs (Atlantic County).

Robert B. Johnson (Camden County).

Municipal Court:

Harry Hazelwood, Jr. (Newark).

Samuel C. Scott (Jersey City).

William H. Wells (Newark).

New York—Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, Harold A. Stevens.

Supreme Court, First Judicial District:

Amos Bowman, Thomas Dickens, Edward R. Dudley, Jawn A. Sandifer, Darwin W. Telesford, Andrew R. Tyler, and Ivan Warner.

Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department:

Oliver D. Williams, Franklin W. Morton, Jr., and Thomas R. Jones.

Criminal Court of City of New York:

Julius Archibald, William H. Booth, Dennis Edwards, Jr., Walter Gladwin, Maurice Grey, William H. Lougen, Albert R. Murry, Thomas G. Weaver, James M. Yeargin, and Bruce Wright.

Family Court within City of New York:

Jane M. Bolin, Joseph E. Dyer, and Phillip D. Roache.

Civil Court of the City of New York:

Howard E. Bell, Henry Bramwell, Kenneth Browne, Herbert B. Evans, George M. Fleary, Clifford A. Scott, Oliver C. Sutton, James H. Shaw, Jr., Samuel A. Welcome, and Albert P. Williams.

Harold Woods, Westchester County Family Court, White Plains, N.Y.

Wilbur P. Trammel, Municipal Court, Buffalo, N.Y.

North Carolina—

Elreta Alexander (first Black Judge elected in North Carolina), Greensboro, N.C.

Clifton E. Johnson, Mecklenburg District Court, Charlotte, N.C. (appointed by Gov. Bob Scott).

Ohio—

Robert M. Duncan, Associate Justice, Ohio Supreme Court, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles W. White, Court of Appeals, Cleveland, Ohio.

Theodore M. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.

Perry B. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frederick Coleman, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lloyd O. Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lillian W. Burke, Municipal Court, Cleveland, Ohio.

George White, Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland, Ohio.

Referees in Probate Court:

Robert Decatur, Will Farrier, Cleveland, Ohio.

James A. Pearson, Municipal Court, Toledo, Ohio.

Robert L. Franklin, Municipal Court, Toledo, Ohio.

Clay E. Hunter, Canton, Ohio.

Joseph D. Roulhac, Akron, Ohio.

George Bunyan, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Arthur Fisher, Municipal Court, Dayton, Ohio.

Jack Franklin, Ottawa Hills Police Court, Ottawa Hills, Ohio.

Andrew Johnson, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

Oklahoma—

Charles L. Owens, District Judge, Oklahoma County (first Black Judge appointed by Governor Dewey Bartlett in 1968).

Amos Hall, Special Judge, Tulsa, Okla.

Cecil Robertson, Special Judge, elected by Muskogee Bar Association, Muskogee, Okla.

Oregon—Mercedes F. Deiz, District Court of State of Oregon, Multnomah County.

Pennsylvania—

Theodore Spaulding, Superior Court, Appellate Court, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clifford Scott Green, Thomas Reed, Robert Williams.

Paul Dandridge, Philadelphia, Pa.

Common Pleas:

Raymond Pace Alexander, Herbert R. Cain, Robert N. C. Nix, Jr., Juanita Kidd Stout, Charles Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

Homer S. Brown, Common Pleas, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry Smith, Municipal Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warren Watson, Allegheny County Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edward Cox and Harry Melton, (Non-lawyers elected prior to Judicial Article), Magistrates, Philadelphia, Pa.

South Carolina—Richard E. Fields.

Tennessee—Bennie Harris, City Court, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Adolpho A. Birch, General Sessions Court, Nashville, Tenn.

Otis Higgs, (Succeeding Judges Odell Horton and Ben L. Hooks, resigned, Memphis, Tenn.

Texas—Thomas Routt, Corporation Judge, Houston, Tex.

Lewis Bedford, Corporation Judge, Dallas, Tex.

Virginia—James Overton, Portsmouth, Va., Appointed July, 1970.

William Stone, Williamsburg, Va.

Phillip Walker, Hampton, Va.

Washington—Charles Z. Smith, Washington State Superior Court.

J. Jerome Farris, Washington State Court of Appeals.

Charles M. Stokes, Seattle Municipal Court.

District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.:

Austin L. Fickling, District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Court of General Sessions:

Harry T. Alexander, William C. Pryor, and William S. Thompson.

John D. Fauntleroy, Juvenile Court.

Richard R. Atkinson, Family Court. Special Judge and Part-time Judge---	15
U.S. Federal Judiciary-----	19
State and Municipal Court Judges-----	180
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Total U.S. Black Judges-----	214
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Total Number Black Lawyers-----	3,845
Respectfully submitted,	

EDWARD B. TOLES.

### RISING STAR OF RED STACK

## HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to include as part of these remarks an article that appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle pertaining to Thomas B. Crowley, president of the Crowley Launch & Tugboat Co., of San Francisco, who has been selected by the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a recipient of the National Transportation Award.

For many years I served on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee and was privileged to know and work very closely with Tom Crowley during that period.

I was not unfamiliar with his distinguished father who recently passed on at the age of 94.

The "Red Stack" Tugboat Co. is an institution in the San Francisco Bay area, and those of us who know of the fine service that it has given to the maritime industry and to this country during the period of wars appreciate the fine leadership that Tom has given it.

The article follows:

CROWLEY HONORED: RISING STAR OF RED STACK  
(By Sidney P. Allen)

Thomas B. Crowley, president of Crowley Launch and Tugboat Co., San Francisco, has just been selected by the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the recipient of the National Transportation Award. This annual award is for achievements that have contributed most to the transportation and logistics industry in support of the national security.

The silver trophy emblem will be presented to Crowley at the annual award luncheon September 23 at the Hilton Hotel here during the convention of the National Defense Transportation Association.

The "Red Stack" tug fleet, keystone of the Crowley organization, has of course been a familiar sight around this port over the years. But not much has been written about the closely held, family-dominated operation.

When founder Thomas Crowley died a month ago, at age 94, the ramifications of the shipping services empire his son has been piloting (and building) for the past decade began to come into focus.

The Transportation Award citation, plus a brief look at the organization's new command post at San Francisco's Pier 50, make it apparent this is a huge, complex, and highly innovative operation.

