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Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Tom and Arlene Hadley's 55th wedding anniversary, which they will celebrate June 26, I would like to share two of Tom Hadley's most touching poems about our home State.

Those verses, "Michigan," and "Mighty Michigan," first appeared in 1966 in a collection of his poetry also titled, "Happy Valley."

MIGHTY MICHIGAN

Oh! Michigan was Mighty,
In a World of Wonderland,
When the Glacier Gods were moulding,
Out the Mitten and the Hand.

From the Northland came the Glaciers,
With their caps of snow and ice,
Soon to cover up a Southland,
That had been a Paradise.

As they traveled slowly Southward,
With their burden on their backs,
They were weighted with the Ages,
And they left a Trail of Tracks.

When they reached the Great Lakes Basin,
There was nothing there to show,
That a Lake was in the making,
Or that Life was soon to grow.

For the Ice Age covered Countries,
And the Time had not yet come,
When the Sun would warm the Earth Soil,
And the Glacier Gods succumb.

As they thrust their forefoot forward,
In the Soil that's down below,
They leveled off the landscape,
As they ground the Soil and Snow.

From the Southland came the Sunshine,
With it's Latent Powers of Life,
And the Glacier Gods were melted,
In the Struggle and the Strife.

And there the Struggle ended,
Where the waves wash on the shore,
For the Glacier Gods had melted,
In the Great Lakes reservoir.

Michigan was in the making,
And the Mitten and the Hand
Are the Tracks they left behind them,
When the Sun God took command!

MICHIGAN

With the Great Lakes on her shoulders,
And Superior for a hat,
She's the Empress of the Waters,
And an old Aristocrat.

She's the Land of Hiawatha,
And the Happy Hunting Grounds
Of an ancient tribe of Redmen,
Who have gone where game abounds.

She's the Land of Sky Blue Water,
With her stretch of sandy shore
Running close beside the Forest,
Where the waves wash evermore.

She's surrounded by the Waters
Of a Great Lake Inland Sea,
Where the Sky and Water struggle
To gain God's Supremacy.

In her Basin she's the center
Of a Geologic Ring,
With the strata cropping outward,
Like a stone splash in a Spring.

Where the circles form a Valley
Buried deep beneath the Drift,
With the mineral wealth a'waiting
For Mankind to lend a lift.

From the pressure of the Glaciers,
As they sat upon the Throne,
Came the Valley rock formation,
And the mineral rich Lodestone.

She's a Land of many contrasts,

From her Agricultural South,
To her Northern fringe of Forests,
Which grow to the River's mouth.

With her Forests in her Northland,
And her fertile fields below,
There's a chance for Mind and Body,
And the Spirit strong to grow.

For the Forests feed the Spirit,
And Industry feeds the Mind,
While the Agricultural area
Feeds the Body of Mankind.

She's the meeting place of many
Of the Old Trumvirate,
Who believe that Mind and Body,
And the Spirit rule our Fate.

She's the Empress of the Waters,
And She rules upon the Throne
Of a Geologic Greatness
That is Michigan's Alone!

THE OLYMPIC COIN ACT OF 1981

HON. JERRY M. PATTERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 18, 1981

• Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Olympic Coin Act legislation which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreement with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) for the design and minting of a series of coins commemorating the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles.

The proposed act authorizes the Secretary to mint a limited number of gold, silver, and copper-nickel coins with designs emblematic of the Olympic games and of amateur athletics. The precious metals—or the funds needed to purchase the precious metals—will be provided to the Secretary by the LAOOC. The funds advanced by the LAOOC for this purpose shall be deposited in a trust fund established and administered under the provisions of title 31, section 725s, United States Code. The act directs the Secretary to sell the coins to the LAOOC at a price which guarantees a profit to the U.S. Treasury; that is, the greater of the cost of manufacture of the coins plus a 15 percent surcharge, or the face value of the coins. No tax dollars shall be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

The commemorative coins will be legal tender. However, so that they will not enter into general circulation as currency, they will be sold by the LAOOC to the general public at a price substantially in excess of their face value. The proceeds generated by the sale of the coins shall be divided equally between the LAOOC and the U.S. Olympic Committee and shall be used to help fund the 1984 Summer Olympic games and to support American amateur athletics.

