

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1094. A letter from the Associate Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the annual report on the Federal Plan for Meteorological Services and Supporting Research, pursuant to section 304 Public Law 87-843; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1095. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting an interim report of a survey on the unmet needs for equipment in schools eligible for assistance under section 5 of the Child Nutrition Act, with notice that final report will be filed at a later date, pursuant to section 6(e) of Public Law 92-433; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1096. A letter from the Deputy Assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a proposed amendment to a concession contract authorizing the continued sale of antiques and quality handmade reproductions of the colonial period at Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va. for a 3 year term from January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1975, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271 and 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1097. A letter from the Acting Administrator, United States Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the third annual report on the development of systems necessary to implement the motor vehicle emission standards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, pursuant to section 202(b) (4) of the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1098. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases as of May 31, 1973, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1099. A letter from the Chairman, National Tourism Resources Review Commission, transmitting the comprehensive report of the Commission's activities and its study of tourism pursuant to section 6(b) Public Law 91-477; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1100. A letter from the General Counsel to the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement, transmitting a

report on examination of Accounts of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, December 31, 1972, pursuant to section 14(b) of Public Law 88-376; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1101. A letter from the Counsel to the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, transmitting the report of audit for the Corporation for the period from January 1, 1972 through December 31, 1973, pursuant to section 10(b) of Public Law 88-449; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1102. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on certain marine mammal species and population stocks, pursuant to section 103(f) of Public Law 92-522; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

1103. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on how progress in meeting important objectives of the Grant Plains Conservation Program could be improved; Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas: Committee of Conference. Conference report on HR 8410 (Rept. No. 93-362). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHON: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.J. Res. 636 (Rept. No. 93-364). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLS of Arkansas: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 7445 (Rept. No. 93-365). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 6791. A bill to provide equity in the 1973 feed grain set-aside program by increasing the payment rate for participants in plan B; with an amendment (Rept. No. 93-363). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 9143. A bill to provide for paper money of the United States to carry a designation in braille indicating the denomination; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 9144. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include guards, special policemen, and other personnel of the General Services Administration engaged in protective services for Federal buildings within the provisions of such title providing civil service retirement for Government employees engaged in hazardous duties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MELCHER (for himself, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CAREY of New York, and Mr. PODELL):

H.R. 9145. A bill to amend section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and to authorize a trans-Alaska oil and gas pipeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 9146. A bill to define the war powers of Congress and the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 653. Joint resolution concerning the war powers of Congress and the President; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOWEN:

H. Res. 481. Resolution creating a select committee of the House to conduct a full and complete investigation of all aspects of the energy resources of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,
268. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the legislature of the State of California, relative to fund for flood protection for the town of Isleton, Calif.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,
248. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Frank W. Goree, Menard, Ill., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN
—
HON. FRED B. ROONEY
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, no greater tribute can be paid to the late President Harry S. Truman than to acknowledge that he was a man of the people and that he did all he could for them. Knowing that he was serving the people to the best of his ability was his greatest source of strength and pride.

We can all certainly agree that while he was among us he was a man of action who sought peace with his own conscience rather than with the popularity polls. How refreshing is the memory of the sign on his White House desk, "The Buck Stops Here."

Besides his very individual style, which will always be an important part of the

folklore of the politics of this country, the substance of his public career has also left an important mark.

He rose swiftly up the political ladder to the Senate where he achieved national prominence as chairman of a special committee investigating waste in military spending. Although he fought to stay off the Democratic ticket in 1944 he finally agreed to leave the Senate for the Vice Presidency, although he felt he could no longer be a man of action in that office. As fate would have it, however, Harry S. Truman was to be President within 3 months of Inauguration Day.

Although he was always a controversial figure, there was never any question that he had the courage to make some monumental decisions. During the years of his Presidency were formulated the foreign policy programs which have shaped the whole postwar world—the Truman doctrine, massive foreign aid in

the form of the Marshall Plan, the ratification of the United Nations Charter, and the signing of the NATO and other mutual security treaties.

On the domestic front, although Congress was not as responsive to his initiatives as it was to those on the foreign scene, he laid the groundwork for later legislation in the field of civil rights, housing, health, education, and social welfare. In fact, his forthright stand on civil rights was one of the factors which led to the confident predictions of the pollsters that Dewey would defeat him in a landslide in 1948. Although he left the Presidency in the shadow of a much more popular successor, historians have already ranked him as a near-great President—honest, courageous, and effective.

President Truman had a full and rewarding life. May his wife and daughter be sustained by the knowledge that he served his country with exceptional effectiveness at a time of great crisis.

NORTH WILKESBORO, N.C., KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, the North Wilkesboro, N.C., chapter of Kiwanis International recently observed a major landmark in its career of long service to the people of that community.

The chapter observed its 50th anniversary on April 3 of this year, and on that day I sent the following telegram to Mr. Stanley B. Clifton, president of the North Wilkesboro club:

Please extend my heartiest congratulations to your fellow members of the North Wilkesboro Kiwanis Club as you celebrate your fiftieth anniversary of community service today. Those fifty years have been filled with outstanding achievement, and you can share in the satisfaction of knowing that North Wilkesboro and its people have reaped so many benefits from the tireless and talented service that you and other North Wilkesboro Kiwanians have given over the last half century.

I look forward with confidence and optimism to another 50 years and more of the same high standard of civic responsibility that has been your tradition since 1923.

Congratulations again, and you have my continuing best wishes for a successful future.

WILMER D. MIZELL.

To commemorate this important milestone, I am inserting in the RECORD the current membership of the North Wilkesboro Kiwanis Club, and an article from the Carter's Weekly of April 5, 1923, reporting the founding of the club in verse form. I believe my colleagues will find it a unique presentation.

NORTH WILKESBORO KIWANIS CLUB MEMBERSHIP

Absher, Bill, Jr.
Anderson, Jack F.
Bauguss, John A.
Brewer, Joe D.
Brame, William A.
Bradburn, C. Wayne.
Broach, Ted M.
Brooks, Leonard.
Canter, Edwin J.
Casey, William E.
Caudill, Bryce J.
Caudill, Ed.
Caudill, H. D.
Church, Roby R.
Clifton, Stanley B.
Davis, E. Eric.
Davis, Ralph.
Day, James W.
Day, Walter M.
Duncan, Isaac.
Eller, C. B.
Ferree, Max.
Finley, R. G., Sr.
Freeman, J. Max.
Gabriel, Bill G.
Gambrell, J. Gary.
Garrett, J. Max.
Gardner, Ed.
Greene, B. Hal.
Grier, W. C.
Hall, Claude M.
Harris, W. H.

Hawkins, Hal B.
Hayes, Kyle.
Horton, J. P.
Hubbard, Julius C.
Hutchinson, Tam.
Kenerly, J. Thurmond.
Kilby, Dr. Larry.
Landon, Dr. H. C., III.
Lankford, Winton.
McNeil, R. T.
Moore, Larry.
Newton, Paul.
Ogburn, J. Thomas.
Ogilvie, Gordon F.
Osborne, Paul.
Perry, Troy.
Porter, Cecil L.
Priester, J. R.
Pryor, John, (Dr.)
Rogers, Charles C.
Rousseau, Julius, Jr.
Shepherd, J. Greene.
Sloan, Elihu E.
Stroud, Ray.
Sturdivant, W. K.
Shelton, Earl.
Sidden, Edrin R.
Tashiro, Aiji.
Wayland, John T.
Wilson, Jeff B., Jr.
Winslow, Doug.
Yates, Wayne.

PRIVILEGED MEMBERS

Dr. F. C. Hubard.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Idol, John.
McKenzie, Frank.
McCoy, Joe B.
Nelson, Lewis M.

[From the Carter's Weekly, Apr. 5, 1923]

STRONG KIWANIS CLUB IS ORGANIZED IN CITY—WINSTON-SALEM SPONSORS CLUB AND ELKIN SENDS LARGE DELEGATION FOR THE EVENT

At a banquet in the Wilkes Commercial club rooms Tuesday night a strong Kiwanis club for North Wilkesboro was organized, which is sponsored by the Winston-Salem Kiwanis club and which marks a new epoch in the history of this growing city of the mountains, and links Winston-Salem and Elkin, at which place a Kiwanis club was formed last week, and North Wilkesboro closer together than before in the Kiwanian spirit and in an effort to develop this section along the line of greater citizenship.

The North Wilkesboro club has a membership of 57 and is composed of the city's leading business men. Last Friday night a temporary organization was made and Tuesday night this organization was made permanent and the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year:

President, C. C. Smoot, III; vice-president, W. R. Wilkins; secretary, J. B. Williams; treasurer, R. W. Gwyn; district trustee, J. B. Norris; directors, J. L. Clements, H. C. Landon, R. D. Grier, J. B. McCoy, J. F. Mulligan, J. C. Reins and E. E. Eller.

KIWANIANS ATTENDING

Among the Kiwanians from Winston-Salem attending the meeting were Ned Shore, president of the Winston-Salem Kiwanis club; Phin Horton, Sam Mathews, Bill Vogler, Noble Medearis, Frank Davis, Fred Evans, Ned Vaughn Lloyd, Charlie Creech, Ed Shepherd and Dr. W. L. Grimes.

From the Elkin club the following attended: Charlie Armfield, president; Raymond Chatham, A. O. Bryan, M. A. Biggs, J. F. Carter, Quiller Snow, Marion Allen, Roy Barker, Bob Hickerson and Robert Price.

Joe Boyles, field organizer, for Kiwanis international, was present and fully ex-

plained the value of a Kiwanis club to a community. He added much enthusiasm to the occasion and imbued all present with Kiwanianism.

Following the election of officers President Smoot took charge of the meeting and called on Ned Shore, of the Winston-Salem club, who delivered the address on behalf of the sponsoring club. The response was given by Henry Reynolds, North Wilkesboro Kiwanian. Among others speaking were C. G. Armfield, president of the Elkin club, and Drs. Phin Horton and J. W. Ring.

North Wilkesboro Kiwanians are hopeful that their club will be the one thousandth to be organized in the United States and they stand an even chance of obtaining this distinction.

FINE BANQUET SERVED

The three-course banquet was served by the auxiliary of the local Presbyterian church, and the meeting from every standpoint was a decided success, and one of the most enjoyable and enthusiastic occasions in the history of the city. Following is a complete roster of the baby Kiwanis club of the southern district:

F. D. Hackett, Eugene Trivette, J. Palmer Horton; T. S. Barnes, W. R. Wilkins, Edward G. Finley, J. G. Hackett, J. B. Norris, Sargent D. Duffield, Carl S. Coffey, J. C. Smoot, Jr., C. C. Smoot, 3rd., Joseph Parkin, W. F. Blair, E. M. Long, J. R. Hix, W. A. Fender, H. C. Landon, Ben B. Nicholl, R. M. Brame, E. M. Blackburn, Genio Cardwell, Charles H. Cowles, Horace Sisk, Clarence Call, W. A. McNeill, J. B. Williams, Clem Wrenn, P. Ward, Eshelman, R. W. Gwyn, W. A. Bullis, J. D. Moore, Richard G. Finley, E. E. Eller, R. N. Pendley, J. R. Finley, J. F. Mulligan, J. L. Clements, Lee Hemphill, F. D. Forester, C. W. Robinson, T. B. Finley, R. D. Grier, P. M. Williams, J. B. McCoy, James F. Johnson, Johnson J. Hayes, W. F. Jones J. E. Spainhour, Henry Reynolds, Wm. R. Spainhour, S. M. Tomlinson, D. J. Carter, J. C. Reins, E. M. Hutchens, Russell G. Hodges and R. P. Casey.

[From the Carter's Weekly, Apr. 26, 1923]

KIWANIS CLUB NEWS; LUNCHEONS GIVEN; A NEW "CONSTITUTION"

The Weekly luncheons of the North Wilkesboro Kiwanis Club are proving to be not only highly enjoyable occasions, but profitable ones, as well, and all meetings are attended by practically every citizen composing the membership.

The first luncheon was held in the Club rooms on Friday, April 13, the Club rooms being the regular meeting place and Friday the Kiwanis day. The club was welcomed by the various other civic organizations of the city, short addresses being made by representatives of each, as follows: Mrs. J. E. Duncan, president of the Parent-Teacher Association; Miss Bess Cameron Finley for the Woman's Club; Capt. R. E. Walters, American Legion; J. G. Hackett, Commercial Club; J. C. Reins, T. R. A. A pleasing feature of the luncheon was a solo by Mrs. F. G. Harper, Miss Ellen Robinson accompanist.

At the luncheon last Friday Chas. H. Cowles delivered an interesting address on the projects and the situation of the proposed railroad across the Blue Ridge, and Carl Coffey, talked about the lumber industry and outlook regarding both Wilkes county and the country in general. Mrs. L. G. Caldwell, secretary of the Merchants' Association, brought a message to the club. The program was featured by the reading of the new "constitution", which follows:

Some Winston-Salem guys blew in one day, To make a brief preliminary survey, They took a lunch with Luck and Joe McCoy And heard the latter brag about his boy.

They promenade up and down B Street,
And smiled and bowed to all they chanced to
meet
And then went down and called on Eshelman
And there laid out their well developed plan.
"Go to it, boys" says Ward, "before you
shoot,
You best had better call on Charley Smoot.
You know that Charley is a dead game sport,
And Clint and Stacy too, are of a sort
That lend themselves to such a plan as that".
But when it came to Luke it all fell flat.
Now Luke, you know, he had to argufy,
Must ask of whence, and where and who and
why,
And Luke has such refined religious views
His conscience bade him then and there re-
fuse.
It looked at first that all would end in vain
That they had better hit the first down train.
But from the bitter gloom there came some
joy,
And it was from that selfsame Joe McCoy
Who gave the boys a calm complacent hunch
That he would be the one to furnish lunch.
With one vociferous yell of pure delight,
They all agreed the field was glowing white.
But first we'll ask them down to Elkin Town,
And show 'em how to act a first rate clown.
When Dick and Ward and Charlie pulled the
gas
They said twould never do to let it pass,
They told Joe Bowles the moon and signs
were right
To organize a club on Tuesday Night.
And Clint and Palmer too confirmed the view
And Bob agreed they ought to put it
through.
So Joe, he came, and with his fine spun bull
He told the boys their cup of joy was full
When each of them would join the happy
club
And be no longer classed a first rate dub,
That this good town would grow and vastly
thrive
And be considered very much alive.
That railroads, hotels, street cars, parks,
And every blessed thing that marks,
A forward step would certainly come to us
And even picture shows to rival Gus.
With one accord they all did there agree
A club of class and credit it should be
So here they are, an aggregation rare
And we will try to see just who they are.
One hopeful lad arose and said, "before you
all begin
I want to place in nomination my good
friend, Walter Grin;
I stayed out late one dark cold night and
lost my last jack pot
Next day I needed fifty cents, a grin was all
I got
This I resented as I should, it was an awful
fix,
Says I, I'll just go down, and report him to
Jim Hix.
Another grin met my poor gaze, I heard him
say, "you fool"
"I aint no blooming banker, I boss a Sunday
School".
They all were sure, so they said, the cher-
ished plan would fall
Without the meek and humble presence of
Little Clarence Call.
He is so backward and so shy and such a
modest lad,
To leave him out, twould certainly be, too
everlasting bad.
Then one arose and meekly said, "I'll tell
you how I feel,
I think we ought to ask and get in Lon
McNeill;
Since Gossard's gone and left the town,
who is it left, I pray
Can hand it out, with out a doubt, in such
a fine spun way."