For instance, the famed "Red Stack" tug fleet, now operating under more than 100 different corporate entities, numbers somewhere near the 200 total. Some of these tugs are seagoing vessels ranging from 2800 to 7000 horsepower and designed for long-cruising range.

They tow military vessels and equipment

to Southeast Asia, take assignments for coast-to-coast hauls, even make delivery of cargo to the icy reaches of the oil rich North Slope at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, in what has to be one of the great transport accomplishments of history.

There's danger and drama in the business. Right now, for instance, a flotilla of tugs and barges en route from Prudhoe Bay back to Point Barrow is trapped by ice. Hopefully the ice flow will permit passage of the equipment and several score of personnel before summer ends.

Be that as it may, the Crowley organization—and specifically Thomas B. Crowley—get credit for providing another daring and vital transport service link.

It's one in a series.

In 1958, says the citation, Crowley took personal direction of the first commercial resupply of military DEW Line installations on the Arctic Coast of Alaska and later on the Bering Sea and throughout the Aleutian Island chain. This resupply reaches 46 of the most isolated and inaccessible military facilities in the world.

And in 1959 he established the first large scale container shipments by van-carrying barges between West Coast ports and Alaska. This was followed in 1963 by the Hydro-Train service through which the important direct rail-water-rail link has been established between the lower 48 States and Alaska.

The seat of this service inevitably became Seattle.

And now Crowley Northwest interests, which pivot around Puget Sound Tug & Barge, exceed the San Francisco operations built around the old Shipowners and Merchants Tugboat Co.,

Dollar figures and organization charts don't tell all, to be sure. But they tell something.

Nobody says flatly, but there are indications the organization has gone on the line for upwards of \$20 million just in the last few years on special new equipment primarily for the northwest work.

The staff is now estimated at about 1000—based from Alaska to San Diego. Headquarters here houses the computer center for the works.

It also houses most of the 1000-plus corporate seals of Crowley-owned or dominated companies—some just one tugboat in asset size. (Included are seals for Merritt Ship Repair, and Pacific Drydock & Repair, both of the East Bay, and of course the Long Beach-Catalina as well as Tiburon and Angel Island Ferry Companies.)

Parenthetically, the old original Shipowners and Merchants Tugboat Co. is a stock company, but Crowley family holdings dominate the list of about 100 shareowners.

And the organization has applied to start Binnacle Insurance Co., to provide its own admiralty insurance coverage, naturally.

Award winner Thomas B. Crowley, incidentally, observes his own 56th birthday this week. Maybe gross business this year will approximate \$56 million in honor of his anniversary.

### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

## HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,500 American prisoners of war and their families.  
How long?

### LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE THE OPEN DATING OF PACKAGED FOODS—XV

## HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, Helene Lippincott recently conducted a 6-week survey of food coding practices in the San Francisco area. Her results appear in an excellent feature article of the San Francisco Bay Guardian.

Miss Lippincott found rotting vacuum-packed meats a regular item in area stores. She found milk commonly being sold 2, 3, and even 4 days past the pull date. Her survey of independent grocery stores disclosed that of some 100 cartons of cigarettes only one carton was fresh. The others averaged from 4 to 6 months old, and one was pull-dated February 1969.

A county food inspector told her "it is possible to get some pretty stale stuff in the marketplace. Imported anchovies can be as old as 10 years. They keep the codes from the consumer with deliberate intent to deceive them."

Despite the claims of the National Association of Food Chains that open dating would increase the cost of foods, Miss Lippincott found supermarket chains like Jewell Food Stores, which provide consumers with information on their codes, actually make a profit because they are able to attract the freshness conscious housewife.

In California, the Berkeley co-op posts explanations of dairy codes right on the refrigerator case. "The store clerks are more careful to anticipate the sale and more careful about the rotation of the products in the dairy case," Berkeley co-op home economist Mary Gullberg testified last January before the Senate consumer subcommittee.

Miss Lippincott discovered that most delicatessen merchandisers were enthusiastic about open pull date legislation. But then most of them have been subscribing to the American Meat Institute's voluntary system of coding for years. Said the distributor for Oscar Mayer:

More and more government agencies are trying to educate the consumer—and they should. You don't want a pack date—you want a pull date on a package. A quality insurance day. It's a real commitment to freshness.

Finally, the Bay Guardian reporter found that the law required the food manufacturer to provide a number of State and Federal agencies with their codes. However, these agencies refused to release them to the public. A secretary to the California Food and Drug Administration told Miss Lippincott:

The codes are confidential to protect the canner.

One wonders what the canners are being protected from.

The text of the San Francisco Bay Guardian article follows:

FOOD CODING PRACTICES  
(By Helene Lippincott)

Almost everything in grocery stores—bread, bologna, cigarettes, even babyfood—is coded as to freshness—either by pull date, the last day it should be sold as fresh, or by pack date, the day the food was wrapped.

Little numbers. If you have eyes like microscopes or can read Braille, maybe you can figure them out. But once you find the numbers, you still must find the system to unscramble them and turn them into dates.

I have spent the past six weeks breaking the codes.

Daily, I entered the stores and cruised the aisles for two hours at a time with nothing but a bag of English muffins (code-dated by blue plastic twister) in my shopping cart.

I inspected everything in reach—pulled jars of coffee off the shelf to look at hieroglyphics on each label, up-ended one by one all the cottage cheese containers to read the stamped code on the bottom and rummaged through the meat bins to squint at the blue blur on each hot dog package pull tab—the code date.

Occasionally, store detectives would hover near by, smiling patiently, while I took notes. Store clerks would grow edgy at my frequent questions, then evasive and, finally, downright hostile—and totally absorbed in their work of stocking shelves.

THE RUNAROUND

My conversation with the clerk in the Mayfair Market on Geary Blvd. was typical of the run-around I got in checking out the codes. It was a slow Saturday morning in the vacuum-packed meat section. The clerk was stirring the meats into place—oldest in the front, newer packages carefully buried in the back.

I asked her what the number on the back of the package meant.

"Those are a code," she snapped. "You aren't supposed to know it."

But I thought I did. "Take 0128," I said. I said "Doesn't it mean that the last day this should be sold is August 12?"

"Yes," she mumbled, suddenly becoming very busy.

I picked up a package of Mayfresh luncheon loaf marked 0247. "Doesn't this mean the last day it should have been on the shelf was July 24? Today is August 1."