The minting of commemorative Olympic coins was among the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Olympic Sports. The Commission, established in 1975 by President Ford, was composed of repre-

sentatives of the U.S. Olympic Committee and amateur athletic organizations, of noted amateur athletes, coaches, and sports broadcasters, and members from both Houses of Congress. The Commission met for 2 years and reviewed the status of amateur athletics in the United States to determine what steps, if any, should be taken to increase participation in American amateur sports and to assure that the United States will field its best possible teams at the quadrennial Olympic games. One major finding of the Commission was that U.S. amateur athletics badly needs additional funding to supplement the traditional sources of funding and to alleviate the burden of financing amateur athletic programs which now falls on the American educational system, on the families and friends of individual athletes, and on the nonprofit USOC and its affiliates.

The proposed commemorative coin program is a positive step which can and should be taken on behalf of amateur athletics in the United States. Passage of the Olympic Coin Act will signify that the Congress supports the ideals of international amateur competition and applauds the discipline and determination of the young men and women who strive for the honor of representing their country in competition with the best athletes in the world.

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS FROM HERBICIDE EXPOSURE

HON. JAMES WEAVER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 18, 1981

• Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, at recent Oregon field hearings of my Forests, Family Farms, and Energy Subcommittee, three physicians gave profoundly disturbing testimony on suspected negative human health effects from herbicide exposure. Their testimony was based upon symptoms and descriptions of ill effects provided by their own patients, as well as other anecdotal data. The repetition of these reported and observed effects has led them to suspect a pattern of ill effects related to herbicide exposure.

I am submitting the testimony of one of them, Dr. Joseph T. Morgan, to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It reflects the deep concerns of myself and a great many of my constituents as to the wisdom of the continued use of these chemicals in our forest watersheds. His statement is informative and disturbing, and based on his clinical experience. I urge my colleagues to consider it.

BAY CLINIC.

Coos Bay, Oreg., April 16, 1981.

Congressman JIM WEAVER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Forestry,
U.S. House of Representatives

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WEAVER: My name is Joseph T. Morgan, M.D. My address is 1750 Thompson Road, Coos Bay, Oregon 97420. I am a physician in the full-time practice of medicine, and I have practiced at the Bay Clinic in Coos Bay, a multispecialty group of fifteen physicians, for the past fifteen years. I graduated from the University of Colorado School of Medicine in 1960 and received training in pediatrics at St. Joseph's Hospital, Phoenix, Arizona, and at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver. I am board certified in pediatrics. I am a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics, a member of the North Pacific Pediatric Society and of the Oregon Pediatric Society. I am a Fellow of the American Association of Clinical Immunology and Allergy, an Associate Fellow of the American College of Allergists, a member of the American Academy of Allergy, a member of the Western Society of Allergy and Immunology and a member of the Oregon Society of Allergy and Immunology. I am a member of the Oregon Medical Association and the Southwestern Oregon Medical Society. I am on the active staff of the Bay Area Hospital, Coos Bay. My practice consists of pediatrics and adult and pediatric allergy.

At this time I wish to voice some of my concerns about what I see as the potential for adverse effects on human health from exposure to herbicides. I became interested in this problem about five or six years ago as a result of experiences related to me by patients I have treated. I have not amassed any statistical data. I have not done any scientific studies or conducted any research. I am simply a practicing physician in a small city who is trying to help sick people regain their health, and what I have to say is based on my clinical experience.

There has been a tendency in recent years to criticize or dismiss as "anecdotal" anything that has not been proven in the laboratory or subjected to double-blind experimentation, but it should be pointed out that the history of medicine is largely built on the foundation of the one-to-one encounter of a patient with his physician.

When you hear an unusual story once, your reaction may be "isn't that an interesting observation, but there is probably no direct relationship." You hear the story again, and it may strike you that an unusual coincidence has occurred. And then you hear similar information a few more times from additional patients, and you may begin to wonder if it might not be more than coincidence. Eventually, after sufficient repetitions, you begin to realize that perhaps there can be a cause-and-effect relationship. This is what has happened with patients who have related to me their experiences with herbicide exposures. Over the past five or six years I have seen probably 50 or 60 individuals who have recounted a variety of problems coincident with such exposure. A number of individual cases have also been described to me by colleagues.