Another thought that everything would
seem quite strange and queer,
Without the saintly presence of Bonny Bob-
bie Greer.
We'll volunteer to tell him, how to run his
cotton mill
And build his handsome houses on Gordon
Hackett's hill.
Now Evan Hutchens could tell 'em the virtue
of a pill
How it will cure, he seems quite sure, most
any human ill,
When made of dough, as some pills are,
I've heard some people say,
And sugar coated too, when they are made
of clay.
Another thought that while we ate and had
our noon day lunch,
That old Clem Wrenn would be the man to
tell this select bunch,
On how he makes us happy and keeps us all
content,
And at the same time charge us a bare six-
teen per cent?
That one Mont Houck could please us and
let us all just see
The famous fine ingredients of Brookshire's
recipe
Of how he builds a side walk and how he
builds a street
Without any rock or cement, before the job's
complete.
And now there's Palmer Horton, of course
he'd be sore
If we asked in Tal Barnes, of the famous
Rexal Store,
And left out Horton Drug Store, with all
its fixtures new,
So then and there they will agree, it was
the thing to do.
We come to Edward Finley, from down on
Creamery Street,
Without a classification, to set him on his
feet,
But since he raises tan bark, from the wagons
to the pile,
We'll put him down as "farmer"; don't any-
body smile.
To make this thing successful and make it
all a go,
We ought to ask in Johnson, something
called Texaco.
He can tell us how much water, how long
to let it boil,
To make the proper mixture of first rate cyl-
inder oil.
Some offered the suggestion, I think it was
Joe Bowles,
That another good Kiwanian could be made
of Charley Cowles.
For he could tell us certainly, if it wasn't
against his nature.
How wide a swath a Republican cuts in a
Democratic Legislature.
Now this is inside information, and no one
mustn't tell
I'll tell you how it happened that we have
in here Fidell.
He aint no good at dry goods, in groceries
he falls flat,
But when it comes to setback, I'll bet my
Sunday hat.
Now Dr. Brame, Marvin, I mean, who can
give the glad haw, haw,
As every man rightly should, who is
seventeen times paw, paw,
Can tell the many virtues and other things,
I'm sure,
That Vick's pneumonia salve will do, and all
that it will cure.
Now it has been reported, the truth I won't
declare,
That for soft peddled talking no one can
head Will Blair.
"Is there anything else, mam", so calm serene
and sweet,

No wonder that from Blairs we get most
everything we eat.
But then there is another who purrs a pretty
song,
Now every one will quickly guess I refer to
Edward Long,
Now he can make a telephone sing music in
her ear,
And she will sweetly sigh, oh my, oh gosh,
oh dear.
Two non essential professions are with us
here today,
I hope you'll learn them better, and better
in every way,
Learn their ways and habits but take this
tip, I beg,
Bob Casey pulls the jawbone, Jule Rousseau
pulls the leg.
Joe Clements owns the Southern, He owns
the depot, too,
He runs them both to suit himself as only
Joe can do,
But this we hope, and fervently, I know you
will agree
That he build his railroad into Ashe, and on
to Tennessee.
Bonds of friendship are very strong, but
there are other ties,
The very kind, I have in mind, are the ones
Carl Coffey buys,
He buys them from the wagons, he spends
a lot of money,
But the tie, thats got his eye, is the one of
matrimony.
They say Jim Reins takes lots of pains in
county demonstration,
That he can cook just like a book to beat the
very nation,
Can sew and patch teach hens to hatch, and
out ducklings how to swim,
On dress design they say he's fine, the girls
are after Jim.
Now you all know, how Genio can start the
ball a going,
"Now that reminds me of the time when I
was just a growing,
A mere small lad, just me and dad at home
in old V A
I was quite small, not large at all, just big
enough to play".
Now singing is essential to make this thing
a go,
So that's the very reason we have Russell,
Neal and Joe,
They can hit the double treble, they can sing
as high as Q,
"Well everybody's happy", when they get
through.
When we mention hot air artists, there
comes a big stampede,
For proper recognition, on who shall take
the lead,
After due deliberation, and all such things
as that,
The decision was unanimous to give the pup
to Pat.
They say the Finley family is always on the
job,
So that explains the reason for Richard, Tom
and Bob,
Joe said we could make Kiwanians, out of
awful scrappy stuff.
With out a doubt, we'll try it out, to see if
that's a bluff.
Before I wear you out and get in a swivet,
I think it highly proper to introduce Gene
Trivett,
He's a candidate for Mayor, the place that
he's now got,
But I hear the opposition is on his trail and
hot.
When you are broke and need the dough, or
need some legal tender,
Don't be a crank, go to the bank and call for
Arthur Fender,
He's got the bones for making loans and the
disposition, too,

He's a regular panacea, when a feller's down and blue.

It was whispered, I am told, before we got our charter,

That we must have on our list Jule Hubbard or Dan Carter;

But Jule's no fool, he passed the buck and now its up to Dan,

To spread the notoriety of the doings of this clan.

Now one across on full tiptoes and said twould be a risk

To harbor in our bosoms this Professor Horace Sisk.

That he aint no good at teaching, his discipline's all a bluff,

But he's got the school board thinking that he's the Royal stuff.

He's no good peddling oil, and bum are all his brick,

And in the wholesale business, he doesn't know the trick,

He can't sell automobiles, his farming is no good

But when it comes to trading plugs, S. V. has got 'em stood.

Now there is Ben B. Nicoll, the "B", it stands for bluff,

On these imported foreigners he's awful hard and rough,

He broke up Hyde and Baxter, got the others on the go,

He hopes to get to Millers Creek, by nineteen thirty-four.

Dick Norris is jiner, he belongs to everything, From T. P. A. to X. Y. Z., they are all on his string,

But in selling off his lumber, they say he's bound to yield

And hand the laurels over to Sargent D. Duffield.

Lee Hemphill and the Spainhouts, from across the waters deep,

Have come to town to look around, and mingle with the sheep,

Feed 'em good, as we should, don't turn 'em in the rain,

Treat 'em nice, as cats would mice, and ask them back again.

Dock Wilkins and Jim Mulligan, you know who these two are,

You'll forever find 'em hiding, behind a huge cigar,

They copy after Cannon, better known as Uncle Joe,

Without their wigs, they're more like Jigs, than anything I know.

Now there is Colonel Landon, who was christened Henry Clay,

He made his fills, up on the hills, where they couldn't wash away,

He's a famous engineer, have you heard him relate,

How he laid out mighty systems back in Pennsylvania State?

They say Ward Eshelman can knit an old time woolen sock,

That Moss can fit a Stetson hat upon a wooden block,

When it comes to arguing Scripture, Frank Hackett takes the praise,

But if you mention checkers, place your wad on Johnson Hayes.

Will Bullis can tell the benefits of loading up on life,

Of Michigan Mutual policies, for your children and your wife,

Bid Williams is too busy singing Bye, Oh Baby, Bye,

If your policy then lapses, you'll know the reason why.

Charlie thinks he runs a tannery, and he also thinks its nice

To ask his brother Clinton for his sound and sage advice;

But he usually gets an answer, where the chicken got the axe,

'Cause Clinton's car and courtin' on his mind's a heavy tax.

They say that Moos Blackburn has gone to shooting pool,

Shaking dice and such things nice, neglecting Sunday School;

And another youthful miscreant is Jimmy Dudley Moore,

Who rolls the bones with Freddy Jones, behind the cellar door.

Ed Eller knows a dominecker, far as human eyes can see

He has spread the chicken business from here to Tennessee;

He has lately been to Georgia, to look the country o'er,

He expects to keep expanding to the California shore.

Gordon is supreme authority on all our pedigrees,

Joe McCoy is also versed on which dogs will harbor flees,

Chaplain Roberson instructs us how to walk the Narrow Way,

We may not now all listen, but we'll wish we had, one day.

A dead one never undertakes to read his epitaph,

In this one instance, then you see, on you I have the laugh,

But this I want to say and you must jot it down,

That Henry Reynolds operates the best P.O. in town.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

HON. JAMES G. MARTIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has today worked out a compromise, acceptable to the President, which draws down the curtains on our military operations in Southeast Asia. It remains to be seen what will be the fate of our allies that are to be left on stage. Yet, in the face of deterioration in his support base in the House, the President has finally yielded.

For years it has been my belief that it would be a fatal mistake—fatal for our allies—to set a certain target date for pulling out. Once that is done there is left no possibility for any further constructive negotiations. The North Vietnamese Government would need negotiate no further, since the target date would arrive in due time and the victory would be theirs.

Mr. Speaker, how is that different now? The only difference is that the President has been compelled to yield in his resolve. He has gotten "an offer he can't refuse." If the Commander in Chief is then compelled to accept a 45-day termination of our efforts to force the North Vietnamese to pull out of Cambodia—they agreed on Paris to do—there is left no position about which to rally those of us who have steadily supported his plan of negotiated settlement.

The compulsion here was not the force of rational logic, of course. It was rather the ingenious device put together by the other side to fasten a "pull-out" amendment on every bill to come out of Con-

gress. With great cleverness, the President was then put in the position that he would have to veto the operation of the U.S. Government in order to continue his program in Cambodia.

Tactical skill, ingenious devices, parliamentary cleverness are all to be admired in a way. The plan succeeded and should be studied carefully by every political scientist. We will see more of it. Coming at the close of the fiscal year, it could not fail. It even allowed an opportunity for one of its celebrated authors to charge hypocritically on the House floor that—

The President is apparently willing to allow the wheels of government to grind to a halt in order to have his way.

Beautiful. That came from one of those who intentionally placed the Government of the United States as a hostage. It is about like an accusation from the kidnapers that the police are endangering the life of the kidnapped hostage.

HARVEY W. WILEY, FATHER OF FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION NOMINATED TO HALL OF FAME

HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, the 30th of June is an important anniversary for the consumers of our Nation. It was on June 30, 1906, that the first Federal Foods and Drugs Act was signed by President Theodore Roosevelt. A companion law, the Meat Inspection Act, was also enacted.

This date is also the anniversary of the death in 1930 of Harvey Washington Wiley, M.D., the pioneer consumer leader who led the nationwide crusade for pure foods and drugs. Dr. Wiley has been nominated by the Acting FDA Commissioner for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, an honor he justly deserves.

I am pleased to endorse this nomination and I hope that other Members will also express their endorsement. I am quoting in full the nominating letter dated March 30, 1973, sent by Acting FDA Commissioner Gardner to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University:

The Food and Drug Administration nominates Harvey Washington Wiley, M.D., for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

This great American led a nationwide crusade for pure foods and drugs which culminated after more than 20 years in the Food and Drug Act of 1906. This pioneering social legislation is still referred to as the "Wiley Act." Ending an era in which "caveat emptor" was the dominant philosophy of the marketplace, this law started the ongoing movement to secure the rights of the public to health, safety, honesty and fair dealing in the marketing of consumer products. Harvey Wiley thus became a founder of the Federal Food and Drug Law, the Food and Drug Administration, and in a very true sense, the consumer movement.

None have made a greater, more lasting contribution to the basic interests and needs of the American people.

AMENDING THE CLEAN AIR ACT

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 22 the House passed a bill extending the 1970 Clean Air Act for an additional year so that we in the Congress might be better able to deliberate the important changes and additions which should be made to that legislation. At that time, the distinguished chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (Mr. STAGGERS) told me that the automobile emission problems peculiar to high altitude urban areas would certainly be discussed when the committee takes this matter up and that remedies to those problems would be sought.

Today I am introducing legislation which would go a long way toward solving the air pollution problems in the urban areas of Rocky Mountain west. And these problems are manifold.

Because of the 1970 Clean Air Act, auto emissions in Denver, Colo., are 50 to 100 percent greater than they need be. And Denver is not alone in its misery. At least five or six other major urban centers above the 4,500-foot altitude level suffer the same fate.

The reason for the dirtier air is this simple: The largest component of smog for cities in the Rocky Mountain area comes from auto emissions. Since the enactment of this legislation in 1970, it has been determined that a well-tuned car in Denver, Salt Lake City, or Albuquerque emits almost twice the pollutants that a well-tuned car at sea level emits, because automobiles tend to run fuel rich at higher altitudes. Yet Federal emission level standards do not reflect this fact. Low-cost adjustments by the manufacturer in the carburation and timing of a car can easily eliminate excessively high altitude emissions, yet such adjustments are expressly prohibited by the 1970 act.

I find it highly ironic that Colorado, a State which prides itself on its environmental quality and beautiful panoramic scenery, should be forced by the Federal Government to accept more pollutants in the air than it would otherwise have. The air is dirtier not because the technology does not exist to clean it up, but because the law prohibits us from making the necessary corrections in vehicle emission control systems.

Another result of the act of 1970 was to make the cars in high-altitude States burn far more gasoline than they would have to if the corrections I am speaking of were made. Millions of gallons of gasoline are literally wasted, not to give us cleaner air in the higher elevations, but to give us dirtier air. The proper adjustments would help us save this gasoline, but they are outlawed.

My bill, which has been in the works for several months now and which was written with the cooperation and assistance of the Colorado Department of Health, contains several important features which are designed to remedy this problem.

The bill would require that all motor vehicles and engines covered by the 1970 act comply with emission standards at that altitude, up to 7,000 feet, at which the vehicle is sold to an ultimate purchaser. Thus, under my bill, a car at 6,000 feet could inexpensively be made to emit no more pollutants than a car at sea level. Equal protection under the law would seem to require no less than this.

Second, the bill I am introducing today would direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, upon the request of a Governor of any State, to either himself authorize or allow designated State agencies to authorize specific modifications of the auto emission system by manufacturers and dealers where he determines that such modifications are necessary to make emissions systems comply with the new requirements of this act. Officials of the EPA have indicated to me in the past that it is their feeling that the Administrator does not have any clear-cut authority to do this under current law. I disagree with them, but enactment of this provision would leave no doubt as to the Administrator's authority in this regard.

The next provision of the 1970 act my legislation addresses involves the penalties for "tampering" with emission control systems. Under the present language of the act, "tampering" may be defined as any action on the part of a dealer or a manufacturer which renders inoperative any part of an emission control system required by law. I do not believe that efforts to make automobile engines run cleaner should be included as "tampering" under this definition.

However, once again the language has left some doubt as to what constitutes "tampering" and my amendment is designed to clear this doubt. Incidentally, the penalty for tampering is a maximum fine of \$10,000. The bill would exempt from the \$10,000 fine any manufacturer or dealer who makes modifications in accordance with high altitude modification requirements spelled out in the bill.