But she was wise in the ways of coding. "No, that's not a code. Those are just numbers. Watch it—you're messing up the meat."

Codes are complex, say store executives, to simplify stock rotation for the food clerks—to tell clerks when to remove outdated shipments. Management insists it has perfect controls now. "We don't handle stale products," Mayfair's regional director Rick Richardson told me indignantly.

Executives say that by keeping freshness coded, they are not being paternalistic—just practical. If the foolish housewife were allowed to know the exact variations of freshness (which are, of course, so small as to be inconsequential) she would paw through displays, leaving behind older but perfectly good food, and thus eventually increasing the cost of food to herself.

BREAKING THE CODE

The codes are so complex that store clerks often can't figure them out. But if you combine luck with a persistence approaching fanaticism, you can break the codes.

I doped out some myself. I stopped bread drivers in the street. A Kilpatrick's bakery driver, for instance, doffed his cap and explained both Kilpatrick's color code and Wonderbread's.

I met and telephoned government officials and supermarket executives and worked my way up the chain to command. Once I explained the codes to them, the supermarket executives would reluctantly confirm them.

If the codes mean what the store executives say they do, then the stores all over the Bay area—from chains like Lucky, Mayfair and Safeway to the mom and pop stores—are selling outdated and unrefreshed food at fresh food prices.

I found rotting vacuum-packed meat a regular item. A Lucky clerk at the Eddy Street store removed the moldy salami when I pointed it out, but in the Bush Street Safeway on July 15, though the clerk was only too happy to identify several packages of bologna as pull-dated June 5, he put them back on the shelf.

Milk, one of the most perishable products, is commonly sold two, three, even four days past the pull date. Cigarettes get stale, too. A Guardian survey of independent grocery stores in the Richmond district disclosed that of some 100 cartons of cigarettes, only one carton was fresh. The others averaged from four to six months old, and one carton was pull-dated February, 1969.

"It's possible to get some pretty stale stuff in the market place," says a county food inspector who asked not to be identified. "Imported anchovies can be as old as ten years. They keep the damned codes from the consumer with deliberate intent to deceive them."

A 1969 Congressional survey disclosed that poorer quality food is being sold at high prices in low income neighborhoods. But the sale of outdated food appears to be widespread, regardless of income bracket.

On July 20, I found, Safeway's classy Marina store would have sold you 10 day old "fresh" haddock filets, just as eagerly as the small Safeway on Bush—just above the Tenderloin—would have sold you week-old "fresh" chicken fryers on July 15.

Many markets also re-wrap and thus re-date their products. For instance, at the middle-income Lucky store on Eddy, I discovered on July 23 that Lady Lee cooked ham was streaked a yellow-pink—like a rainbow—or an oil slick.

Four packages bore a smudge and then a new stamp—013-8 meaning pull date Aug. 13. But on one package, the smudge was still legible. It was a stamp reading 017-7, meaning July 17 pull date.

BAD EGGS?

On July 27 in the South Van Ness Safeway, the pull date on the end of the carton of Lucerne eggs read, 8 214-1, meaning pull Aug. 2. The store clerk attempted to reassure me that the store would not be confused by the code. "I suppose on Aug. 16, we could just throw them up to the front and everyone would think they were dated 8-21 and were fresh . . . But we wouldn't do it."

Since the Safeway's management is trying to maintain simple, legible open dates on all Safeway brands, executives apologized for the ambiguous code I found on their eggs. "Some of our packers haven't gone along with our policy," said Lorenzo Hoopes, a vice-president.

Fresh meat, usually wrapped in the stores, bears a simple two digit pack date or, as in the Mayfair stores, a letter meaning the day of the week. But if the food remains unsold for a month, or a week, the ambiguity of the code date makes it read as fresh.

"The meat moves out of here so fast we don't even have a code," said one Mayfair clerk at the Geary Blvd. store, though the empirical evidence of his own meat counter—where everything was code-dated after all—pointed to the opposite conclusion.

The practice of re-wrapping and re-coding old food is also common in Washington, D.C., as disclosed by surveys conducted by the staff

of Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.) and in Chicago by the National Consumers Union and the Chicago Journalism Review.

However, selling old food is not illegal, nor are secret codes. San Francisco Public Health and California Food and Drug Administration officials can only take action against stores which are selling either short weight, harmful or adulterated food. And stale food is not necessarily any of these.

"The laws don't cover nutritional value of foods," said FDA cannery inspector James McElwee. "Just whether or not it's harmful." In the case of meat or bread, it may become shortweight as it ages. Then inspectors can move in and threaten to revoke licenses.

But this catches the offender on a technicality. Besides, officials don't have time to care much about freshness. "If we had to worry about food codes, we'd have to triple our staff," said San Francisco health center supervisor Santos Sanchez.

However, some government regulatory agencies know the food codes. The San Francisco inspectors, for example, have codes for dairy products. Also, cannery inspection officials in the California Food and Drug Administration have the codes for canned goods with low acid content. Since low acid products could support the growth of botulism, a deadly bacteria, California law requires that the codes of these products be registered with the FDA.

But since there is no requirement for the agencies to release their codes to the public, they adamantly refuse to do so. "The codes are confidential to protect the canner," secretaries for FDA officials say routinely before hanging up on you.

What the canner is being protected from is not a topic they will discuss. State meat inspection supervisor Mel Wahl said, "We can't as a public agency give out the codes. It would be like giving out the formulas of the plants."

Legislation is pending in Washington and Sacramento which would require legible, understandable pull dates on perishable foods, making the degree of food freshness a legitimate item for both government regulation and consumer information.

In Washington, the bill is an amendment to the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (H.R. 17005), authored by Rep. Farbstein and sponsored by some 58 congressmen, including San Francisco's Philip Burton. The issue, now in the House Sub-committee on Agriculture, has been postponed until January, 1971, but observers generally agree that if any food-coding bill can pass, it will be this one.

Farbstein also is petitioning the Federal Trade Commission, asking that its section 5 on deceptive practices be amended to include food codes. When the FTC meets Sept. 1 to make its staff report on perishable and canned foods, Farbstein's petitions will ask for a definite shelf-life to be listed clearly on such products' labels.