The circumstances have been varied. Some have been prolonged occupational exposures. Some exposures have presumably been brief. They have included home owners living near sites of aerial spraying for forestry and agriculture. They have included spray applicators. They have included home yard and garden use. Some of the exposures have been airborne, and some have presumably resulted from intake of contaminated water. In some instances information was volunteered by a patient in the course of a visit, primarily for another

reason. The symptoms experienced, the type of illness involved, varied from case to case. However, certain complaints were noted with some degree of frequency. The manifestations reported have included:

Headaches of various types; respiratory irritation, including burning of the nose, throat, or chest; running nose, coughing, wheezing, and chest pain; flu-like symptoms; abnormal tiredness; malaise—a term which means a general feeling of illness, sometimes accompanied by decreased appetite, restlessness, and decreased energy; weakness, sometimes localized, such as to the legs, and in some instances generalized.

Disturbances of the gastrointestinal tract, including nausea, vomiting, gas, bloating, cramps, diarrhea, and intestinal bleeding; paresthesias and numbness; impaired coordination; a feeling of difficulty concentrating and mental confusion; irritation of the mouth and gums; abnormal uterine bleeding.

Muscle and joint aches and pains; spontaneous bruising and bleeding, fluid retention with edema; a few cases of blood disturbances including thrombocytopenia purpura (deficiency of platelets resulting in abnormal bleeding), aplastic anemia (complete bone marrow failure), and multiple myeloma (a type of bone marrow cancer).

Some of the cases I have seen, if taken individually as isolated examples, might not lead one to conclude that a case could be made for a cause-and-effect relationship. But when all the information is considered, when the number of individuals involved is taken into account, then I believe that some credence must be given. In some cases the person had been in good health until an acute exposure occurred, following which there was illness. In some cases there was such a close relationship between reexposure and recurrence of symptoms, that it would be difficult for a reasonable person to come to any conclusion but that the herbicide was responsible. In a number of cases the reexposure was blind; that is, the individual had a recurrence of the same illness and did not learn until later that he or she had been reexposed.

One might ask if these observations can be proven. No, I cannot prove them by the criteria that would probably be required to satisfy skeptics. It is very difficult for the average practicing physician to even prove in the laboratory that an exposure has occurred, that the patient has herbicides present in his blood or urine or tissues. It is often very difficult to find a laboratory capable of readily running these tests. Several years ago I sent some specimens on a single patient to a commercial laboratory in California that does primarily agriculture determinations. The laboratory was criticized for even running the tests, since they were not a medical laboratory, and the accuracy of the results was attacked. Wanting to be sure of laboratory reliability, I decided to look for another laboratory. I contacted an acquaintance who at that time was with the Environmental Protection Agency in Denver. I was subsequently referred to a laboratory in Massachusetts with impeccable credentials. The laboratory gave me a quotation for a series of tests as follows: included would be determinations of levels of 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, and TCDD on blood, urine, soil, and water. The price for this package was \$3,200. They informed me that they would not even calibrate their equipment for a single test for less than \$600. These prices would, of course, be totally prohibitive for the average person. In addition, since this was not a licensed medical laboratory, I could see no realistic possibility of medical insurance reimbursing the patient for any part of the cost.

There are some research laboratories that can perform these tests, but it is not always an easy proposition to get them done that way. Sometimes they, too, are restricted by limited funds. In other instances you are left feeling like you are begging on bended knee to have the tests done, and if your patient's particular problem sufficiently interests them, perhaps they will do it. Then, even if tests confirm exposure, in terms of herbicides being detected in body fluids or tissue, the significance of such findings can be argued. Two, 4-D might be identified in a blood specimen, for example, but there is the problem of ascertaining whether its presence is responsible for illness. In this regard there has been a very serious lag between clinical observations and the development of confirmatory medical laboratory tests. I fear that the absence of such tests has often been construed as evidence that no cause-and-effect relationship existed. I have often thought it at best very naive and at worst presumptuous or even arrogant to assume that because current scientific and medical knowledge does not account for a given phenomenon, therefore, the phenomenon does not exist.