Fourthly, my bill would allow the Administrator to grant States an additional year to meet ambient air quality standards unless the 1-year extension recently granted the automobile manufacturers is rescinded. For those States where the automobile accounts for a preponderant percentage of air pollution, it is virtually impossible to meet the 1975 standards if the stricter automobile standards do not go into effect until 1976. At best it will take 3 or 4 years of phasing the cleaner engines into the marketplace for the level of automotive emissions to begin to taper off.

Finally, my bill would authorize the expenditure of \$750,000 for research on high altitude emission problems and their solution. These funds will ultimately provide the Administrator of EPA with the research knowledge necessary to promulgate meaningful regulations on this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe in the importance of implementing the goals of the Clean Air Act. I worked hard for its passage when I served on the Inter-

state and Foreign Commerce Committee in 1970. However, it is ridiculous for the Federal Government to prohibit adjustments which make an automobile run more efficiently and emit fewer pollutants.

On the one hand, Federal legislation has imposed clean air standards on the high altitude States. On the other, these States are precluded from taking the steps necessary to implement such standards.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am asking the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to take this matter up at the earliest practicable date. In addition, I plan to offer this legislation again after the fourth of July recess so that the Members who represent high altitude areas may have the opportunity to co-sponsor this legislation.

I am proud of the goals of the Clean Air Act. However, we must improve on that legislation by enacting the responsible amendments I am proposing today in behalf of the high altitude States of our Nation.

END-THE-BOMBING AMENDMENT

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, after more than 10 years of debate about the tragic war in Indochina, Congress has now emphatically told the administration that the time has come to completely stop the bombing.

In the last few days we have passed amendments to the supplemental appropriation and continuing resolution which would forbid the use of any funds, whether appropriated in the past or in future bills, to continue the bombing in Cambodia and Laos. The majority of the American people are telling the administration that they have had enough of this destruction and killing. They want an end—now. They want peace in the world—not the rhetoric of peace.

The President has already vetoed the supplementary appropriation bill. The House was unable to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto although a clear majority of the House did vote to override. There is little doubt that we are now facing a constitutional crisis. It seems apparent that both Houses of Congress will attach antiwar amendments to many of the important bills that will be considered in the next few weeks. Many of these bills provide the money to operate the Government during the next fiscal year.

During the 1968 to 1971 era there were many marches and demonstrations with the avowed purpose of shutting down the Government. It now appears as though the President's action, in contravention of the majority will, will bring about the very occurrence that the demonstrators once sought.

There is no Member of Congress who wants to see this sequence of events occur. Rather it is our fondest hope that

the President will see that the elected representatives are reflecting the will of the majority of the people. We sincerely hope that he will sign the next bill which contains the bombing prohibition and bring an end to our decade of national agony.

"1984" IN 1973

HON. ANGELO D. RONCALLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. RONCALLO of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the debates on my amendments to the biomedical research bill and the National Science Foundation authorization, I warned that the next step after live fetus research would be an attack on our terminally ill. This attack has come all too soon.

I was outraged to read in today's Washington Post that the president-elect of the American Medical Association has gone on record in favor of euthanasia as a solution to illnesses for which we have not yet found a cure. Dr. Malcom C. Todd, at his post-election press conference, stated that in cases of cancer or stroke "the continuation of intravenous feedings and blood transfusions are just prolonging the agony of the individual" and the expense to the family.

I am shocked to hear these words from a doctor who will soon be speaking for the vast majority of physicians in the United States. Many illnesses are painful, and I certainly am sympathetic with the suffering of any person, but just because there is no cure today does not mean one will not be found tomorrow. One thing that can help someone overcome his pain and hold onto life is the will to live and the hope that "one more day" will see a medical breakthrough on his problem. If Dr. Todd would spend more time encouraging efforts to find cures instead of wasting it talking about killing people, perhaps the breakthroughs would come more quickly.

I am even more dismayed at Dr. Todd's mention of the expense involved. Since when does cost enter into a physician's decision to save a human life? How can this man, sworn by his Hippocratic Oath to save human life, choose death?

I am a cosponsor of the AMA-proposed medicredit bill for national health insurance that will give all Americans a chance for adequate medical care at a cost they can afford or free if they cannot. This bill contains provisions for catastrophic coverage. If euthanasia is what the AMA has in mind for catastrophes, forget it.

I am afraid that this proposal is just one more example of the cheapening of human life in the United States—especially in the minds of a significant portion of the medical community. This is evident in the Supreme Court decision legalizing the murder of unborn human infants and in macabre research on living fetuses. At the Willowbrook Institution in New York, mentally-retarded

children were deliberately infected with hepatitis for experimental purposes.

At Tuskegee, the U.S. Public Health Service continued to leave untreated a group of blacks suffering the ravages of syphilis, even after a cure had been found. I have just read that a school casually arranged for the sterilization of a 14-year-old girl whose mother thought she was "just going to get some shots." Doctors have been known to give sugar pills to gather experimental data when their patients had the right to expect effective medication. Prisoners and military personnel get the hint that their lot will be improved if they agree to submit themselves as medical guinea pigs. In my own county a doctor has been accused of killing his cancer patient.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to act. Since the medical profession, or certain elements of it have lost sight of their duty to serve life, these ethical values must be maintained legislatively. I call upon the committees concerned to give the full House a chance to work its will on the subjects of live fetus research and of abortion. These issues have been before the committees long enough and still there are no hearings scheduled. Having done that, there should be a prompt discussion of the remaining issues of human experimentation and now, regrettably, of euthanasia, so that we can see legislation on the floor this session. These issues cannot tolerate further delay. Lives are being ruined and lost. Let us put some ethical values back into medicine and stop "1984" in 1973.

The article on euthanasia follows:

AMA AIDE SEES PLACE FOR EUTHANASIA

(By Stuart Auerbach)

NEW YORK, June 28.—The president-elect of the American Medical Association said today that mercy killings "have their place" in certain "uncorrectable" fatal illnesses.

In a press conference after his election, Dr. Malcolm C. Todd, a Long Beach, Calif., surgeon, said that doctors should not be forced to make the decision on mercy killings themselves. He suggested that a board might decide when a mercy killing is justifiable and said the AMA should develop its own policy on the matter.

Todd said that mercy killings may be justified in cases of "uncorrectable illnesses" such as cancer or strokes where "the continuation of intravenous feedings and blood transfusions are just prolonging the agony of the individual" and the expense to the family.

The question of mercy killings arose because of the indictment Wednesday of a surgeon in nearby Nassau County on a charge of "willful" murder in the death of a 59-year-old cancer patient.

Dr. Vincent A. Montemarano was accused of injecting a lethal dose of potassium chloride in Eugene Bauer, a patient of his who was suffering of cancer of the throat. Mr. Bauer was described as being in a coma and having no more than two days to live when Montemarano gave him the injection last December.

It was the second charge of mercy killing in the New York area this month. On June 20, Lester Zygmanski, 23, was accused of walking into a New Jersey hospital and shooting to death his brother, George, 25, who had been paralyzed in a motorcycle accident.

Montemarano's indictment yesterday was the first of a physician in New York state for mercy killing. The only other doctor indicted in the country for mercy killing was

Dr. Herman Sander of Manchester, N.H., who, in a widely publicized case in 1949, was accused of killing a woman with incurable cancer by injecting air into her veins.

Sanders noted the injection on the hospital chart. In signing Mr. Bauer's death certificate, Montemarano listed cancer as the cause of death.

In its last day of meetings, the AMA's house of delegates elected Todd, 60, to be the next president. He defeated Dr. Raymond Holden, a Washington obstetrician-gynecologist for the job.

Active in both medical and national politics, Todd has taken part in all of Richard M. Nixon's campaigns since 1952. Last year he was a member of the Physicians Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Todd said today that the AMA and state medical societies have to take a stronger stand against the 5 per cent of American doctors "who give us a bad name" through "fee gouging" and poor medical practices.

Todd also attacked doctors "whose only aim in life is Cadillacs, swimming pools, and fur coats."

"I'm concerned about the needs of the people above those of the doctors themselves," he continued.

"As soon as we project to the people that we are concerned with their needs, the AMA can regain the stature that the individual physician has from his patients."

In other action today, the AMA raised the issue of doctors joining physicians unions.

"Physicians are entitled to organize or join a union, guild or any other legitimate organization of their choosing," the board of trustees said. "The board of trustees believes, however, that the achievement of the professional and economic goals of physicians can be accomplished best through carefully planned action programs of the American Medical Association."

Although few of the nation's 356,534 doctors have joined unions, the number has grown rapidly in recent years, while the AMA's membership has been declining. From 25,000 to 50,000 doctors are believed to have joined doctors' unions while the AMA has 156,000 dues-paying members.

THE LATE NICK BEGICH

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most fitting tribute we can pay to our former colleague, Nick Begich, is to remember today his vital presence among us as he worked relentlessly in the interest of his home State of Alaska and its special problems as the last frontier area in the United States.

In one term in Congress, he swept to passage, with his characteristic enthusiasm, several measures which had been shelved for some time—the Alaska Native Land Claims bill, the waiver of the Jones Act for the Wickersham, and improved transportation and communication for Alaska. An initial opponent of the Alaska pipeline, he felt, after studying the project in great depth, that the environmental problems could be resolved before construction began.

Nick Begich believed in this country, and most of all he believed in the people of this country. He believed that the divisive American involvement in Southeast Asia should be ended because the

American people themselves faced many problems that required remedies. He believed that those in this country who are deprived of their rights should have them guaranteed, so he voted for the 18-year-old vote and the women's rights amendment. And he believed that the average American needed the tools and the knowledge to cope with the complexities of modern society, so he voted for consumer protection legislation and increased expenditures for education.

We were all shocked and saddened by his untimely passing and my wife and I extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his wife and children. May the knowledge that he served his country with distinction be their comfort.

DAY CARE CENTERS

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the administration's proposed cuts in aid to day care centers have been met with outrage across the country. One of the more excellent statements opposing such cuts was made by New York Assemblyman Tony Olivieri, as follows:

REPLY BY TONY OLIVIERI

In a recent editorial, WPIX supported the Nixon Administration's plan to cut off direct federal aid for day care centers, and force the localities to rely on revenue sharing as a substitute.

As co-chairman of the Citizens Task Force on Revenue Sharing, I am very concerned that people understand the intent behind federal revenue sharing. Revenue sharing was supported and passed because of a realization that many demands on state and local governments arise from national, not local causes. We expected that the revenue sharing money would be "new" money. That is, what the cities received through revenue sharing would not be compensated for by cutting back on other federally-aided programs. However, that is just what has happened.

Because of the cutbacks in federal aid, New York City stands to lose some \$42 million in direct aid for day care centers. If this were the only area in which federal cutbacks occurred, it might be feasible to replace it out of the City's share of revenue sharing which amounts to \$204 million. However, we have also suffered cutbacks in many other services and agencies; in fact, we have estimated that even with revenue sharing, we stand to lose more than \$700 million in the next fiscal year.

Day care is a particularly bad service to cut back. If we really are concerned with getting people off welfare we must provide for a means of caring for children. With the proposed federal cutbacks, day care subsidies will only be available to those on welfare. Once a person gets above the welfare limit, they will have to meet the full cost of day care—which means they will net less earnings than they would have on welfare. We must gear our system so that there is an incentive for people to work their way out of the welfare system. Providing day care for lower middle income families is one such incentive which I consider essential.

Revenue sharing is an important help to the city—but it will never be a sufficient replacement for specifically earmarked federal funds.

NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, the continuing hostilities in Northern Ireland have been a source of concern and despair to millions of Americans. The roots of this tragic struggle are complex. It is well that we strive to consider varied points of view. In doing so, we will be better able to reach an accurate consensus concerning what course should be pursued.

Mr. Fred Burns O'Brien, who frequently writes on the subject of Northern Ireland, recently completed a trip to this war-torn country. He has submitted a report on his tour, which I bring to the attention of my colleagues:

NOTES ON THE NORTH OF IRELAND, MAY 1973

(By Fred Burns O'Brien)

POLITICAL SCENE

There was an obvious air of hostility present in the streets of Belfast, more evident in the Nationalist areas than those of the so-called loyalists where life is basically normal. A feeling of cautious pessimism pervaded stemming from the British White Paper that might well bring on Britain's doom in her persistent domination in the North. With the Orange Order rejecting the White Paper along with Sinn Fein and Ian Paisley, evidences diverse contingents of Irish people rallying to oppose Britain's policy shows some strain of hope in an Irish or perhaps an Ulster concept for the future; at least many diverse Irish are agreeing that perhaps Britain can't govern Ireland.

The White Paper's failure was cemented from its inception by the failure to define the future of Britain's presence or lack of it, upsetting wide ranging views. This unaggressive neutrality reflected the present mood of the people. There was more open hostility evident only one year ago, but there is a more hopeless outlook on the part of loyalists at the present moment as Britain is now perhaps planning total withdrawal from the North in the event of the total collapse of the White Paper. Westminster more than likely thrust the White Paper upon the people of the North as a double edged sword. On the one hand they dictate a policy of necessary compliance with the wishes of British minds purporting to solve an Irish dilemma and on the other hand planning for failure by a possible emulation of the Americans in a so-called honorable withdrawal from the North.

DIVISION OF LOYALISTS

The Unionist Party presently is shaken beyond repair as the grass-roots support amongst the Protestant working-class dwindles severely almost daily. A rational middle of the road Unionist Party was the British hope for implanting the acceptance of the White Paper on the Northern people. It is quite apparent that London did not appreciate the erosion of the once dominant force of Stormont Castle. Basically the Unionist politicians who broke with Unionism and its leader, Brian Faulkner, went on two converse courses, some to the Alliance Party a middle of the road contingent, and others sought out the right-wing leadership of Mr. William Craig. Not including other splinter groups, the once dominant Unionist Party that portrayed a United Loyalist Front, now bridges the political spectrum from center to the extreme right wing as its adherents have dispersed to many other standards.

The right wing of the Loyalist faction talk now of a unilateral declaration of independence similar to that implanted in Rhodesia, as this group of Northern politicians peer towards the African Continent for sacred guidance from Prime Minister, Ian Smith, and his experience with Britain. It has been stated that Ulster's Protestant population is loyal to Britain so long as Britain remains loyal to Protestant Ulster. With the eventual and inevitable failure of the White Paper, Britain will consequently divest herself of her Irish plaything and depart to London. At this juncture reasonably prudent people will have to compromise to avoid an Irish blood bath which would be the ultimate tragedy and as is the normal case Ireland would pay dearly for British blunders, but this is history of Anglo-Irish relations.

THE NATIONALIST MOOD

The Nationalists are similarly divided as the Loyalists, but have the advantage of retaining the binding factor, which in the case of the Majority has eroded. Loyalty to Britain and retention of British Nationality was the Loyalist rallying point, but toying with an independent State of Ulster has dissolved valid loyalty.