MORE DISMAL

In Sacramento, the picture is more dismal. State Senator Anthony O. Bellenson (D-Los Angeles) has authored two bills which are now dying in committee—one on open pull dating of bakery products, another on open dating of dairy products.

Bob Toigo, Sen. Bellenson's legislative aide, attributes the bills' demise to pressure on the legislators from the powerful grocers' lobbies—and to the lack of strong public opinion.

Consumer spokesmen testified for the bills before the committees, but did not conduct any all-out drive on food codes. Mrs. Sylvia Siegel, executive director of the Association of California Consumers, said, "It wasn't one of the key consumer issues. In relation to the total volume of consumer complaints, incidents of stale food are relatively small." How-

ever, Mrs. Siegel has recently changed her mind. She said she was shocked by some of the Guardian's findings and is currently organizing local consumer groups to do a complete survey on conditions in the markets.

The grocers' position is unchanged. They vehemently and almost unanimously oppose the open-dating bills. Stan Johnson, director of the San Francisco Bay Grocer's Association—representing some 17 counties and 1400 stores—stated the reasons for opposing the Bellenson bill.

"The grocer puts forth every effort to get fresh products at the lowest price to the consumer," Johnson said. "He's got to in order to be competitive; he's vulnerable.

"Actually we're getting more complaints about out-of-stock food than food which is not fresh. The happy medium is not open-dating but well-trained store people who are regularly rotating stock."

#### BREAD DEALERS

John McCarthy, distributor for Langendorf Bakeries said, "Open dating is useless. You just get housewives confused. Fresh bread isn't good for you anyway—it's not healthy."

Milk and dairy executives are distraught over the prospect of requiring open dating. "Is it your purpose to raise the cost of milk 50 to 100 per cent for the poor people of the city?" screamed Mickey Davis, general manager of Christopher Milk, when I asked him about open dating. "As long as we know how to control our products, we think that's all we need to do."

The milk industry has marshalled surveys of the cost effects of open-dating to bolster its point. The most recent, done in February, 1970, for the Milk Industry Foundation, comes to the same conclusions as earlier milk industry surveys—(1) that the quality of open-dated and code-dated milk is comparable, (2) that milk sold past the code-dated is generally still fresh, and (3) that costs do generally increase under open dating because more deliveries are required to keep fresh milk in stock.

John Kaczor, manager of the Northern California Dairy Association, stands by that report. "Open dating on milk is an anachronistic phenomenon," he said emotionally. "The quality of a bottle of milk is better than it was five years ago, and milk-dating was anachronistic even then. If there's a problem, let a consumer handle it on an individual complaint basis, not impose upon an entire industry—a struggling industry—an uneconomic prospect."

The milk industry report states that the average shelf life of pasteurized grade A milk at 40 degrees F is 20 days. However, Farbstein and other sponsors of the bill for open-dating accept the shelf life of milk when stored at a lower temperature—33 degrees F—as only seven days.

Stores now using open-dating report none of the cost increases which opponents of open-dating fear. The Berkeley Co-op, which handles Gold'n Rich and Knudsen's dairy products, posts explanations of codes right on the refrigerator case.

"The store clerks are more careful to anticipate the sales. . . and more careful about the rotation of the products in the dairy case," Berkeley co-op home economist Mary Gullberg testified last January before the Senate Subcommittee for Consumers on the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act.

Two months ago in Chicago, the Jewell Food Stores chain began an experimental campaign to educate consumers about codes. They gave consumers access to their complete guidebook for the codes. And last week Jewell reported that profits, not costs, had increased with open dating. In a telephone interview, Jane Armstrong, Jewell's director of home economics, scoffed at the concern over the cost increases. "Initially we maybe had some out-of-stock problems—clerks

hesitating to order for fear of losing sales. But most of our sales people know how much to order," she said.

#### SAFeway PARADOX

Paradoxically, Safeway stores, which pride themselves on having maintained an "open-dating" system since the 1940s, oppose the open-dating bills. "The customer has a right to know and should be informed, as to what she is buying," states a Safeway position paper. But later it reveals its true colors. Safeway says regulations which would standardize the shelf-life of foods are uneconomic. ". . . Experiments with open 'pull' or 'off-sale' dates . . . have been unfavorable and, in our opinion, may even lessen our ability to rotate stocks in a manner at all times to assure fresh products for our customers." Shelf life standards, it says, would be "a disincentive" to improving the quality, freshness and thus the shelf-life of its products.

Perhaps we can concede Safeway's point about the question of incentive, but Safeway's opposition to the open-dating bills does not suggest the constructive alternative of requiring open pack dates on all products. Nor is it currently planning a consumer-education program, on the line of the Jewell chain, to explain its "open-dates" to customers, though executives suggest they might someday.

So let us examine the sincerity of Safeway's claim that it does indeed have consumer-oriented "open-dating." Many Safeway products, Mrs. Wright's salad dressing, for instance, are plainly marked with a simple number pull date. For instance, 10-6-70 means that October 6, 1970 is the last date the product should be sold or anyway, sold at full price.

#### WITH A SMILE

At the Safeway headquarters in Oakland, in the executive inner sanctum, Lorenzo Hoopes, the vice president in charge of supply, leaned over his broad mahogany desk and, with a young public relations aide at his side, said with a smile, "In as many products as we produce ourselves, our philosophy is one of pull dates that can be and are easily recognized by the consumer. We've got a large number of steady customers who shop milk by the date."

But milk is one of those items where the pull date is concealed—imprinted in wax (no ink used) on the pour spout of the carton. Hoopes explained that Safeway packing machinery cannot print clearly on wax, but, he said, the clerks can understand the date to rotate the milk efficiently.

However, I told them I checked three different San Francisco Safeways on July 15, 24 and 26, and found Lucerne milk that was past the code date and that, by Safeway rotation policy, should have been dumped as many as four days earlier. This was a revelation to P.R. man Duane Carlstrom who worked his way through college in Safeway stores. "If we had outdated milk when I was a clerk, I was stood up in the corner and often almost reduced to tears," he said. "You cannot find a more pure and wholesome product than our milk."

Other code dates on Safeway products are more difficult to read than the code on Safeway's milk. Code dates are color-camouflaged or placed on the back of products. Numbers on vacuum-packed meat are especially deceptive—carefully stamped in blue ink on the only red portion of the Safeway label. Also, the numbers contain zeroes and no break between the month and day of month so the code is not easily read as a date.