We are gradually beginning to acquire some knowledge of how herbicides and related compounds affect the body. This appears to be mainly through a suppressive effect on various elements of a very complex system of the body called the immune system, which when functioning normally enables us to adapt to our environment, to the world around us. Failure of one or more parts of the immune system can result in a spectrum of illnesses ranging from allergy to cancer. At the present time many tests of immune function are not readily available to the average practicing physician.

A distinction needs to be made between toxicity and individual susceptibility, as the latter is often not appreciated. Some individuals claim illness after a single exposure to herbicides, yet other persons claim to handle and work with these compounds for years without ill effect. Toxicity, which could be referred to as the ability to act as a poison, implies a dose of a substance which will adversely affect a majority of those exposed. On the other hand many materials known to be toxic in greater concentrations are capable of causing severe reactions in highly susceptible individuals in much smaller amounts, amounts usually alleged to be harmless. This might be illustrated by thinking of it in terms of something similar to an allergy. A person who is not allergic to grass pollen, for example, can literally roll in a field of uncut grass without ill effect. A person with severe hay fever or asthma might experience an attack from simply inhaling a few grains of pollen that blow in the air some distance from the field. Moreover, usual procedures in toxicity testing tend to overlook or average out the phenomenon of individual susceptibility, so that establishment of an average toxic dose in no way affords protection to a highly susceptible individual.

I believe that most of the individual cases which have come to my attention in the past few years have involved 2, 4-D and, until their use was discontinued, 2, 4, 5-T and 2, 4, 5-TP, although a few other herbicide agents, any also have been involved. There has been, of course, a great deal of controversy about the dioxin content of the phenoxy-herbicides and the fact that currently available 2, 4-D contains little or no dioxin. My clinical experience suggests to me that 2, 4-D is just as capable of being detrimental to certain susceptible individuals as 2, 4, 5-T and 2,4,5-TP, and that

harmful potential exists irrespective of dioxin content.

Since becoming more aware of and more interested in the overall problem of possible health effects of herbicides, I have made some effort to study available information on the subject. Of particular interest was a publication entitled "The Other Face of 2,4-D," published by the South Okanagan Environmental Coalition, Penticton, British Columbia. This publication contains an extensive bibliography of available scientific and medical literature, most of which appears to me to strongly support the proposition of harmful health effects from herbicide exposure. A copy of this bibliography is enclosed.

It appears to me that there is sufficient evidence available to seriously question the safety of herbicides, and I believe that the burden of proof of safety must properly be on users of herbicides. I believe it morally unjustifiable to continue to expose the public involuntarily while awaiting proof of safety, because if those who now claim them to be harmless to human health are wrong, the potential exists for an untold amount of illness and suffering.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH T. MORGAN, M.D.

MFN STATUS AND THE EMIGRATION OF JEWISH ROMANIANS TO ISRAEL

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 18, 1981

• Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues the contents of a letter sent to me, and to several other Members, by Mr. Jacob Birnbaum, national director of the Center for Russian and East European Jewry.

In his letter, Mr. Birnbaum expresses his concern that the granting of most-favored-nation (MFN) status to Romania has adversely affected that nation's policy regarding the emigration of Jewish citizens to Israel. Before the United States granted MFN status to Romania, Mr. Birnbaum writes, some 350 to 450 Jewish Romanians were allowed to emigrate to Israel every month. Since Romania obtained MFN status, however, the level of Jewish emigration to Israel from Romania has fallen to an average of 56 persons a month during the first 4 months of this year.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues are aware, the classification "most favored nation" is somewhat misleading. A most favored nation is simply allowed to pursue a normal, unrestricted trade relationship—within the context of such regulations as those concerning the sale of military equipment—with the United States. The bestowal of MFN status, however, has often in the past heralded a significant change in our relations with a foreign power. The granting and renewal of MFN status indicates a willingness on the part of the United States to associate itself more closely—with a full appreciation of the economic and social consequences of such an association—with another nation.