The Nationalists have the binding factor of an impending desire to unite the Irish nation motivating them generally, but the approach to the culmination of their dream is the questionable factor. The SDLP Party wishes to take the political route while Sinn Fein and the "radical" Republicans will continue a military effort until such a time as the British declare their intention to withdraw from Ireland. The SDLP have threatened to boycott the June election if the British Government refuses to allow the Sinn Fein Party the right to stand in the election. The British have successfully abridged realism by failing to confront the Republicans and reckon with them on a political basis of recognition of their status as a party. This violates the invitation to all people to participate in the electoral process, Sinn Fein represents a substantial political following as evidenced by the grass roots support they have received in the efforts of their military wing. A factor that threatens the success of British policy is the complete failure to militarily defeat the Irish Republican Army.

Aside from other implications, the fact that the IRA has done exceedingly well against the British Army has been a severe blow to the pride of the Army who was sent to Northern Ireland under the pretense of offering protection to the Minority Community, but instead the British Government feared the IRA guerrillas, who at the time were an innate force and only became a factor when the Army began to harass the people. It was a needless fear, but the conduct of the Army in the abuse of the Nationalist population brought about the regrouping of the IRA to afford protection to the Nationalists from both overzealous Loyalists and the soldiers of Britain. Instead of antagonizing the IRA, the British would have been best advised to seek positively their effective participation on a non-violent basis, but the British Government would have to extend recognition to the organization which they have not been inclined to do. They might also have utilized the IRA as a neighborhood police force as they had done with paramilitary loyalist groups.

The IRA is presently seeking a commitment from Britain of their intent to leave Ireland at some future date, but grasping the realistic aspects of the situation, they have refrained from requesting the British to pull out on a moment's notice. The intrusion of the UDA and UVF as paramilitary units, not combating the British per se, but bent on destroying fellow Irish is a further reason for British presence as they are unsure what turn the Loyalist Army will take. The UDA and UVF confuse the British be-

cause they profess loyalty to the Crown, but have confronted "their army" in gun battles.

It was the formation of the UDA which necessitates the persistent efforts of the IRA in a defense role, because they now face armed might of the Loyalists and the British Army. Had the UDA not been created, the IRA might have been able to negotiate a workable truce with the British Army on a temporary basis until something could be agreed upon for far reaching prospects. It was the creation of this paramilitary unit that has further polarized the two Irish communities. The Army's misunderstanding of the intent of the IRA serves only to prolong aspects of the conflict which should never have recurred. The IRA conducts their campaign against the British and the ruling class that controls the economy of the North of Ireland. Their goals are intended to include the Loyalist working class melded with the Nationalists which taken together manifest 90% of the Northern population. The Loyalist working class has been baited by the moneyed class of Loyalists (loyal more to the pound than the Crown) to defeat the means to their own crying necessities. Consequently, they have prolonged the struggle, not the IRA.

The people of Belfast appear to be resigned to the ever present fact of conflict and it seems that at least on the surface, they accept it as a matter of daily living. An ingrained sense of hostility is a trait of the citizens of Belfast born out of the rebellion. The eyes of the people, especially in the Nationalist Communities that are like islands in the Loyalist ocean, never leave you as every movement is memorized. Inherent belligerence is a national characteristic in the Nationalist Community of Belfast due to the fact they must live constantly on the defensive. The large Loyalist Community can exist in a more normal manner and appear less hostile to the outsider because legality is on their side as well as the Army.

THE STREETS OF BELFAST

As we approached Belfast, we were greeted by a stone-throwing riot on the Falls Road between two gangs on opposing sides of the street. Boulders whizzed over my car with many finding their mark on the persons on the opposite side. Being caught in the middle of the scuffle did not shake me as badly as the approaching British Troop Carriers. The sight of a British soldier puts me in fear for my life based on past abuses perpetrated on me by the troops.

My last trip to Belfast had seen British soldiers indiscriminately shoot and beat and abuse people in Nationalist areas for no visible reason other than bitter cruelty. There were no gunmen or shots fired only those from British guns. The mentality of the British Army is that they believe their Irish enemy to be an inferior race as evidenced by oral statements made to me by the soldiers. They feel that any abuse perpetrated on "Paddy" is justified since the master has the inherent right to curtail life and liberty from the inferior being and the British are quite liberal in meeting out punishment to their subservient charges.

In this latest visit, the soldiers approached the Falls from an adjoining roadway and immediately proceeded into action as a soldier raised his gunbutt and crashed into the head of a boy around twelve years old. Other soldiers went after anyone they could get in clubbing range. I could see the first boy running holding a bleeding head. This was shocking to one not resigned to a way of life presenting the ever present danger of violent confrontation and doling out punishment by the British Army.

The Army never tried to find out what had caused the confrontation or who was involved. They just plunged into the crowd of unarmed civilians and beat as many as they could corner.

As we went winding down the Falls my brother Dennis and Ms. Claudette Pelletier, a Washington Attorney, photographed the British military presence and offered comment to me on the scene before us. Ms. Pelletier stated that what we were seeing was the force behind maintaining the status quo. Resolving change by preventing it seems to be the method of Britain. She cited the fact that the U.S., Britain, and Ireland were cooperating to prevent the implementation of the desire for national aspirations. Governments will support other Governments in the perpetuation of their continued power and self defined legitimacy regardless of the feelings and rights of people.

A MUTE DUBLIN

The true tragedy of the Irish conflict is the iridescent fact that Dublin and the Irish Free State Government remains mute or directs policy aimed at assisting Britain in her efforts against the Irish people. Dublin with its governmental cloak of legitimacy wishes only to retain its present power and divests itself of the North, although the people are more inclined to be sympathetic. Their support for the rebels is not visible because of the fear of governmental reprisal. Laws have been passed to allow the Government to incarcerate individuals for no reason and without evidence other than the word of a policeman. To live under such law makes all support criminal forcing the supporters of the rebels to remain in the background giving the look of non-support.

After my return to the States, I had a conversation about my trip to Ireland with Mr. John A. O'Brien, Chairman of the Maryland Committee for Ulster Justice concerning the about mentioned point and it is important that people understand it. I have consolidated his comments and they are offered as being pertinent to the overall picture of the North. Mr. O'Brien logically stated that if the Northern people had the support of the Irish Government their struggle against the British oppressor would be facilitated and the feelings of the people back up his contention. He faults Dublin not London as the real culprit in the present crisis. His theory is that Britain is an enemy and you conceivably expect her persistent hostility, but the Irish Government is maligning what it claims to be its own people. Mr. O'Brien's point is well taken for if Dublin only retained the low profile of neutrality they had maintained until midway through 1972, the Republicans Movement could have moved closer to the goal of unity which is a part of the Constitution of the Free State.

With the lessons of Irish history and how cooperation with Britain can prove fatal, Dublin still holds out hope for a totally peaceful solution with the compliments of Britain. Jack O'Brien feels that this reasoning is impossible to accept and only proves the Irish Government's incapacity to handle the road to reunification. They should at least allow the Republicans an unobstructed hand in dealing with the British War Machine. The people of the North feel that this would be the best road for Dublin to take if it really cared what happened to the North. From what this writer witnessed, the Republican methods and military tactics are the only policy that the British understand. Chairman O'Brien who has spent considerable time in Derry witnessing British brutality attests to the necessity of force to serve the quest for justice. Mr. O'Brien cites the unsuccessful attempts at peaceful demonstrations for civil rights in the 1960's. His theories were implanted on my mind as I witnessed British abuses in Belfast. Jack O'Brien still hopes that the Irish Government will see the necessity to take positive steps and assist the Republican Movement to unite the country. Americans love to criticize the violence in the North, but to one who doesn't live there to offer abject criticism on a subject of which they are in ignor-

ance is true ignorance. It is so easy to be self-righteous when you do not have to face British guns.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON

After leaving the devastation of Belfast we went to London and were surprised to find a huge demonstration in progress. A few city blocks from the hotel we are staying at in London, there was a demonstration in support of the "Belfast Ten." These are the individuals who it is alleged set off bombs in London in March and at present they are in custody receiving physical and mental abuse by British authorities. These ten Irish people who have not been tried or convicted have been abused and deprived of rights granted to any alleged criminal. Their worst crime is being Irish.

It was estimated that there were twenty thousand people participating in the demonstration. It was gratifying to see such support for the Irish in downtown London and those people believed in rights for all regardless of nationality. The people in the crowd were not all Irish, but many sympathetic English people who believe in human dignity and justice were in attendance. Their continued efforts will assist the long range hope for the Irish of the North of Ireland.

SUMMARY

In summarizing the political situation inclusive of the military factor in the North at the present time, one might state that all is reliant on the White Paper. The so-called radical elements of the North are of necessity in compliance with British requests in order for its affirmative effectation. At this point in time the implied radicals have categorically rejected the White Paper. The Reverend Ian Paisley, the IRA, Sinn Fein, UDA and the Orange Order have all turned down the British offering as not containing the possibility of attaining their goals. The respective organizations have diverse aims, yet they all claim their goals are not within the bounds of the ineffectual White Paper. The legislation does not proceed in any direction, it remains in a neutral stalemate that seems to proceed in one endless circle. The White Paper is Britain's answer to the Irish people, but it offers no sense of direction only stalemate.

Ironically, the Dublin Government and the Unionists who ruled the North for half a century are most willing to grasp the White Paper. The ruling elite as represented by these groups in both portions of Ireland savor money rather than the welfare of all the people. Most people in the United States believe that the White Paper will bring peace to the North, just because the British Government try to imply it will. They feel they no longer have to support those seeking freedom in the North of Ireland. There is going to be problems in Ireland so long as a foreign army and a foreign government exert themselves in the Irish nation. The Irish people have a right to their own destiny without foreign interference and many people made this quite clear to me. The only way to curtail inbred nationalism is by genocide and Britain cannot be contemplating this method of resolution. Britain has stated that the White Paper is their last effort to solve the Irish crisis, after that they could be expected to pull out and leave Ireland to itself.

The upcoming election in the North will prove to be a balancing act. Since so many groups have rejected the White Paper, but have not ruled out standing in the election, it may prove to be a bellwether for the future. The Assembly might take measures to get full integration into Britain, it may declare an independent state or it might toy with the idea of an Irish Federation with the South, not necessarily reunification per se. The Assembly will give legality to a body governing the Province. The aftermath of the election and the amount of authority

that it tries to exert and the support it gets from the various groups will be worth observing. It cannot be the same sectarian ruling body it was prior to the violence. Britain has said she would abide by any decision it might make; it will be interesting to see how much Britain complies with the wishes of the Irish people.

ISRAEL AND THE WORLD ENERGY CRISIS

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has published what in my view is a challenging and informative analysis of Israel and the world energy crisis. The author of the article, Elyahu Salpeter, is Israeli, and serves on the editorial board of the independent Israeli daily Ha-Aretz.

I commend the article to the attention of my colleagues:

ISRAEL AND THE WORLD ENERGY CRISIS

(By Elyahu Salpeter)

Arab commentators, always great at describing victories before they occur, have of late begun to present the implications of the use of their escalating oil wealth on the American scene as a "contest between Jewish influence and Arab money in Washington."

Primitive and somewhat far-fetched as this presentation may be, there is no doubt that in the Arab mind Israel is the number one target in putting to use the billions flowing into the coffers of oil producing countries.

From Israel's point of view, there are actually at least five major aspects of the present world energy crisis of which the Arabs are, at least for the time being, among the main beneficiaries:

First, is the growth of Arab influence in the West, in general.

Second, the growing dependence of the United States on Middle Eastern petroleum supplies.

Third, the use of Arab oil money in Third World countries.

Fourth, shifts of power and upsetting of balances in the Arab World, and

Fifth, Israel's own fuel problems.

A few of the basic data and generally accepted forecasts bear repeating:

In 1972, world oil production (practically equal to consumption) was 2.5 billion tons; the Middle East supplied 35 percent of this amount. In 1980, consumption will reach some 4.4 billion tons, of which 41 percent should come from the Middle East.

Close to 60 percent of the known world reserves of petroleum are in the Middle East.

The world fuel budget for 1980 indicates that the West (i.e., the U.S.A., Western Europe and Japan) will have an oil deficit of some 1.9 billion tons. Of these some 77 percent will have to be imported from the Middle East. Since Iran is expected to supply, by then, about one-third of the Middle East output, about half of the Western oil deficit will have to be covered by supplies from the Arab countries.

This, unquestionably, will significantly increase Arab influence and bargaining power in the West, both politically and financially.

While forecasts of both future oil production and future oil consumption are fairly uniform, there are considerable divergences among experts regarding the volume of income that will accrue to the Arabs by the end of the present decade. Estimates for annual income by 1980 of the states

organized in the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC)—Iran, Venezuela, and the Arab producers—range from \$30 billion to \$50 billion. Accumulated oil revenues by then should reach \$250 to \$450 billion.

Annual oil revenue of the Arabs alone should by 1980 be between \$20 to \$30 billion, and accumulated volume should run to between \$170 and \$300 billion.

Though some 3/4 of their oil income is actually spent by the Arabs (and even a higher percentage by the other producers), the enormous influx of wealth leaves huge unused sums free for international speculative transactions. Only five years ago, some 2/3 of the surplus Arab oil money were held in Pound Sterling; in 1972 an estimated 3/4 of these (by now much greater) surpluses were held in dollars and Eurodollars. In fact, a growing number of financial experts believe that the recurring dollar crises of the past two years were caused, in no small measure, by the floating Arab oil moneys.

The Arabs can be expected to try and utilize in the U.S. their growing oilpower along three main channels:

Exert direct political influence through the oil lobbies and their Middle East experts who are already now busy making speeches and writing articles about the incompatibility between Washington's support for Israel and America's growing dependence on Arab oil.

Put pressure on Washington via the dollar crisis of the present \$60 to \$80 billion Eurodollar market, about half is estimated to be Middle East oil related. In a more direct way, U.S. balance of payment deficit in 1980 will be burdened by \$10 to \$20 billion spent on oil imports. (The wide differences in this estimate coincide—probably not by coincidence—with the extent of pro-Arab inclination, of those making the estimate . . .)

The Arabs will make growing efforts to buy into big American companies. Their first aim, of course, is to gain some control of the oil marketing companies, in order to be able to put an even more direct squeeze on the consumer. But there are indications that the Arabs will try to buy huge blocks of shares of banks and manufacturing companies, both as profitable investment and in an effort to acquire (as they say openly) an economic clout "to compete with the power of Jewish money in America."

In a more indirect way, the Arabs hope that balance of payments problems will increase American willingness to maintain overseas commitments and accelerate pressures for withdrawal of U.S. forces from overseas. They see this, of course, in terms of the Israel-Arab conflict, hoping that such withdrawal would make the Soviet less reluctant to get directly involved in a Middle East military confrontation.

The Arabs also hope that the Soviet will go beyond their verbal encouragements of nationalization of oil production, and will begin to purchase some of the nationalized oil. Though there are signs that Moscow is urging its East European satellites to buy Middle East oil, Russia has been rather reluctant to pick up where Western companies have been expelled, notably so in Iraq.