I found the greatest number of outdated goods on vacuum-packed meats, Safeway "guaranteed fresh." For instance I checked nine packages of bologna on July 15 in the Bush St. Safeway that read 0605, 710 and 708, meaning pull date June 5, July 10 and July 8.

"It's not a code," said Hoopes of these findings. "I use numbers to date my checks." On June 5, he writes 0605?

#### THE PLASTIC TWISTER

Also, the freshness of Safeway bread is code-dated by the color of the plastic twister. Hoopes said there is also a number on the twister, indicating a pull-date. Though I have often looked for such a number, I have never found it.

I asked Mr. Hoopes about Safeway's color code. "I don't think we would want to educate the consumer as to our color coding," he said, "It would be meaningless to her." (See chart for breakdown of code.)

Again, Safeway bread—Airway, Ovenfresh and Skylark—is often sold as fresh after the pull date. For instance, in the Safeway on Ocean Ave. on Friday July 24, blue twister sesame rolls (fresh the previous Saturday) were selling as fresh. According to a Safeway rotation chart, they should have been sold at reduced prices on Tuesday—about three days after they were fresh.

Mayfair and Lucky use more complex codes (see chart). On request, executives and store clerks will explain them to consumers. But they offer little justification for the continued use of codes.

"There isn't much of a rationale," said James Stell, Lucky vice president in charge of administration and finance. "A lot of this is a mechanical problem. Our older machines can only print letters and numbers, not clear dates." He said Lucky may try to switch to less deceptive kinds of dating.

But like Mayfair and Safeway, Lucky management has qualms about the open-dating legislation. "No one argues with the need for a meaningful code," says Stell. "But I'm not sure a pull date should be uniformly applied."

Oddly, most delicatessen merchandisers are enthusiastic about open pull date legislation. But then most of them have been subscribing to the American Meat Institute's voluntary system of coding (see chart) for some years. Said the distributor for Oscar Mayer, "More and more government agencies are trying to educate the consumer—and they should. You don't want a pack date—you want a pull date on a package. A quality insurance day. It's a real commitment of freshness."

Even as this goes to press, the coding game goes on. George Schaefer, the purchasing agent for Orowheat Bakeries, called the other day to ask whether the Guardian was printing Orowheat's bread code. I told him we were.

He was distressed. "We can't let our competition know the code," he said. "If you've got it and we are going to publish it, we're going to change it, even if it is the first time we've changed it in 18 years."

#### CIGARETTE CODES

Codes are printed or stamped on end of carton.

American Tobacco: Brands—Carlton, Lucky Strikes, Pall Mall, Herbert Tareyton, Tareyton and Silva Thins. SK (example of code).

A two letter month-year pull date. First letter stands for month based on the word "Ambidextrous." Second letter is year: i.e., A is Jan. and I is 1970; M is Feb., J is 1971; B is Mar., K is 1972; I is Apr., L is 1973. SK means pull after Dec., 1972.

Brown & Williamson: Brands—Bel Air, Kool, Raleigh and Viceroy. OE (example of code).

A year-month pull date. Digit refers to year, letter refers to month: i.e., O is 1970 and A is Jan.; 1 is 1971, B is Feb.; 2 is 1972, C is Mar. OE means pull after May, 1970.

Liggett & Meyers: Brands—Chesterfield, L&M and Lark. SO (example of code).

A letter-number pull date. Number stands

for year. Letter stands for month, based on the words "quality smoke": i.e., Q is Jan. and O is 1970; U is Feb., I is 1971; A is Mar., 2 is 1972. SO means pull after Aug., 1970.

P. Lorillard: Brands—Kent, Newport, Old Gold, Spring and True. HO (example of code).

A letter-number pull date. Number stands for year. Letter stands for month based on the words "black or white": i.e., B is Jan. and O is 1970; L is Feb., I is 1971; A is Mar., 2 is 1970. HO means pull after Sept., 1970.

R. J. Reynolds: Brands—Camel, Doral, Salem and Winston. HJ (example of code).

A two letter pull date. First letter refers to month, second to year: i.e., A is Jan. and J is 1970; B is Feb., K is 1971; C is Mar., L is 1972. HJ means pull after Aug., 1970.

**DO NOT BUY STALE BREAD, SOUR MILK, ROTTING MEAT—BREAK YOUR SUPERMARKET CODES**  
(A special Guardian offer—The main supermarket codes and how to break them)

#### BASIC DEFINITIONS

Pull date—Last date product should be sold at regular price. After that date, it should be reduced in price, returned to distributor, thrown out or (sometimes in the case of meat) ground into hamburger.

Pack date—Date the product was wrapped or packaged. Judge for yourself how fresh it is.

Shelf life—Length of time that the product will stay fresh under ideal handling and temperature.

Main codes—1. Calendar or month-date—a four or five digit number telling year (usually 0 at front or end of code means 1970, 1 is 1971, etc.), then month and day. For instance 0117 is Nov. 7, 1970.

2. Day of year—numbers 1 through 365 represent the consecutive days of the year starting Jan. 1. Usually indicates pack date. Aug. 19 is 231st day.

3. Calendar subtraction—reverse method of day of year code. 365 is Jan. 1, 1 is Dec. 31. Count down. Aug. 19 is 134th day.

4. American Meat Institute or Supermarket Institute—a four digit code, usually a pull date. Add the first and last numbers for the month. The middle two digits (do not add) are the day of the month. For instance 5313 is Aug. 31.

#### BREAD

Color coded by color of plastic twister and, occasionally, by letter stamped on end of package.

Safeway: Brand—Mrs. Wright, Skylark, and Ovenfresh. Fresh Monday—orange twist, fresh Tues.—yellow twist, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—red twist, fresh Fri.—white twist, fresh Sat.—blue twist.

Lucky: Brand—Harvest Day and Variety. Fresh Monday—blue twist—L, fresh Tues.—green twist—U, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—gray twist—C, fresh Fri.—pink twist—K, fresh Sat.—white twist—Y.

Mayfair: Brand—Mayfresh. Fresh Monday—blue twist—B, fresh Tues.—red twist—R, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—orange twist—O, fresh Fri.—green twist—G, fresh Sat.—yellow twist—Y.