The Trade Subcommittee on the Ways and Means Committee, which is chaired by my distinguished colleague Mr. SAM GIBBONS, will be conducting a review of Romania's Most Favored Nation status at hearings scheduled for Monday, June 22. I respectfully request that members of the Trade Subcommittee carefully review the information with which Mr. Birnbaum has kindly provided me, and that the members assess Romania's policies toward Jewish emigration to Israel, as they examine the whole hierarchy of foreign policy considerations on which the granting of MFN status is based. I would also ask the subcommittee to investigate any link that may exist between the granting of MFN status to Romania, and that nation's marked reluctance, in recent years, to permit free emigration of Jewish Romanians to Israel.

I urge my colleagues to examine the negative nexus in this human rights issue.

STRENGTHENING THE ABILITY OF THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE TO DEAL WITH MAIL FRAUD

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 18, 1981

• Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to strengthen the enforcement powers of the U.S. Postal Service to deal with schemes perpetrated through the mails which involve the obtaining of money by means of false representation. In essence, this bill corrects a serious oversight in that it would give the same subpoena power to the Inspector General (Chief Postal Inspector) of the Postal Service that we have given to the Inspector General of every other Government agency.

The U.S. Postal Service has been in existence for over 200 years. There is no doubt but that it provides an invaluable service. Last year the department was responsible for delivering over 100 billion pieces of mail and generated a cash flow of \$18.5 billion, utilizing a total of 650,000 employees. While there has been some public resentment toward the Department of late because of the increase of first-class postage to 18 cents, the public should understand that their money buys a great deal more than mail delivery.

During the course of our investigation into the subject of frauds against the elderly over the past year, the House Select Committee on Aging has received testimony and great cooperation from the Chief Postal Inspector, the respected Kenneth Fletcher, and his staff. Mr. Fletcher has a total of 2,000 inspectors who are responsible for preventing mail fraud and keeping the mails free of nonmailable matters

such as explosives, drugs and guns. We have found that the Inspection Service does an excellent job given the limited resources and authority that they have. The problem of mail fraud and related offenses that is obtaining money on the basis of false representations, has grown to epidemic proportions in the past few years. We became interested in the problem when we learned that over 60 percent of those victimized by mail order quackery artists were senior citizens.

In the course of our recent hearings, we received numerous examples of the successful work of the Inspection Service. Here are a few of them:

First, the Service helped to obtain a conviction against a man who promoted a guaranteed cancer cure which consisted of injectable bottles full of seaweed, vitamin B-12 and large doses of poisonous bacteria. The kit cost \$700 and came with several hypodermic needles. Medical experts testified at the trial that illness or death could have resulted from the injection of this concoction into the blood stream.

Second, the Service was able to stop the sales of a scheme which claimed to cure glaucoma, near and far sightedness with eye exercises. Senior citizens were told to discard their glasses and glaucoma medicine and to begin a regimen which included such destructive things as looking directly into the sun. Sadly, similar schemes are continuing in other States, and even though the scheme is identical, the Postal Service must show fraudulent intent in each case before the scheme can be stopped.

Third, the Service has blocked the sale of pills and products which were sold with the representation that they would restore sexual potency in men of any age.

Fourth, phony arthritis cures from water said to be from Lourdes which is really from a pond in California and has no curative powers, to cod liver and orange juice mixed with cereal concoctions have been removed from the market. Similarly, phony prostate cures made up of bee pollen, zinc and pumpkin seeds have been banned.

Fifth, the Service blocked a scheme which advertised guaranteed weight loss of 30 pounds in 30 days. One ad brought in 5,000 orders a day at an average price of \$22.50 each. In other words, the scheme was bringing about \$112,000 a day. The promoters only costs were for the ad and for a brochure which described the taking of vitamins and common exercises.

Sixth, the Service has stopped numerous work-at-home schemes which suggest that for a small investment, a senior citizen can make millions stuffing envelopes or growing earthworms. One group of 300 Texas seniors was taken for \$47,000 in a scheme to make wreaths. Obviously, there was no buyer for the wreaths or the stuffed envelopes or the earthworms.