Libya's use of its oil millions to buy off heads of unstable African regimes in exchange for their breaking relations with Israel is just the more extreme demonstration of newly-found Arab trouble-making power in Africa and Asia. The rule-of-thumb of some Israeli experts is that an African country's susceptibility to Arab dollar blandishments is in direct proportion to its economic mess and the administrative failure of its leadership. By this rule, the outlook for Col. Ghaddafi's efforts should be quite promising.

On a more civilized level, oil-rich Arab sheikhdoms have begun to invest quite

heavily in a number of African countries. Though they pick—in contrast to Libya's subversive efforts—the more stable of the countries, one should not underestimate the political consequences of the influence the Arabs can thus acquire in those countries.

Japan's questionable distinction of being the country most submissive to Arab boycott threats is related, at least in part, to Arab oil influence. Japan depends almost entirely on Middle East oil. She has also gone further than most Western countries in co-investing with Gulf-sheikhdoms in oil production facilities.

But, of course, not only African and Asian countries can be influenced by Arab oil interests. France's attitude toward Israel in the past six-seven years is an excellent example of this.

The reluctance of oil-rich Arabs to share their wealth with their oil-poor brethren (among whom are Israel's immediate neighbors) has been breached by the coincidence of enormous acceleration of Arab oil revenues with two events: the emergence of Col. Ghaddafi in Libya and the Arab defeat in the June 1967 War.

Until 1967, only Saudi Arabia and Kuwait gave occasional meager financial assistance to President Nasser. In recent years, however, all Arab oil producers feel they must give protection-money both to the havenots and to the Arab terrorist organizations, all of whom use the Palestine issue as their main instrument of extortion. A most recent example was the Kuwait announcement that the two squadrons of jet fighter-bombers purchased from Britain were actually bought as a gift to Egypt.

Libya, too, says quite openly that the hundred or so Mirage fighter planes purchased from France are actually intended for Egypt. Libya, of course, is also a prime source of funds for all Arab terrorist groups. Perhaps less known but not less significant, is the effort made by Libya to use its oil millions to subvert those Arab regimes whom Col. Ghaddafi does not consider sufficiently radical, specially vis-a-vis Israel.

Israel's present oil consumption—some 7 million tons per year—will double by 1980. Local production in the Negev is quite insignificant—it covers only two percent of her needs. The remaining 98 percent comes from two sources: from Asia and from wells in the Sinai and the Gulf of Suez. Tankers carrying oil to the Ellat terminal of the trans-Negev pipeline, must pass through the Straits of Tiran, underscoring the vital importance of the control of Sharm-el-Sheikh for Israel's security. This will be even more so in the future, as volume of oil consumption increases while production in the Sinai will decrease as wells dry up. Now some 80 percent of Israel's oil comes from the Sinai; by 1980 only some 25 percent will, the rest to be imported from other Asian sources.

Israeli observers, however, seem less frightened than the Western commentators by the overall power the Arabs may acquire through Western dependence on their oil. For one thing, Israelis are convinced that the U.S. will now engage in an all-out effort to find substitutes for imported oil, since no Great Power can remain such if dependent on sources outside its control for the supply of a substantial part of its energy or basic raw material requirements. For another, Israelis believe that Arab threats to use their "oil weapon" to coerce a Great Power politically would require a measure of unity—not only among the Arabs but all other oil producers, too—that is inconceivable for such political aims. And, third, Israelis feel sure that, sooner or later, oil consuming countries will establish their own organization, to counter the growing blackmail of producers, and particularly the political blackmail of the Arabs among them.

THE PHASE 3½ EMBARGO

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am enclosing with my remarks today an article from this morning's Wall Street Journal, "Piling Up Absurdities."

The emergency embargo placed on soybeans and cottonseeds announced by the administration on June 27 will compound phase 3½, a myopic attempt to halt inflationary pressures.

The emergency embargo was effectuated in an attempt to control domestic food prices and maintain adequate supplies—supplies which may be seriously curtailed as a result of the current price freeze.

The embargo is playing havoc with the American dollar in foreign markets, and will only upset this country's adverse trade balance. The pressures of inflation phase 3½ has attempted to mitigate will only increase as the dollar buys less and less in world markets.

The article follows:

PILING UP ABSURDITIES

The administration froze prices to stop inflation, which caused the crisis of livestock and poultry feeders stopping production because their prices are frozen while their costs are not. The administration responds with an embargo on exports of soybean and cottonseed products, staples of livestock feed throughout the world.

That means: All those overseas holders of dollars can no longer use them to buy two valuable products; thus, the dollar is less convertible for something of value that it was Wednesday, before the embargo; accordingly, it was hammered down to new lows in world currency markets Thursday; it follows that the dollar will buy less and less in world markets, which in turn adds to those very inflation pressures the administration is trying to contain.

If the freeze-embargo thus sounds like a silly policy, that's because it is. Real chickens—the kind people like to eat—are threatening to become extinct because of the freeze. And the figurative kind—which people don't like to cope with—are coming home to roost as a result of two years of inane economic interventionism employed by the administration with the eager prodding of congressional Democrats and manipulative-minded economists.

It is no wonder that Arthur Burns is trying to talk some life back into the dollar and at the same time proposing yet more economic nostrums. His latest idea, suggested Wednesday to a congressional committee, is a sort of ever-normal granary for corporate profits. Profits would be skimmed off when things were going well, locked up in the Federal Reserve and released when there is an economic downturn.

We're not sure how this is supposed to help with the problems immediately at hand but we were happy that in the same testimony Mr. Burns hoped that the freeze would not run its full 60-day term.

We can go further than that: The freeze and the consequent export embargo should be discontinued forthwith before the economy gets deeper into the mess that is developing as a result of these ill-considered policies. Such a quick policy reversal might suggest that the administration has been playing politics at the expense of economics, but the alternatives are even less palatable.

The consequences in the food industry less

than two weeks after the freeze give a hint to how unpalatable they are. The lead paragraph in an article by Mr. Prestbo in this newspaper yesterday said that, "The nation's food-production machinery is starting to grind to a halt under Phase 3½." The article cites a string of food processors who have either shut down or are threatening to shut down production because of the freeze. Their prices are frozen, but not their costs, which means they face big losses otherwise.

Why not roll back their costs by extending intervention all the way to the farm level, a berserk interventionist might ask? The answers are various: The costs of producing food products are inherently variable, dependent upon wind, weather, insect and disease cycles and other factors. Frozen prices coupled with adverse growing conditions could bankrupt farmers. Moreover, the market for agricultural commodities is world-wide. Freezing or rolling back prices at home creates the need for export embargoes to prevent foreign buyers from flocking here to snap up food bargains.

The embargo that we already have, on soybean and cottonseed products, does not begin to cope with the full range of problems that are developing in the food industry. An Illinois packer has stopped selling canned pork and beans, for example. A Green Giant executive sees a prospect of empty supermarket shelves, which will bring few "Ho, ho, ho's" from housewives.

Yesterday, the Cost of Living Council threatened to add corn to the embargo; that is, creating yet another commodity into which foreigners cannot convert their dollars. The French, who a few months ago were doing everything they could to keep U.S. farm products out of the Common Market, suddenly are screaming about the new damage to the dollar's convertibility. Unfortunately, foreigners do more than complain. They also sell dollars, which adds to the instability of the U.S. economy and the world monetary system in general.

Nothing will do much to cope with the instability until fundamental factors of U.S. domestic economic management are brought back under control. More immediately, though, the freeze was a miscalculated step that can only lead to other stumbling, faltering, emergency-dictated steps and eventually to an impossible quandary. There is only one solution and that is to get out, now, while there still is time, and stop piling new absurdities on top of old ones.

LAW OF THE SEA NEGOTIATIONS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MAILLIARD and I are serving this year as congressional advisers on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Seabeds Committee, which is preparing for the Law-of-the-Sea Conference scheduled to open in New York this fall and continue in Santiago, Chile, in the spring of next year. Yesterday we circulated a report to all our colleagues in the House giving the current status of the negotiations as the Seabeds Committee opens its summer session in Geneva next week. I include the text of the report in the RECORD at this point:

WASHINGTON, D.C. June 29, 1973.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: As Congressional advisers on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Seabeds Committee, we are taking this opportunity to report to you the current status of the work of the Committee. Next week

the Seabeds Committee will convene in Geneva for the final preparatory session for the Law of the Sea Conference now scheduled to open in New York late this year. The Geneva meeting will be the most crucial of the six preparatory meetings of the Committee held so far.

A just and effective ocean treaty is important to all Americans, whether they live near the ocean or far from it. The treaty should establish order and international cooperation on the uses of the ocean and could form the core of international sea law for decades to come. We believe the official U.S. position in the law of the sea negotiations is both constructive and realistic in balancing national and international interests toward these ends. Briefly, its main points can be stated as follows:

1. A universal 12-mile limit to the territorial sea with freedom of the seas beyond that limit and free transit through international straits.
2. Protection of the marine environment.
3. Security of investments in exploiting ocean resources.
4. Compulsory settlement of disputes.

5. An international seabed resource authority to govern exploitation of deep seabed minerals as the "common heritage of mankind," with revenue sharing for economic assistance to developing countries.
6. Conservation of fish, with coastal state management of anadromous species (such as salmon), and international management of migratory species (such as tuna).

The House has already gone on record in support of the U.S. position with the passage of H. Res. 330 on April 2 by a vote of 303 to 52. A similar resolution was reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 25.

Consensus at the meetings of the Seabeds Committee has been very difficult to reach due to sharp policy differences among the 91 member nations, but at the session held in New York this past spring, we received the impression that a new attitude of serious business has taken hold at last. Procedural issues were resolved and significant progress was made toward narrowing substantive differences on draft treaty articles. If this process continues satisfactorily at the Geneva meeting, the Law of the Sea Conference will then be able to address itself from the outset to the problems in which there is major divergence of national interests. Some of these problems are:

1. Whether there will be a wide or narrow limit to territorial sea—a consensus appears to be forming in favor of 12 miles, although several countries continue to insist on the wider limit of 200 miles.

2. Whether there will be free transit through international straits (including submerged passage and overflight) or innocent passage—about 8 countries with international straits strongly advocate innocent passage.

3. The extent of national control over ocean resources beyond the territorial sea—about a third of the member nations support a 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

4. The power and structure of the seabed regime—some countries favor a regime with operational capability while the U.S. and others prefer one which would license private companies to exploit seabed resources.

5. Fishing rights—interests clash mainly between coastal fishing nations such as the United States and the distant-water fishing nations such as Japan and the Soviet Union.

Many Americans have expressed understandable concern over the prospect that after an ocean treaty is signed, the long process of national ratification may delay its coming into force for several years. It is encouraging that the U.S. delegation has found generally favorable response to its proposal for provisional application of the treaty articles concerned with the seabed regime soon after the treaty is signed.

We believe it is important for Members of Congress to be kept abreast of the developments in these negotiations, especially since the ocean treaty will be subject to the Senate ratification and implementing legislation by both the House and the Senate. Therefore, we intend to report to you again after the Geneva meeting. In the meantime, please do not hesitate to call on us for further information or discussion of law of the sea issues.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD M. FRASER,
WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD.

THE RETIREMENT OF FRANK E. BATTAGLIA, DEAN OF OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in extending my best wishes to Frank E. Battaglia on the occasion of his retirement. Frank has told me that he is planning on moving down to the warm climates of Florida. When I asked Frank "why Florida?" he told me that after spending over 30 years on the floor of the House he had grown accustomed to a constant flow of hot air, and Florida, he said, with its famous tropical heat would make him feel right at home.

But seriously, Frank is leaving us after 30 years of excellent service to the Congress and I know we are all going to miss him. Frank combines the rare qualities of dedication and ability. It is this unique combination that makes him such an unusually fine person and which earned him the honor of being appointed by Sam Rayburn to the post of dean of our Official Reporters of Debates. I wish to join with my fellow Congressmen in expressing my sincere wishes for a fruitful and happy retirement to Frank Battaglia.

SPN'S AND A PERSONAL TRAGEDY

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken in the past on the need to abolish the separation program numbers which are entered on the discharge papers of every serviceman.

The unnecessary and grievous harm to an individual resulting from unfortunately common knowledge as to what the code numbers designate, and the consequent invasion of privacy which may never end for a veteran with a prejudicial SPN is graphically illustrated by the following tragic letter I recently received.

I enclose also my letter to General Leo Benade, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Personnel Policy and I eagerly await his reply. The need for rectifying legislation on this matter is enormous. This intolerable situation

must end. I urge rapid passage of the Koch-Aspin bill, H.R. 8490. This bill forbids any indication on the discharge certificate of the veterans of why he was discharged or separated from service, and forbids the military from releasing this information to any private person or entity—except the former member of the Armed Forces. The bill also permits veterans who already have discharge certificates with SPN's or other designation indicating the reason for discharge, to obtain new discharge certificates which omit such information.

Correspondence follows:

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD I. KOCH: Congressman Koch I am writing to you for some help—you being a Veteran of World War two you know what the services are like and you know what discharges can do to people and there life in this sick society. I received a general discharge under honorable condition September 25, 1958. Reason SDN-363-AFR-39-16 from the Air Force. I was told there wasn't anything wrong with it. I came from Alabama out to Sandiego California In January 1966 and went to work at R— Corporation In Chula Vista, Calif. three weeks' after Filling out Job applicant and Security Forms listing Jobs and type of discharges received my name has been drug thru Slimmy Filth by Foreman and worker and even to Where I live and When I go to town I am treated like I have the Plague. I have been to the Veteran Administration and asked them What Is Wrong With a General discharge Under Honorable Conditions and What a AFR-39-16 Reason SDN-363 meant? they said they did not know and that I should get the Red Cross are a lawyer to help me that they couldn't. I Went to the District attorney In Chula Vista and asked what I could do about being Slandered and If I could see R— Corporation Security File own me. He said unless I could get a Witness to Swear he heard me being slandered that I had best forget It, and that R— Corporation could have a Security File own me and that they did not have to Show It to me. I asked What Would happen If I beat Hell out of them he said I could get 6 months to ten year. Plus being Sued by them.

I know we are living in a sick society with all the corruption all for a dollar that is worth 21 cents. Congressman Koch the only thing I am guilty off is letting boredom and disgust and bad food and whiskey break me after 14 months of 18 month tour in England where while drunk and depressed I tried to commit suicide and if anyone says different they are a dam liar. What I need is a complete copy of everything in my Air Force files including my medical records to clear my name if there is any justice in this country. If you can help me I would appreciate it. My old Air Force number was AF Rank A2/C C.M.G. Congressman Koch you are my last hope of getting help and justice.

Thank you.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 28, 1973.

Lt. Gen. LEO E. BENADE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense,
Department of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL BENADE: You have indicated in your previous letters a belief that the use of SPN's on discharge certificates was for "administrative and statutory purposes" only, and that such inclusion does not offset the privation of privacy for the veteran.

I include for your edification a photocopy of the latest in a series of communications from citizens who are considerably aggrieved by the rank injustice the inclusion of SPN's have caused. The present case being submitted is especially sad, and holds the potential for real tragedy, as I think you will agree.

However, for every complaint received, there are surely thousands of people who are suffering silently as a result of Defense Department policy.