#### MILK AND CREAM

(Shelf life of 7 days at 35-40° F.)

Safeway: Brand—Lucerne. 7-28 (example of code).

Located on spout flap of carton, imprinted in wax (no ink). A simple three digit pull date. First number is month. Second and third digits show date of month. 7-28 MEANS July 28 is last date milk should be sold.

Lucky: Brand—Lady Lee. S0128 or S1131 (example of code).

Located on spout flap of carton, imprinted in wax (no ink). A one-letter, four-digit pull date. Ignore letter which is plant. Middle digits are date of month. First and last digits (do not add) are month. S0128 MEANS pull Aug. 12. S1131 MEANS pull Nov. 13.

Mayfair: Brand—Arden. 23 or 23SF1 (example of code).

Located on spout flap of carton, imprinted in wax (no ink). A two, sometimes three, digit-two letter pull date. First two digits mean date of month. Letters stand for city. Ignore final digit. 23 or 23SF1 MEANS July 23 (or the 23rd of whatever month it happens to be) is last date milk should be sold.

#### BUTTER

(Shelf life of 2 months at 32-40° F, 1 year at 0 to 10° F.)

Safeway: Brand—Lucerne. 10 (example of code).

Located on left end flap; imprinted in wax (no ink). A two digit pull date indicating last day of month it should sell. 10 MEANS pull after 10th of whatever month it is.

Lucky: Brand—Lady Lee. 813 (example of code).

Located on left end panel of carton. A three or four digit pull date. Last two digits are date of month. First are month. And then add 30 days, and that's the last date product should be sold. 813 MEANS Aug. 13, but pull Sept. 12.

Mayfair: Brand—Mayfresh. 1109 (example of code).

Located on left end flap, imprinted in wax (no ink). A four digit pull date. Use American Meat Institute system (see definitions). 1109 MEANS pull after Oct. 10.

#### COTTAGE CHEESE

(Shelf life of 10 days at 35-40° F)

Safeway: Brand—Lucerne. A81BA or A731A (example of code).

Located on bottom of plastic container. A four or five unit code. Ignore letters. First number is month. Second and perhaps third numbers show date of month. A81BA means Aug. 1 pull date. A731A means July 31 pull date.

Lucky: Brand—Lady Lee. 082 or K122 (example of code).

Located on bottom of plastic container. A three or four unit pull date. Ignore letter (if there is one) which is the plant. First and second digits are date of month. Final digit is month in system of 1-6 is Jan. thru June, then 1-6 is July thru Dec. 082 means pull Aug. 2. K122 means pull Aug. 12.

Mayfair: Brand—Arden or Mayfresh. NO3 or N31 (example of code).

Located on bottom of plastic container. A three unit pull date. Ignore letter. Two digits refer to date of whatever month it is. NO3 means Aug. 3 pull date. N31 means Aug. 31 or probably July 31, whatever month it is.

#### FRESH MEAT, FISH AND POULTRY

(Shelf life approx. 1 week, 33° F., but varies per cut.)

Safeway: Brand—Safeway "guaranteed fresh" ("Manor House" poultry). 4 or 24 (example of code).

Located on price label, just below kind of meat, imprinted (no ink used). A two digit pack date. 4 means meat was wrapped on 4th of whatever month it is. 24 means meat was wrapped on 24th.

Lucky: Brand—Lucky. 1 or 13 (example of code).

Located on green portion of Lucky price label. A two digit pack date. 1 means meat was wrapped on 1st of whatever month it is. 13 means meat was wrapped on 13th.

Mayfair: Brand Mayfair. HH, TS (example of code).

Located on price label. A two letter pack date code. First letter designates pack date. Second (ignore this) is letter of packer. H is Mon., K is Tues., L is Weds., N is Thurs., O is Fri., T is Sat., S is Sun., HH means packed Mon., TS means packed Sat.

#### EGGS

(Shelf life of 5 to 9 months at 20-31° F, but actual avg. is 21 days in your refrigerator.)

Safeway: Brand—Lucerne and Cream O' Crop. 8 214-1 (example of code).

Located on left panel of carton. Usually three but here five digit pull date. Read only

first two (or three) digits, first is month, then date of month. 8 214-1 means pull date of Aug. 21! (when in doubt, ask.)

Lucky: Brand—Lady Lee. W220 (example of code).

Located on left panel of carton. A one-letter three digit code. Ignore letter which is plant. A day of the year code (see definitions). W220 means pull 220th day, Aug. 15.

Mayfair: Brand—Mayfresh. L7-222 or 7-222 (example of code).

Located on left end of flap. A four digit pull date. Ignore first letter and digit. Digits following dash refer to day of year (see definitions). L7-222 or 7-222 means pull after 222nd day, which is Aug. 10.

#### VACUUM-PACKED MEAT AND BACON

(Bacon shelf life is 1 week, for meats—shelf life ten days after pull date.)

(Note—bacon code date is located on left panel of package.)

Safeway: Brand—Safeway "guaranteed fresh" 0813, 813 or 8-13 (example of code).

Stamped on red portion of package label. A two to four digit pull date. Read first digit(s) as month. Last two digits are date of month. 0813, 813 or 8-13 means Aug. 13 is last date meat should be sold.

Lucky: Brand—Lady Lee. 0139 or 0192 (example of code).

Stamped on back and bottom of package where opening instructions are. A two to four digit pull date. Like Lucky milk, middle digits are date of month. First and last digits are month. 0139 means pull Sept. 13, 0192 means pull Dec. 9.

Mayfair: Brand—Mayfair. 8171 or 817-1 (example of code).

Located on back, on bottom of pkg. A four digit pull date. Use American Meat Institute system (see definitions). 8171 or 817-1 means Sept. 17 is last date it should be sold.

#### VACUUM PACKED MEATS

(Bologna, salami, luncheon meats, etc. Not bacon.)

Morrell/Bob Ostrow: 0908 and 5084 (examples of code).

Located on bottom seal of pkg., near pull tab if there is one. A four digit pull date. When first digit is zero, code is a month-date code—first two digits are month, last two digits are date of month. When first digit is NOT zero, code follows American Meat Institute format—add outside digits for month. Middle digits are date of month. 0908 is month-date code, means Sept. 8, pull date. 5084 is A.M.I. code, means Sept. 8, pull date.

