

polices, in order to bring the Fed to the support of the policies of the President and the Congress in accord with the objectives of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act.

In conclusion, we must begin to pay some attention to coherence and consistency in basic national economic policies, instead of devising them on an improvised and ad hoc basis. We must first establish unified and coherent goals as a guide to policies, instead of setting random policies in terms of inadequate objectives and faulty economies, and then making guesstimates or forecasts as to what goals will be reached under these defeatist policies. We are putting the carts before the horses, in addition to using the wrong horses and the wrong carts. The only tangible goals we now have are to try futilely to balance the budget at the expense of the economy, and try futilely to reduce inflation at the expense of the people hurt by these anti-inflation efforts.

The blueprint for what we need to do is set forth explicitly and fully in the Full Employment and Balance Growth Act of 1978. When we in the Congress make a good start toward doing in 1980 what we promised ourselves and the American people we would do in 1978, then and only then will we be steering a sound and rewarding course. ●

**BEDFORD STUYVESANT  
RESTORATION PLAZA**

**HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 22, 1980*

● Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, for the last decade, the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Plaza in Brooklyn has enlivened and enriched the lives of many Brooklyn residents by providing a number of cultural and recreational activities.

This week, the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Plaza is inaugurating its first annual Black and Hispanic Arts and Humanities Festival. This event, which will last from August 16-24, 1980, brings together a wide range of entertainment and cultural activities.

I would like to extend my congratulations and wishes of much success to all the people, especially Curtis A. Wood, president of the corporation, who have worked to make the plaza and its activities successful. I hope that this festival marks the beginning of a yearly happening in Brooklyn that will draw people from the entire metropolitan area.

**RESTORATION'S FIRST BLACK AND HISPANIC  
ARTS AND HUMANITIES FESTIVAL**

The goals and accomplishments of the Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in helping to restructure the economic, physical and cultural well-being of the second largest Black community in the country, have won it national and international acclaim. The Black and Hispanic Arts

and Humanities Festival is an outgrowth of Restoration's thirteen-year history of service and involvement in Brooklyn's Bedford Stuyvesant community. The Festival is meant to be an introspective, yet joyful look at the rich and complex contribution of American Blacks and Hispanic Americans to the arts.

Although Blacks have resided in Brooklyn since the 1600's, when the borough enjoyed the dubious distinction of being known as the slave capital of New York, contemporary Black Brooklyn had its origin in the third great migration from the south to the north in the 1920's and post World War II. The Hispanic population in Brooklyn has grown through the last three decades and is made up of people from Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and other Central and South American countries. While a great deal has been said about the ghettoization of Brooklyn, there exists a general lack of information and reflection about the contributions of American Blacks and Hispanic Americans to the arts and humanities. All of the Festival activities, and especially the lecture series, will encourage reflection and thinking about the Black, Caribbean and Hispanic influences on the cultural life of this country.

New York City has developed a reputation and stature throughout the world as the cultural mecca of the U.S.A. due in significant part to Black and Hispanic accomplishments. Therefore, what better time than this first summer of the 1980's to enjoy art, music, dance, film, theatre and a distinguished lecture series from Blacks and Hispanic sources at Restoration, one of the nation's leading symbols of successful community development.

Besides the wealth of entertainment on view, books and magazines will also be on sale during the Festival. We hope you will be inspired to learn more about Black and Hispanic participation in every aspect of American life, long after the Festival is simply a happy memory. ●

**NITRITES BAN**

**HON. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, August 22, 1980*

● Mr. WAMPLER. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a statement concerning the action of the Federal Departments of Health and Human Services and of Agriculture as it related to their decision not to pursue any regulatory action to ban nitrites as a food additive.

This is a matter of considerable concern to consumers, producers, and processors of food, and I take this opportunity to insert this statement in the RECORD so that you might know what my position is with regard to this issue and also to indicate to you that I have urged the chairman of the Agriculture Committee to hold hearings on this matter, and I understand such hearings will take place later, in September.

**NITRITES BAN**

Decisions of the Federal departments and agencies affecting food additives and food safety cannot be hastily made or made without sound, unequivocal, verifiable scientific information. Otherwise, those decisions will confound consumers and lead them to dis-

trust information from such agencies concerning the food they consume.

At the same time, the food processors and producers are ill-served—for it is their business which is placed in financial jeopardy by these unsound decisions. The decision of the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture as it relates to the food additive, nitrite, is an excellent case in point.

Two years ago this month, amid elaborate fanfare, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare jointly held a news conference to announce that the results of tests conducted by Dr. Paul Newberne of M.I.T. demonstrated that nitrites used in processing meats, poultry and fish could cause cancer. They proposed that nitrites be phased out and then banned as a preservative. They were joined at the press conference by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carol Foreman and then-Commissioner Donald Kennedy of the Food and Drug Administration.

At the time of that press conference and before, many of us in the Congress were concerned about the unscientific manner in which the Federal government was conducting its tests of chemicals and food additives and coming too-often to scientifically unwarranted and unsubstantiated conclusions about their cancer-causing effects. I am referring to tests such as those conducted on saccharin and on the herbicide, 2,4,5-T.

We were particularly concerned about the results of Mr. Newberne's findings which certain prominent members of the scientific community convinced us were based on poor laboratory procedures and erroneous judgments on his part. We urged USDA and FDA to hold off their proposed ban until the Newberne findings could be subjected to scientific review and statistical validation.

As an emergency measure, I joined with Congressman Jim Martin of North Carolina in introducing legislation to prevent the Federal government from banning nitrites until a government-sponsored study of the cancer-causing effects of saccharin could be completed. The purpose of this legislation was to make sure the government was on solid and undisputed scientific ground on one chemical before it moved to ban another.

Unfortunately, the Secretaries of Agriculture and HEW and the Commissioner of FDA decided they knew what was best for consumers and producers and the rest of us. They announced their proposed nitrite ban on August 11, 1978.

Since then, as the Newberne Study came under closer scrutiny by scientific groups and others, it was found badly flawed. The Council on Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST), representing the views of over 20 scientific societies in the U.S., blasted the Newberne findings in October 1978 and called them "of very dubious validity." The seven-member CAST team of scientists urged further tests. The Iowa State University Committee for Evaluation of the Newberne Study called for a "sound scientific evaluation and comment on the work." These views were ignored by USDA and FDA.

Finally, pressure from the Congress and the scientific community began to catch up with the bureaucrats. In March 1979, USDA and FDA jointly contracted with the Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology (UAREP) to conduct a slide-by-slide review of the Newberne tests.

The need for this review was heightened by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress which conducted its own review at my request of the way USDA and FDA procedurally handled the Newberne Study results. The Library of Con-