I reiterate my point made in earlier communications and not fully spoken to by you: not only the codes and designations of the SPN's be kept confidential, they should not be entered on the discharge certificate at all.

I would very much appreciate it if you could have the submitted case investigated and communicate to me its disposition.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

JIM SMITH WILL BE MISSED

HON. J. HERBERT BURKE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year many of us, in the Congress, praised the fine work our former colleague Jim Smith had performed at the Farmers Home Administration during his 4 years there. I called my article "Mr. Smith Goes Home to Oklahoma" and was indeed shocked to hear the news last weekend that Jim had accidentally been killed during a fire on his farm near Chickasha, Okla.

I knew Jim personally and considered him an ally and friend.

We sat together on the House Agriculture Committee for 2 years and I considered his judgment invaluable on the many issues facing our committee.

His later work at the FHA was appreciated and applauded on both sides of the aisle and I know many regretted his departure from the FHA to return to his first love, the ranch in Oklahoma.

Yes, Mr. Smith has gone back to Oklahoma for good, and I sincerely regret I won't have the opportunity to visit with this gracious and friendly gentleman again. He was a fine person and a great American.

My wife Evelyn and myself offer our deepest sympathy to Mary Belle Smith and their family on this tragic affair.

DR. MODESTO MORA FOUNDS
AMERICAN HOSPITAL, MIAMI,
FLA.

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Modesto Mora, with a group of outstanding medical practitioners will soon open the American Hospital in the southwest section of Dade County, Fla.

The new modern medical facility will be located on 16 acres of land at 11750 Bird Road, Miami, Fla. It will open with 425 beds, 160 thousand square feet of floor space, eight major operating rooms, excellently designed and modernly equipped intensive care units, and ten house physicians.

The roster of approximately 450 participating doctors includes renowned medical specialists from many countries

covering almost every known field of medical practice with the exception of obstetrics and pediatrics.

The American Hospital will initially open with more beds, facilities, services, and space than has any other private medical facility when first opening in south Florida.

Dr. Modesto Mora, American Hospital's founder, will serve as President of the hospital's Board of Directors.

Doctor Mora is a surgeon and a well-known and highly regarded member of the Florida medical community. Born in Cuba he was initially graduated from the University of Havana's School of Medicine in 1949.

He entered the United States shortly thereafter and for 23 years he has been a resident of this country. He long ago obtained his U.S. citizenship and has been making major contributions to the medical profession.

It was Dr. Modesto Mora who recognized the need for a Latin hospital in this "Gateway to the Americas" area when he formed, constructed, and opened in 1963 the Pan American Hospital with but 67 beds. The Pan American Hospital has grown to 150 beds. It has been and continues to be successful.

We salute you, Dr. Modesto Mora, for your foresight and continuing contributions to your profession and the needs of your fellow man.

THE 67TH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

HON. FRANK E. EVANS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, The National Audubon Society recently held its 67th convention in Denver, Colo. Elvis J. Stahr, president of the National Audubon Society, discussed the progress made by the Society and other conservationists in the 5 years since he took office. The National Audubon Society is, of course, one of the Nation's oldest and most respected conservation organizations. I would like to insert the remarks of Mr. Stahr into the RECORD at this time:

EXCERPTS FROM THE REMARKS OF ELVIS J. STAHR, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY AT THE SOCIETY'S 67TH CONVENTION DENVER, COLO., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1973

In preparing this report to you, it occurred to me that almost five full years have gone by since I became your president in October, 1968. That set me digging, looking at where we were then and where we are now. I want to share with you a few of the interesting results of my little inquiry.

On September 30, 1968, National Audubon had 86,562 members. On April 30, 1973, we had 264,973 members. On September 30, 1968, we had 104 chapters. Today, we have 300 chapters. We're still growing. And our rate of membership renewal continues to be exceptionally high—83 percent.

In the financial area, we have increased our budgeted income 131 percent in the past five years, while our budgeted expenses have increased only 109 percent. As a result, we have reduced our deficit significantly, while strengthening our staff, our publications and most of our programs.

It is extremely gratifying to me, of course, to be able to report such growth for National Audubon, and I extend my deepest thanks to each and every one of you for your participation, your support, your cooperation.

But beyond the members, beyond the personal gratification each of us must feel in being part of an organization of steadily increasing stature, I have sensed something far more significant and exciting in the almost five years I have had the honor of being your president.

What I have sensed is an idea on the move, the emergence of a new set of values. For many years, a few organizations and individuals, such as National Audubon and its members, had been warning that man was dealing all too recklessly with those basic resources—the air, the water, the land, and the living things, plants and animals—that interact in fundamental and, yes, fascinating ways to sustain and enrich all life on our planet. There were many times when conservationists must have wondered if anyone was listening. Our streams, rivers and lakes became dirtier and dirtier. The air in too many of our major cities became more and more of a menace to health. The use of persistent pesticides proliferated. Noise levels grew louder and louder. More and more species became extinct, rare or endangered. Wilderness became more and more threatened. Ugliness, pollution and careless exploitation and waste of resources seemed destined to be the lot of modern, industrialized society.

Suddenly, however—quite suddenly, in fact, when viewed from the perspective of history—there were signs of change. Perhaps it was because environmental abuse had become so widespread and obvious. Perhaps people began to listen. Perhaps it was a combination of both. At any rate, the warnings of lonely conservationists finally began to be heard and understood.

More and more people began to protest environmental degradation. More and more people began to stand up and to demand action for a better environment.

It seems to me that National Audubon's growth in the past five years reflects the will and determination of an ever-increasing number of people, here in the United States, and elsewhere on our only one Earth, to assure man's survival in an environment worth surviving in.

That determination exploded upon the public scene in an historic event three years ago—April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day. Earth Day propelled "the environment" as a public issue to dizzying new heights. It was an unprecedented public outcry for action by government and industry—against inadequate or non-existent laws, against business and pollution as usual, against lip-service to environmental protection, against "progress" no matter what the price environmentally, against values and lifestyles that carry us on an ecological collision course.

Earth Day was not a passing fad, as some would have the public believe. If we needed any proof of that, just look at the growth of our own organization since then. Earth Day was not a spring lark by twenty million people blowing off steam. Rather, Earth Day three years ago was the end of an era of merely viewing our environmental problems with alarm, and the beginning of an era of action for a better environment.

The message of Earth Day was heard loud and clear by public officials, elected and appointed, at all levels of government. It was heard by key officials in industry. It was heard by insurance companies that issue pollution liability policies. It was heard by banks that lend money to industry. It was heard by voters. It was heard by other governments and by the United Nations.

We have come a long way in a short five years. On the federal, state and local levels, we have new and improved environmental protection and pollution control laws, and improved administrative machinery. Industry

has responded to public pressure and new legal requirements with substantially increased investments in pollution control facilities.

Five years ago, we did not have a National Environmental Policy Act. That law, perhaps the most significant piece of environmental legislation yet enacted, for the first time forced environmental awareness upon all federal agencies. Not that the law is perfect or that the environmental impact of a proposed federal project now takes precedence over economic and political factors. Not at all. But under NEPA, federal agencies can no longer totally ignore environmental factors in their decision-making.

Five years ago we had weak and inadequate air and water pollution control laws. Today, while they are not perfect, we have laws that may just possibly bring us cleaner air and cleaner water in a few years. Both contain highly unusual but most potent provisions giving any citizen the right to sue the government itself to compel compliance.

The public's demand for action has also brought a virtual ban on the general use of DDT in the United States, a ban on predator poisoning, the first noise pollution control law, and a law to regulate ocean dumping.

It does appear that the flaming torch so many of you carried for so many lonely years has lighted the way to at least a renewal of hope—of well-founded hope.

What we have witnessed, I think, is one of the greatest demonstrations in history of the power of public opinion to force dramatic and rapid, but peaceful and evolutionary changes in governmental and private policies and actions. Some observers have called it a bloodless revolution.

I celebrate the beginning of this environmental revolution, for at long last we are beginning to confront man's most basic long-run problem—how to safeguard the quality of our life support systems.

But I must stress that it is only a beginning. We cannot yet claim victory for the forces of environmental sanity, not by a long shot. There is still much to be done. And that is the challenge that now faces the members of National Audubon and of other conservation and environmental organizations.

We need to make sure that recently enacted environmental protection laws are put to work. They will not be worth the paper they are printed on unless those who are primarily responsible for their enactment—an aroused, concerned public—make it their business to demand that those laws are properly implemented. That means pressuring Congress and the White House, as well as governors and mayors, and state and local legislators, to see that the agencies administering those laws have enough staff and funds and backing to do so properly. That means watchdogging both government and industry to make sure they meet the many requirements and deadlines written into environmental laws and regulations. That means taking government and industry to court if necessary to compel compliance with the environmental laws of this land.

On the international scene, that means maintaining a public presence—watching and getting involved and assisting—in the operations of the new United Nations Environment Program. That means helping and working with our citizen counterparts in other nations to assure that critically needed international cooperation—and not diplomatic, striped-pants argle-bargle—emerges from this new U.N. program.

If the U.N.'s environmental program succeeds in bringing the nations of the world closer together on man's most serious long-term problem, environmental management, it may in the process help show them the way to avoid the always present and ultimate environmental threat, war itself.

There are many dedicated and sincere people in government at all levels who are trying to make our newly won environmen-

tal laws work, and we support and encourage them. But we have learned from bitter experience that the preventive medicine of public participation—citizen action—is the best guarantee of proper implementation of environmental laws and the most effective antidote to improper implementation. We have learned that eternal public vigilance is essential to make good laws work, to expose bad laws, and to point the way to necessary improvements.

The extraordinary developments in the environmental arena in recent years have created a foundation for action. They have also provided testimony to the capacity of people to challenge and begin to force changes in our long-time philosophy and practice of unbridled ecological laissez-faire.

Now, what does this mean to our organization? As you know attempting to influence legislation is not a substantial part of our activities. Indeed, it cannot be under the terms of the laws that spell out permissible activities for tax-exempt organizations such as ours. But that does not mean we must ignore how decisions are made, or not made, on environmental problems.

Our organization has the capacity to educate and develop citizens who are alert, knowledgeable and articulate about conservation and environmental issues. We try to keep our members informed on environmental controversies and problems. When invited to do so, we present our views at local, state and federal legislative hearings. And while tax laws limit our legislative activities to an insubstantial portion of our total efforts, we as individuals can and must exercise our constitutional rights to make our views known to lawmakers and legislative bodies.

As we go on about our business of educating ourselves and the public through our various activities and publications, managing the sanctuaries entrusted to us, helping others establish and develop nature centers, and training new naturalists, we cannot ignore the reality that the new environmental awareness that has emerged in recent years must ultimately be translated into policies and programs spelled out in environmental legislation.

There is still much to be done, as I said earlier. We need to fulfill the promise of already enacted environmental laws. And we need to add to our arsenal of environmental management weapons.

I am not going to take the time to discuss all of our Action Priorities. You know them. You helped formulate them. I do, however, want to mention a few of the most critical problems confronting us—land use, strip mining, minerals, and energy. If we are going to have an environment worth living in, we need action—and soon—on each of those interrelated issues.

We need a coherent national land-use policy, with teeth in it, to balance the need for development and economic health with the need to preserve environmental health and ecologically and esthetically valuable open spaces, wilderness, wetlands, estuaries and coastal areas.

We need national regulation of strip-mining that balances the need for coal and other mineral resources with the need to safeguard our land and water resources from the devastation that all too often accompanies strip-mining. We do not need to ban all strip-mining. But we do need to limit strip-mining to areas where reclamation can succeed, and we need to require that true reclamation then be carried out in those areas. We have had enough of the cosmetic approach of merely applying lipstick to a corpse.

We need to assure that coal and oil shale exploitation here in the west will not turn the magnificent mountain states into another Appalachia.

We need a national minerals policy based on conservation of the world's finite supply of mineral resources and recycling of recoverable resources that we now cavalierly discard as useless solid waste.

One of the best kept secrets is the true nature of the minerals situation. Listen to what a study committee of the National Academies of Science and Engineering had to say recently in its report to the National Commission on Material Policy. I quote:

"The study committee believes that the threat to environmental quality and resource availability, caused and compounded by our treatment and use of materials, poses a real problem and a vital national issue which calls urgently for an open-minded re-examination of certain commonly held beliefs. These beliefs are:

"1. That natural resources can be used in whatever amount is evoked by public demand for goods and services as stimulated and guided by producers' efforts to enlarge their markets;

"2. That improved well-being of society is adequately measured by aggregate volume of the production of goods, increased per capita use of goods, and aggregate consumption of materials and energy; and

"3. That technological development should and will continue to contribute to and accelerate the increased throughput of materials per person as it has in the past."

That's the end of the quote. But unless we heed those words well, it may well be the beginning of one of the most catastrophic periods in American and world history.

What those words tell us is that our mineral consumption and production habits, bred into us in times when resources appeared to be inexhaustible, must be re-examined, and soon.

The energy resources situation requires similar re-examination.

We need a national energy policy based on curbing our reckless and wasteful use of energy resources, not simply a policy of more oil, more coal, more natural gas, as the President has proposed. We can no longer afford to blindly pursue new sources of energy to meet our seemingly insatiable appetite without questioning how that energy is used.

Of course we need energy to keep the wheels of our industrialized society turning. We need energy to maintain our high standard of living and to enable others less fortunate than ourselves to improve their living standards. But we also need to recognize that simply finding more energy will not solve the problem. Unless we reduce the demand for energy, obtaining new energy supplies will only put off the day of reckoning. And not for very long.

We simply cannot go on indefinitely consuming energy at our present rate. We must recognize that fossil fuel energy resources are finite, and barring some as yet unforeseen technological breakthrough, we must recognize that we are already taxing the capacity of our technology to stretch those finite resources to meet our needs at our present rate of energy consumption.

We need a national energy policy based on conserving our energy resources and balancing environmental and economic factors. At the same time, we need an urgent program of research and development of more efficient and less polluting ways of generating electricity. And there are such ways.

We expect to have considerably more to say about energy in the near future, for we are currently preparing a position paper on the energy crisis. Meanwhile, I just want to add this note of warning: We must beware of those who preach that the way to solve our energy crisis is to abandon or delay enforcement of recently won pollution control requirements. We need energy and a cleaner environment. But unfortunately, there are some in industry and government who say we cannot have both. And who are using the energy crisis to whip up a backlash against the environmental movement.

Spokesmen for energy companies, and their allies in government, have blamed environmentalists for delaying new drilling and mining for energy resources, for blocking construction of new refineries and power plants, and for a host of other imagined sins. Indeed, for virtually everything but the fall of Rome—and I wouldn't be surprised to see us blamed for that too.

Russell E. Train, the chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, recently debunked those industry claims. I will not take the time to quote the facts he cited, but I will be happy to send you a copy of his recent statement if you are interested.

I want to stress, however, that we need to beware of the backlash unleashed against the environmental cause. It is serious. It is dangerous. Some of it, I regret to say, is replete with untruths, half-truths and distortions.