Exception—Morrell smoked ham, 31 (example of code). Located on price label, upper left hand corner. A two digit PACK date. Digits are day of month product was packed, 31 means product was packed 31st of whatever month it is.

Oscar Mayer: 4274Y and 44 (example of code).

Four or five unit code is located on bottom, back of pkg.

Two digit code is located on price label.

Four or five unit code is pull date. Ignore final letter. See American Meat Institute code format. Two digit code is pull date referring to the last week product should be sold, in system where first week in Jan. is #1, last week in Dec. is #52.

4274Y MEANS pull date Aug. 27.

44 MEANS pull 44th week of year, which is last week in Aug.

Armour: 3314 (example of code).

Located at bottom of pkg., at right angle to Armour label.

A four digit pull date. See definition, American Meat Institute Code.

3314 means pull July 31.

#### BACON

(All codes located on left side of pkg.)  
Morrell/Bob Ostrow: 0816 and 4164 (examples of code)

A four digit pull date. See MORRELL/OSTROW vacuum-pked meats.  
0816 MEANS pull Aug. 16.

4164 MEANS pull Aug. 16.  
Dubuque: 0820 (example of code)  
A four digit month-date code.  
First two digits are month. Second two are date of month. Code is a PACK date, not a pull date.

0820 MEANS bacon was packaged Aug. 20.  
Hormel (George A. Hormel Co.): 851 199F and 12132 199F (examples of code).

A three to nine unit code. Ignore 199F which refers to an inspection number. Code is a month-date PACK date. First digit refers to month. Second digit refers to day of month. 1 means packed in A.M. 2 means packed in P.M. 851 199F MEANS packed on Aug. 5 in morning. 12132 199F MEANS packed on Dec. 13 in afternoon.

## BREAD

(Coded by colored twister or letter stamped on end of bag.)

American Bakeries/Langendorf/Mayfresh: Fresh Mon.—blue twist—B, fresh Tues.—red twist—R, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—orange twist—O, fresh Fri.—green twist—G, fresh Sat.—yellow twist—Y.

Kilpatrick: fresh Mon.—orange twist, fresh Tues.—white twist, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—yellow twist, fresh Fri.—blue twist, fresh Sat. red twist.

ITF Continental/Wonderbread: fresh Mon.—red twist, fresh Tues.—white twist, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—yellow twist, fresh Fri.—orange twist, fresh Sat.—green twist.

Orowheat: fresh Mon.—blue twist—B, fresh Tues.—yellow twist—Y, fresh Weds.—no delivery, fresh Thurs.—green twist—G, fresh Fri.—pink twist—P, fresh Sat.—white twist—W.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

Christopher/Berkeley Farms: Tricky code. We couldn't break it and they wouldn't tell us how, except that it changes each week. Readers are invited to break it.

4333 (example of milk code).  
NOH6 (example of code on cottage cheese and sour cream).

Borden's/Knuudsen's: milk, cottage cheese and sour cream.

SOH7, SF7OH7 or DOH7; and S1H7 (examples of code)

Located on pour spout of milk, on bottom of plastic container on cottage cheese and sour cream.

A four to six unit pull date. Ignore everything but last three units. Of those, the letters stands for month in system of A is Jan., B is Feb., C is Mar. etc. except X is Sept. date. Digits stand for date of month.

SOH7, SF7OH7 or DOH7 means pull Aug. 7.

S1H7 means pull Aug. 17.  
Spreckels/Southland Corporation:  
Milk: OC7 (example of code).

Located on pour spout.  
A three unit pull date. Ignore letter. Digits are date of month.

OC7 MEANS pull 7th of whatever month it is.

Cottage cheese and sour cream: OH6 (example of code).

Located on bottom of plastic container.  
A three unit pull date. Letter is month in system of A is Jan., B is Feb., C is Mar., etc. Digits are day of month.

OH6 MEANS pull Aug. 6th.

Foremost/Marin Dell:  
Milk: SF-08 (example of code).

Located on pour spout, imprinted in wax (no ink).

A two digit pull date. Ignore SF.  
Digits stand for date of month.

SF-08 MEANS pull on 8th of whatever month it is.

Cottage cheese:  
1A8 (example of code).

Located on bottom of plastic container.

A three unit pull date. Ignore letter. Digits stand for date of month.

1A8 MEANS pull on 18th of whatever month it is.

Sour cream: H172 (example of code).

Located on bottom of plastic container.

A one letter-three digit pull date. Ignore letter. First and second digits are date of month. Last digit is month in system of 1-6 is Jan. thru June, then 1-6 is July thru Dec.

H172 MEANS pull August 17.

## CANNED GOODS

Even on the stores own brands, the codes are different for every product.

For instance Safeway's Townhouse diced beets are coded 9N908 PFQDJ, but Townhouse canned beets are coded 1682.

Though canned goods are eventually perishable, right now there is no way for the consumer to unscramble each code in a systematic way. Just hope that what is inside is only a year old.

## HOW CLOSE CAN YOU GET TO BEING A CASUALTY?

## HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I was happy to learn that a young Army officer from my district was one of two survivors of the recent tragic helicopter crash that took the lives of 32 men in Vietnam. Capt. Eric P. Reid, a career soldier with a fine record of service during 5 years in the Army and two tours of Vietnam, copiloted the big CH-47 Chinook helicopter which was shot down by enemy fire near Saigon. Captain Reid is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Monte Reid of San Lorenzo. His wife, Patricia Lewis Reid, and two sons also reside in San Lorenzo. I join with his family in thanking for his safety, and I include in the RECORD the Oakland Tribune account of the incident:

## HOW CLOSE CAN YOU GET TO BEING A CASUALTY?

SAN LORENZO.—Mrs. Patricia Reid was concerned yesterday when she heard a radio news report that an Eastbay soldier was injured in a helicopter crash in Vietnam.

She was shocked and relieved when a Tribune reporter called her later and informed her that Capt. Eric P. Reid, her husband, was one of the two survivors of the crash that took the lives of 30 others on the chopper, killed two soldiers on the ground and injured five other ground troops.

Capt. Reid, 23, was the co-pilot of a big CH47 Chinook helicopter that was transporting troops of the 196th Brigade when it was hit by a burst of enemy machinegun fire and crashed near Saigon.