There are some who are trying to con the public into believing that the whole environmental movement is based in the assumption that birds and bees, animals and trees, are more important than people. That sort of derisive characterization of the environmental movement conveniently ignores several facts. It ignores that fact that the environmental movement consists of people who want a world that's fit for people.

It ignores the fact that the fundamental objective of pollution control is to protect public health.

That it is people who do not want their beaches and shorelines fouled with oil, not only because of what oil pollution does to birds but also because of what oil pollution does to recreation areas, to boats, and to fishery resources.

That it is people who do not want their view of a beautiful landscape marred by monster billboards.

Let me cite an example of the intellectually dishonest tactics used by some—not all, but too many—in industry in their current propaganda assault on environmentalists. An industry spokesman recently declared—and this is a direct quote—that "the environmental lobby has succeeded in having the (Alaska) pipeline blocked by arguing that its construction might discommode some polar bears."

If—and since I don't know I have to say "if"—if that gentleman had done any homework on the subject, then what he said is an asinine affront to the integrity of environmentalists who have opposed the proposed route of the Alaska pipeline for very cogent reasons. His statement also shows a kind of contempt for the intelligence of the average American. It is also an affront to the courts, which have so far held up construction of the Alaska pipeline only because the executive branch of the federal government has twice violated federal laws.

The underlying environmental issues—polar bears or anything else—have not yet even been before the courts.

What the courts have ruled on have been issues of law and order. First, after the oil companies bought 147 miles of pipe and brought it to Alaska without a permit to build even one mile of pipeline, the federal government attempted to approve the pipeline without studying fully the potential impact of the pipeline on the environment. That was a violation of the National Environmental Policy Act. Ordered to do so by the courts, the government then prepared the necessary environmental impact study, found that the proposed pipeline would indeed adversely affect the environment, but nevertheless approved the line. That may have been legal even if imprudent.

But in so doing the federal government once again violated a federal law by granting the oil companies permission to use a much wider right-of-way across public land than is permitted by law. The right-of-way issue is now before Congress.

Contemporary violations of law by federal officials are not confined to the pipeline drama, I concede, but I don't see how cover-

ing them up with a polar bear rug is supposed to contribute to sound solutions of tough problems.

Aside from the underlying issues—that the industry-government proposal would put the pipeline through an earthquake zone, would require loading the oil in tankers in a port in southern Alaska that has very great tides, and would require shipping the oil by tankers to our Pacific Coast, with all its accompanying hazards—the point I want to make is this: Reasonable people may reasonably disagree about how the oil from Alaska's north slope should be transported to the mainland. But to distort the issue into one of people versus polar bears is intellectually dishonest. It is a fraudulent appeal to emotions. Unfortunately, such distortions are not confined to the Alaska pipeline problem, else I wouldn't mention it.

I hope we in the environmental movement will not retaliate with distortions of our own. We have to do our homework. We have to give the public facts. We have to use logic. We have to appeal to reason.

As the environmental revolution unfolds, some hard decisions will be needed. Pollution control, resource conservation and environmental protection require more than technology. Society and economic decisions are also involved. Those, in turn, ultimately require political decisions. To make the wisest decisions on the kind of environment we want for ourselves, and the quality of environment we want to leave those who come after us, we need all available facts, not propaganda. We need an honest discussion of all alternatives. We need to know what is possible, and what is not possible.

Government and industry make the policy decisions and the day-to-day decisions that determine the quality of our environment. But ultimately, both government and industry are accountable to the public.

And ultimately, the public—we the people—can assure that accountability only if we work at it.

It seems there are nearly always some people in government who have a different view of their responsibility and authority than you and I wish they had. Many recent headlines attest to that.

That is one reason I believe without a shadow of doubt that the environmental revolution now underway will succeed only to the degree that those of us who care enough about the condition of the environment remain involved.

We have scored substantial gains in the past five years. I am optimistic enough to believe we have the capacity to make further progress in the years ahead. There will be more obstacles. Our task will be more difficult. The backlash is likely to become more intense as the costs of a cleaner, healthier environment become clearer.

But I believe the public will continue to opt for a better environment if given the facts responsibly and articulately.

That is part of the mission of National Audubon, and I hope you and the thousands of members who are not with us today will continue to pursue that mission.

When he accepted the Nobel Prize in 1950, William Faulkner said, and I quote him: "I decline to accept the end of man."

I suggest that all of us in the environmental movement are there because we decline to accept the end of man. Or the end of any form of life whose passing diminishes man.

We must continue to refuse to accept not only the end of man but the degradation of the environment in which man must live if he lives at all. I look forward with great enthusiasm to working with you toward that most noble goal.

"OLD IRONSIDES" BELONGS IN BOSTON

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, there has been great concern in Boston about the proposed transfer of that treasured Boston institution and landmark, the U.S.S. *Constitution*—"Old Ironsides"—to Philadelphia.

Specific legislation is already in effect which proscribes such action. Public Law 83-523 of July 1954 directs the Secretary of the Navy "to repair, equip, and restore the U.S.S. *Constitution*, as far as may be practicable, to her original condition, but not for active service, and thereafter to maintain the U.S.S. *Constitution* at Boston, Mass."

In addition, I have cosponsored with Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, H.R. 7486 and H.R. 8145, legislation to establish a Naval Museum and a Historic Park that would include "Old Ironsides."

On June 29 I rebutted an editorial aired on Philadelphia's CBS Station, WCAU-TV, which proclaimed Philadelphia as a new home for "Old Ironsides."

My reply, "Old Ironsides Belongs in Boston," in similar tongue-and-cheek style is reprinted below, along with the original editorial, for the edification and amusement of my colleagues and the public:

[A WCAU-TV EDITORIAL]

A NEW HOME FOR "OLD IRONSIDES"

This is the *USS Constitution*, better known as "Old Ironsides". Launched in 1797, her fame really grew during the war of 1812. The story is that the American sailors (seeing the British cannonballs literally bouncing off the oak sides of the ship) began to call their ship "Old Ironsides".

Since 1934 she has been berthed in Boston. But now the Boston Navy Yard is to close, and Philadelphia (soon to host a bicentennial in 1976) seems to be the perfect answer for a new home for "Old Ironsides". Philadelphia in part had a role in the very existence of "Old Ironsides" because it was Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia who designed the vessel.

How can we get the *Constitution* to Philadelphia? Well, it's not as difficult as it might seem. It won't even take legislation in Washington. As the *Constitution* is still carried on the books as an active naval vessel, the Secretary of the Navy can simply transfer the ship from one port to another just like any other naval vessel. Philadelphia is already home port for John Dewey's flagship *Olympia* from the Spanish American War.

We now ask Secretary of the Navy John Warner to transfer another historic American vessel to Philadelphia, the *USS Constitution*.

REPLY TO WCAU-TV EDITORIAL

"OLD IRONSIDES" BELONGS IN BOSTON

(By Hon. JOE MOAKLEY)

The *USS Constitution*, better known as "Old Ironsides" doesn't need a new home. It already has one—Boston. Boston is where she was built in 1794 . . . Boston has been her home for a century and a half . . . and Boston is where she shall remain for the ages.

While we thank Philadelphia's Joshua Humphreys for designing her—it was the people of Boston who saved her from scuttling time and again. In 1828 it was Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston's Poet Laureate, who aroused the People's anger at her proposed

scrapping with those stirring lines that begin . . . "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down". In 1897 it was Honey Fitzgerald—Boston's future mayor and grandfather of President John Kennedy—who appealed for restoration on her 100th birthday. And in 1930 it was the children of Boston who rescued her with their "pennies for Old Ironsides."

Not only on historical—or sentimental—or literary—but even on legal grounds "Old Ironsides" belongs to Boston. Public Law 83-523 of July 1954 specifically directs the Secretary of the Navy to "repair, restore, and maintain the *United States Ship Constitution* at Boston, Massachusetts."

Then in April of this year, the Defense Department dropped a bombshell on Boston. They closed our naval bases . . . and left us with the protection of a single 48-gun frigate, "Old Ironsides."

As a congressman from Boston, I pledge to fight any attempt to remove our last bastion of defense . . . and ship it off to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I am distributing the following data in my congressional district under the title "Washington News Notes" for the month of July:

CONGRESSMAN CRAIG HOSMER'S WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES, JULY 1973

DISASTER INSURANCE

Congressman Craig Hosmer is co-sponsoring legislation to create a Federal Disaster Insurance Corporation. The proposed corporation would offer low cost insurance that would cover up to 90 percent of losses resulting from natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Meanwhile, the Congressman suggests that homeowners consider the merits of existing federally aided flood and earthquake insurance. It's available from many local insurance companies.

IN CREDIT WE TRUST

Living on credit has become as American as apple pie. Public and private debt totaled 2.25 trillion dollars at the end of 1972, and 53 percent owed by business, 25 percent by Federal, State and local governments and 22 percent by individuals.

CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE SALE

The American Bicentennial Commission, in cooperation with the Postal Service and U.S. Mint, is now offering its 1973 Philatelic-Numismatic Commemoration package, featuring four 8-cent stamps depicting the Boston Tea Party and a bronze medal, 1½ inches in diameter, engraved with the figures of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams.

The package costs five dollars. Revenues will be used for matching grants to States, local and non-profit groups to finance specific Bicentennial projects celebrating the nation's 200th anniversary. This offer is good during July only. Checks or money orders should be sent to the American Bicentennial Commission, P.O. Box 1976, San Francisco, California 94101.

INFLATION NOTE—MISERY LOVES COMPANY DEPARTMENT

Despite recent surges, the rise in the cost of living in the United States during the 12-month period ending in April was the lowest among 24 major industrial countries. The U.S. rate was 5.1 percent. Most European nations were over 7 percent and the leader, Iceland, was a whopping 16.6 percent.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

Curbs on seniority and open committee hearings and frequent recorded votes were touted by reformers as great advances for democracy. Now that we have them has anybody noticed any great improvement in the quality of legislation?

ELECTION FUND FIZZLE

The income tax check-off plan to raise money for Presidential election campaigns—halled by reformers as the most democratic method of election financing—apparently hasn't fired the imaginations of American taxpayers.

According to the Internal Revenue Service, only 3.1 percent of over 72 million tax returns designated \$1 (or \$2 for a joint return) for a political party or a general election fund. Since the money can only be used for Presidential and Vice-Presidential campaigns, Congress will probably wait until the 1973, '74 and '75 tax returns are in before appropriating the funds for the 1976 election.

DRAFT SIGNUP DODGED

In some States, up to 30 percent of 18-year-old men are failing to register for the draft. Although no calls will be made, youths still must register. The draft machinery itself does not expire on June 30—just the authority for the President to induct. Every young man is required to register during a period 30 days before or 30 days after his 18th birthday. A stand-by lottery will be held each year with low numbers going into a stand-by pool, to be classified, but not given induction tests. There have been no drafts since last December.

CARPOOL ECONOMICS

Today the Southland's 2.4 million commuters drive 2 million automobiles between home and work. The average automobile carries only 1.2 persons. Doubling that average to 2.4 persons would get 1 million cars off the road, cut commuters' gasoline consumption in half, slash air pollution by 50 percent and cut commuting costs to \$1 or less per day per person. Techniques for successful car and bus pools are detailed in the Federal Highway Administration's publication, "Carpool and Buspool Matching Guide," published February, 1973.

CAPITAL GAMES

Washington wags are playing a new game dubbed "Stennis, Anyone?" The object of the game is to combine the last names of Senators and Representatives to make a name for a piece of make-believe legislation. Some examples: The Pepper-Rooney Pizza Standards Bill; The Tunney-Fish Cannery Bill; The Young-Alken-Hart-Case Daytime Television Standards Bill; or, the Scherle-Ketchum Police Assistance Bill. Thus far no wit is known to have devised combinations with names such as Kluczynski, Cranston or Hosmer.

MR. NIXON'S "LITTLE LIST"

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I am told it is an honor to make the Nixon public enemies list and, of course, I am not surprised, because I have never made any secret of my opposition to the Nixon administration and its antihumanist policies. What is shocking and disgusting is that the list of men and women who were marked for harassment and illegal reprisals covers a broad range of Americans, even including Republicans.

That reveals the Nixon administra-

tion's fascist mentality, and that is the significance of Watergate. Under the leadership of the President, his administration and his reelection committee were engaged in a broad effort to repress dissent and legitimate political opposition. As Senator WEICKER said:

They almost stole America.

NEGOTIATIONS IN VIENNA

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, the preparatory MBFR talks in Vienna are in full progress and because of NATO's insistence, chances of a full conference at the end of October seem to be good despite slowdown tactics by the Soviet Union.

There are many complex problems involved in mutual balanced force reduction. We must make sure that any MBFR is not a euphemism for veiled unilateral withdrawal of our forces from Europe. We must make sure that any MBFR does not upset the already precarious military balance in Europe or give the U.S.S.R. any further advantage over existing NATO forces. We must also be aware of the geographic distances involved in MBFR. A Soviet division withdrawn behind the Polish-Soviet border can be easily reintroduced into Central Europe, while an American division would have to be transferred from 3,500 miles or more.

It is therefore a vital requirement that in any agreement all of the central front must be included in the terms. This will assure that unequal advantages do not accrue to the Soviet Union from MBFR. Therefore, I am greatly concerned regarding the May 1973 compromise at Vienna that stated Hungary would be excluded as a full participant from the preliminary talks because of stubborn Soviet insistence on such a procedure. Hungary constitutes an integral part of central Europe, has four Soviet divisions and tactical air forces on her territory, and is not even adjacent to any NATO country. She certainly qualifies both strategically and geographically as a partner in the MBFR talks.

There is also the danger that by omitting Hungary, the question of Soviet troop withdrawals from Hungary might not be raised and that Hungary might remain a Soviet occupied country.

This is the same Hungary that took up arms to rid herself of Soviet occupation in 1956 and certainly does not deserve to be deserted by her friends. In addition, the unchecked presence of Soviet troops in Hungary would give the U.S.S.R. an excellent chance for direct intervention into Yugoslavia in case of any internal crisis in that country.

Thus, it is most important that the NATO nations reassert their contention that the status of Hungary has not yet been determined, that the status of Hungary be reviewed and decided, that she should be entitled to full participation at the MBFR talks and that troop

introduced as a bargaining topic at the full conference.

At this point in the RECORD I am inserting a news article that will provide more information concerning this matter:

FIRST MBFR PLENARY SESSION IN VIENNA
AGREEMENT ON COMPROMISE

NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG,

May 15, 1973.

One important step forward was taken in the consultations for preparing MBFR talks between NATO and Warsaw Pact on Monday. The 19 participating delegations decided on the status of the participants and the procedure at their first plenary session. These should have validity both for the present consultations and for the real negotiations in the fall. At three more plenary sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the delegations will present their opening remarks. From next week on the delegation will try to reach agreement in closed sessions about the date of the MBFR talks, with the agenda and location of the same. NATO observers assume that these consultations will be finished by the end of May or in early June.