"As we started falling," Reid said in an interview at Chu Lai yesterday, "I noticed that my aircraft commander was dead, and there was an orange glow coming from behind me. I turned and saw the entire inside of the ship was on fire.

"The ship stopped falling, and I remember loosening my shoulder rig and safety belt and pushing myself out the emergency exit," he said. "When I hit the ground, I started rolling away, down the slope. I don't remember what happened for a while after that."

One other person aboard the craft escaped with severe burns, but military officials declined to identify him immediately.

Reid said the next thing he remembers was crawling back up the hill and finding the

Chinook destroyed—"being magnesium, it burned completely and left only ash."

Reid suffered only bruises, and was released from the Chu Lai hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Reid, who lives in a townhouse at 15716 Washington Ave., said her husband is due home from Vietnam in 38 days.

"I wrote him just last night that with only five weeks to go, everything is just about through," said the pretty housewife as her sons, Ricky, 1½, and Les, 4, scurried around the living room.

"I just can't explain how lucky I feel and how grateful that out of all the victims, my husband walked away with just a few scratches."

She said her husband is a career man with the Army, and is completing his second tour of duty in Vietnam. He has been awarded two Bronze Stars and an Air Medal during his two year-long tours in the combat zone.

Mrs. Reid said both she and her husband enjoy their military life, although she said the separations are difficult. They have been married for five years, and they've been separated more than two-and-one-half years.

But her husband has received rapid advancement in the Army. He enlisted as a private in 1965, after graduating from San Lorenzo High School. The following year he attended officers candidate school and was commissioned a second lieutenant.

He was then sent to Vietnam as a tank commander, where he won the Bronze Stars, one for gallantry and the other for meritorious service.

Last year he attended the Army's flight school and won his wings. He just began his second Vietnam tour last October.

Reid is currently serving as executive officer of the 178 Assault Support Helicopter Co., of the 23rd Infantry Division, stationed at Chu Lai.

## HON. G. ROBERT WATKINS

## HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1970

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, because of my recent hospitalization, I was unable to participate in the many fine tributes paid to our late colleague, the Honorable G. ROBERT WATKINS of Pennsylvania. I was indeed shocked and saddened to learn of the sudden death of my good friend who I will always consider one of the most likable persons I have ever known. BOB WATKINS was a man's kind of man and his word was always his bond. Not only was he an outstanding public servant, he was a successful businessman, a successful sportsman, and a successful leader. He possessed a certain quality of human understanding, working hard to help his fellow man to make this a better world in which to live. Those of us who knew BOB WATKINS well considered him a great American and a great gentleman and no man could ever hope for a finer epitaph. I most sincerely count it as a privilege and an honor to serve in the same Congress in which he served.

Mr. Speaker, BOB WATKINS' untimely death has created a void in the 91st Congress. We are comforted, however, in the knowledge that he lives in the minds and hearts of all of us who served with him.

Mrs. King joins me in extending to his wife and beloved family our deepest and sincerest sympathy.



## PROUD POLISH RECORD

**HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, 31 years ago on September 1, 1939, Nazi troops launched an unprovoked attack against Poland, signaling the first of Hitler's military drives to dominate the European continent. Unaided by any ally, Poland's small army was the first to offer

any forceful resistance to the Nazi invasion.

Polish cavalry faced tanks, while the infantry stood up to the fearsome Nazi blitzkrieg, unintimidated by the awesome superiority of the most powerful army the world had ever seen. Though the Polish forces could hold off their invaders for only a few weeks, underground resistance to the occupation plagued the Nazis throughout the war. On August 1, 1944, 200,000 Poles gave their lives during a massive uprising in the capital city of Warsaw. Thousands of other, less dramatic instances of resistance bear

witness to the tenacity of the Polish people in their struggle to regain their freedoms.

Elsewhere in Europe, Polish forces played a significant role in the Western war, fighting with allied troops in the battles of Britain and Narvick, and elsewhere in Italy, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

On September 1, we observe both an infamous aggression against a peaceful people, and the courageous efforts of those people to resist and overcome their invaders. Americans of Polish descent are justly proud of that record.

**SENATE—Tuesday, September 8, 1970**

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for Thy providence which has brought us to this hour, for Thy protection and guidance in work and in travel, and for the knowledge that underneath are The Everlasting Arms. We thank Thee for work completed and for the challenge of work yet to be undertaken.

Guide the Members of this body that the rule of Thy higher will may transcend all lesser wills. Make us worthy of these demanding days which try men's souls and cry aloud for wisdom and courage. Help us to lengthen our days by intensity of living, to fill the swift hours with mighty deeds and to lay up treasures where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt.

Be with all nations of the world. Draw them together in firm spiritual alliance. Lift all consultations for peace into the higher order of Thy kingdom and lead all men in paths of righteousness for Thy name's sake.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

**DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, D.C., September 8, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED**

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 2, 1970, the Secre-

tary of the Senate, on September 2, 1970, received a message from the House of Representatives, which announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 13434. An act to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Arizona, in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 90 and 122, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13716. An act to improve and clarify certain laws affecting the Coast Guard Reserve;

H.R. 14097. An act to authorize the use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 96, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14827. An act to provide for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Sac and Fox Tribes of Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 220, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 16416. An act to reimburse the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah, and for other purposes.

**REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT**

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 2, 1970, Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported favorably, with an amendment, on September 4, 1970, the bill (S. 368) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources, and for other purposes, and submitted a report (No. 91-1160) thereon, which was printed.

**EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT**

Under authority of the order of the Senate of September 1, 1970, Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on September 4, 1970, reported favorably, without reservation, Executive F, 91st Congress, second session, the Supplementary Extradition Convention with France, signed at Paris on February 12, 1970, and submitted a report (Ex. Rept. No. 91-23) thereon, which was printed.

**THE JOURNAL**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 2, 1970, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS**

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On August 24, 1970:

S. 3102. An act to amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended, to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior can make fisheries loans under the act, and for other purposes.

On August 28, 1970:

S. 3547. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin project, Colo., and for other purposes.

**EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED**

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, submitting the nomination of Herman Nickerson, Jr., of Maine, to be Administrator of the National Credit Union Administration, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW AND FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. tomorrow, and for the rest of the week, up to and including Friday, September 11, 1970.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SESSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I must say, in all candor, that I am some-