"Participants"

The Monday session was chaired by the leader of the British delegation, Thompson. It lasted only nine minutes, although its preparation consumed more than 100 days. The agreement states that 19 of the countries represented in Vienna have the status of "participants." Among them are Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Great Britain and the United States from the NATO side, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the CSR and the U.S.S.R. on the Warsaw Pact side as "potential participants" on a possible agreement restricted to Central Europe. They have to decide on the necessary provisions unanimously. Unanimity is the rule also for the admission of other states from the group of 19 states.

Denmark, Greece, Italy, Norway and Turkey as well as Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary will participate in the present consultations and in the later negotiations about MBFR with a special status. They are more than observers, as they have the right to discuss the matters under negotiations. Chairmanship can be exercised by full participants only.

For the NATO, the Dutch representative van Ufford gave the statement that Hungary's participation in the present consultations will not prejudice the mode of participation of Hungary in future negotiations or decisions. NATO insists that the question as to what extent Hungary should be included in the future must be handled during the coming talks and a decision must be reached then. The present compromise represents a compromise between two divergently opposed views, for long before the beginning of the negotiations NATO demanded the full participation of Hungary. The states of the Warsaw Pact have given notice in their replies that they wanted a different solution. The consultations had hardly started when Hungary herself and the other states of the Warsaw Pact insisted upon the complete exclusion of Hungary.

Van Ufford emphasized that all elements of the compromise pact form a unit, there are no differences between the parts of the agreement and there is only one agreement. In opposition to the status of Hungary, no other "potential participants" status may be questioned in this manner, not even Italy's. About Italy observers believe that her admission to "potential participants" may be one of the Hungarian conditions. As one may find out in this connection, NATO circles believe that the most important part of the agreement remains that the West retained the possibility to raise the Hungarian question anew and to bring about a decision on it at the fall conference.

THE RISE AND FALL OF OLD ST. JOE

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Southern Living magazine for July 1973, tells in an interesting way the story of Old St. Joseph in Florida's First District. The story has often been repeated but the historical significance of St. Joseph, the exciting growth of the city and the catastrophic collapse all within a short time, still make interesting reading.

This story would not be complete without reference to present-day port St. Joe on the shores of St. Joseph Bay near the site of old St. Joseph. Here there is a flourishing industrial city whose citizens take pride in their progress and in their hospitality.

I submit the story from Southern Living for printing in the RECORD:

THE RISE AND FALL OF OLD ST. JOE

On a patch of sandy soil in the Florida Panhandle was enacted one of the most fantastic episodes in American history—an episode that saw a city rise from bare ground and return to nature in less than a decade.

This is the site of Old St. Joe. It staggers the imagination to know that up from the sand rose a city with two railroads, a quay extending a quarter of a mile into the bay, extensive warehouses, brick hotels, business buildings, and stately homes. And there was a goodly number of taverns and churches. Ten years later not a trace of it remained.

St. Joseph, as it was more formally known, was, indirectly, created by the Supreme Court of the United States. On March 17, 1835, the nation's High Court unanimously decided that 1,250,000 acres of land in middle Florida belonged to the Apalachicola Land Co. This greatly displeased a large number of Apalachicola citizens who, in effect, were ruled to be squatters. They had two choices—either pay off to the land company or move. Many of them chose the latter course.

The speed with which these people acted would rival today's topnotch land developers. The site they picked was 28 miles to the northwest of St. Joseph Bay. And the city of St. Joseph was born. Even before the court decision was handed down, the Lake Wimlico and St. Joseph Canal and Railroad Company had been incorporated. The idea was to divert the cotton traffic from Apalachicola by connecting the Apalachicola River and St. Joseph Bay. The canal never materialized, but two railroads were built.

A rivalry between Apalachicola and St. Joe began as each fought to become the county seat of Franklin County. Then an astute St. Joseph statesman named Peter W. Gautier, Jr., was elected delegate to the council. He wisely proposed that a new county be formed and called Calhoun. St. Joe was designated as the county seat and thus both sides were winners.

St. Joseph's big coup came when it snared the Constitutional Convention in 1838. The town built a convention hall to house the sessions, which began on December 3, and the document was signed on January 11, 1839. This constitution finally became the organic law of Florida when it was admitted to the Union on March 3, 1845.

In 1840, plans were announced for the building of a railroad from Charleston to New Orleans, and St. Joe was on the route. Because the bay provided soft breezes and the area was considered to be as healthy as any place in the South, hopeful promoters had visions of turning it into a summer resort.

Then catastrophe struck—not once but twice.

In the summer of 1841 St. Joseph was a solid town whose population included some of Florida's leading citizens. The populuz was unperturbed on a pleasant summer day when a ship came into the harbor, probably from South America.

But the citizens of St. Joe found out that the ship carried yellow fever and attempted to get it away from the dock. Frantic seamen, those as yet unafflicted with the scourge, dived overboard and swam ashore to escape certain death.

The fever finally struck the town with devastating force. Those who didn't die fled for safety, and only a hardy core of what was once a population near 2,000 remained to bury the dead and attempt to revive the stricken town.

Today there is a well-kept cemetery a mile and half from a state museum built on the site of that first state Constitutional Convention. Here are buried those who died early in the epidemic.

It is estimated that when the hot summer had passed the autumn alleviated the plague, there were 400 persons remaining in St. Joe. Although many of the buildings were removed to Apalachicola and other towns along the coast, St. Joe probably would have continued to exist.

What made St. Joseph the target of evangelists from coast to coast was what happened four years later in the autumn of 1845. A hurricane, probably as vicious as any ever to hit the Gulf Coast, swept across St. Joseph Bay and brought with it a tidal wave that literally drowned what was left of the town. Those who escaped this second attack by the forces of nature fled, never to return.

Historians contend that St. Joe was no more evil than any other pioneer town, but this was the Great Revival Age. And two crushing blows in four years from unconquerable enemies started a legend that the hand of God had wrought his wrath on a blossoming city equal in depravity to Sodom and Gomorrah.

Historian James O. Knauss, who wrote the official pamphlet on sale at the Constitution Convention State Muesum, says:

"One can guess how the legend arose. Here there had been a flourishing place which had been crushed in a most striking manner, as if by divine wrath. The superficial analogy of Sodom and Gomorrah and other wicked Biblical cities was so apparent that the temptation to use St. Joseph as an object lesson to world-minded, amusement-loving persons could not be resisted. However, the town did not deserve the appellation of 'the wickedest place in the United States' any more than other cities along the Gulf Coast."

HAGERSTOWN AREA CHAMBER
HONORS THE HERALD MAIL CO.

HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, Dean Burch, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, joined the Hagerstown Area Chamber of Commerce at their dinner meeting honoring the 100th anniversary of the Herald Mail Co. Chairman Burch's remarks added to the evening and the chamber's 54th annual dinner meeting. I would like to congratulate Frank Pryatel, president of the chamber, and the other members of the chamber whose efforts made such a stimulating meeting possible.

STATION WTTI'S FLAG CLEANING
DRIVE HAS HUGE RESPONSE

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the Fourth of July holiday and Americans everywhere are preparing for family outings, fireworks displays, barbecues and watermelon feasts, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a rather unusual patriotic effort which is being mounted by WTTI radio in Dalton, Ga.

This station, guided by a most imaginative and civic-minded man named Ron Arnold, has amassed, over the years, a considerable inventory of public-spirited promotions. Before I mention their recent effort, I would like to briefly recite a few of their past accomplishments.

As many of my colleagues may know, Dalton is the Nation's carpet center, producing, in conjunction with other northwest Georgia mills, some 60 percent of the country's carpet supplies. For some time, a low- and middle-income housing shortage had existed in Dalton, due to the tremendous influx of carpetworkers over the last two decades. About 2 years ago, WTTI radio decided that something needed to be done to alleviate this shortage, and they began a campaign to raise money to bring in a qualified consultant who would analyze the city's housing needs and help them to develop a program to meet those needs. The station worked closely with the Dalton Housing Authority, interviewing housing authority members on the radio, running spots and asking the public for its suggestions. The result? The major Dalton carpet mills helped to kick off the campaign with an \$18,000 donation and today Dalton has more low- and middle-income housing than ever before.

WTTI has also taken a novel approach to spreading the word about drug abuse. The station, in conjunction with the local Kiwanis Club, distributed some 6,000 comic books on drugs to schoolchildren in the fifth to the eighth grades.

Education has remained one of the station's big concerns, and the Georgia Association of Broadcasters honored their efforts in this field with their Promotion of the Year Award for 1972. The station's promotion was entitled "Horn of Plenty—Education," and for 1 year WTTI employee Brenda Roark interviewed over 100 janitors, cooks, teachers, students, and school officials to bring to the public's attention the behind-the-scenes activity that goes into the operation of the area's schools.

In conjunction with their emphasis on education, WTTI sponsored a political day to which they invited all 1972 candidates to take advantage of free time to state their views and platforms. Eighteen newspapers and 5 television stations covered the day-long event.

WTTI was also instrumental in passing two local school bond issues at a time when similar bond proposals were being voted down all over the country.

When the POW's returned earlier this

year, WTTI literally rolled out the red carpet. Maj. Tommy Parrott, a former POW, resides in Dalton, and the station worked with the Shrine Club to produce a special welcome home parade for him. 5,000 bumper strips which read "Welcome Home POW's" were displayed on virtually every litter can and in every merchant's window in the city. When the station ran out of bumper stickers, WTTI worked with a local printing company which donated another 8,000 stickers reading "Welcome Home Tommy Parrott."

WTTI has also shown great concern for the environment by inaugurating "Operation Cleansweep," a year-long promotion. Ron Arnold first began by converting a child's red wagon into a covered wagon and then found a trained goat to pull it. Inside were WTTI plastic litter bags which were given away to the tune of some 50,000. Gertrude the garbage goat and the WTTI litter wagon appeared at parades, civic functions and a host of gatherings throughout the year, complemented by public service spots broadcasted over WTTI.

This chronicle of promotions is probably leaving my colleagues wondering just what Ron Arnold and his imaginative staff have come up with now. As I mentioned before, their current activity is quite germane to the coming Fourth of July holiday.

In conjunction with King Dry Cleaners in Dalton, the station is sponsoring a drive for churches, organizations, schools and private citizens to have their American flags cleaned free of charge. To date the response has been excellent and Mr. Arnold says that many persons who did not even own flags before have been moved by the promotion to buy one. Additionally, WTTI has received letters from private citizens and groups throughout the country who share Ron Arnold's wish that similar promotions be run nationwide. A church group newsletter in Texas has just endorsed the idea and is gearing up for its own promotion. Ron Arnold says he has received calls and letters from as far away as Michigan from persons who have heard of WTTI's flag drive.

Mr. Speaker, the efforts of WTTI are those which we can all take to heart and appreciate. Especially at this time of year, it is important that the American people remember how this Nation was created and what it stands for. WTTI Radio stands up for the American ideal all year long—not just on national holidays—and in a time when many are questioning the old ideals of patriotism, it is heartening to see this kind of true public concern and civic awareness alive and kicking in Dalton, Ga.

CONCORD BAND CONTINUES HISTORICAL TRADITION

HON. PAUL W. CRONIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. CRONIN. Mr. Speaker, one of New England's finest summer traditions will

resume this week in Minuteman National Park. The Concord Band, under the popular leadership of Mr. William Toland, is scheduled to perform a series of five outdoor concerts throughout June and July at the Buttrick Mansion. The 75-piece band, which is a voluntary group, attracts approximately 1,000 listeners to each concert who walk along the same road the patriots marched over in 1775, to arrive at the concert site. The concerts, which are free to the public, enhance the naturally attractive historical area and demonstrate the spirit of good will and the sense of patriotism characteristic of the natives of the cradle of liberty.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUTISM

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, today's extension concludes my daily inserts into the RECORD during National Autistic Children's Week. From initial response, the week has been successful in educating the American people on the nature of autism and the need for further research. My series has been but a small part of the overall effort to organize a fight against this disease.

In the space that this RECORD provides, I am unable to present in-depth material. However, for those who wish to learn more about autism, I am including a bibliography of recent articles and books on autism. These publications provide the interested reader a varied approach to the problems connected with autism without getting too involved in technical language. I hope that these articles do benefit those Americans who are interested in further information on autism.

The bibliography follows:

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BUDGET INFORMATION ALLOCATION ACT OF 1973

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the Federal budget affects the lives of people and the economy of every community in this country. My own study of the budget has shown that the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, which I represent, will lose over \$20 million in Federal revenue even if we get our fair share of the administration's proposed revenue sharing. That means that the lives of every person in my district will be adversely affected.

The Federal Government has an obligation to explain the impact of the budget in understandable terms to all Americans. The administration has such figures—at least for the grants-in-aid programs—and can make estimates for most other budget line items. The Office of Management and Budget, however, has said that such statistics would have "little meaning." I think all of us should have the right to determine how "meaningful" the statistics are. That right should not be left in the hands of a small band of bureaucrats.

The budget transmitted by the President to the Congress has become a massive jumble of abstract numbers, preventing the accurate analysis needed to determine the impact of proposals made in the budget and thus to make informed judgments whether those proposals are appropriate national policy.

Analysis of the impact of the budget proposals in human terms is particularly important when widespread reductions in existing national programs are proposed. The fiscal year 1974 budget contains such reductions and mandates a redetermination of priorities to avoid excessive expenditures.

Information on the local impact of proposed budget changes is essential, but it is not now available from the Office of Management and Budget. It is not now available to the public. It is not now available to the Congress. Under the present state of the act, it is possible to develop reasonable allocations regionally, by State, and by congressional district. But the administration is making no effort to do this in spite of the fact that title II of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 requires that new methods of reporting the budget be developed, and despite the repeated requests of the General Accounting Office that such information be furnished.

We have seen a rather dramatic demonstration recently of the problem of secrecy in government. Our lack of budget knowledge in the Congress and in the American public is an outgrowth of that "secrecy" mentality.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 3 requires including a tabulation showing the amount proposed for expenditure in each State and congressional district under each program in the proposed budget and the amount by which Federal expenditures for each program would increase or decrease in each

State and congressional district from the previous fiscal year. Where such figures are not available, the best possible estimate shall be made, which shall include a statement of the approximate accuracy of such estimates, a detailed explanation of the reasons why such estimates are being used in place of precise amounts; a detailed explanation of the factors used in making the estimates; and a description of the efforts being made in the executive branch to develop the information needed to improve the accuracy of the figures used. These estimates are absolutely required in the law; the administration would have no alternative of withholding information, but instead would have to make the most accurate estimate possible.

Section 4 directs the President to develop and implement projects for the improved gathering, compiling, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating of statistical information by the various agencies in the executive branch. Such projects shall focus on improving the accuracy of amounts reported in the budget, and shall be designed to communicate to the public accurate, current, and comprehensible information on the programs proposed to be funded in the budget under consideration by the Congress.

In addition, this section requires the Director of Office of Management and Budget to file with each House of Congress a semiannual report on the first days of March and September of each year. That report shall describe the requests made to the Office for information and summary data tables and shall state the stage of completion of work on each such request. On the request of any Member of Congress, the Director of Office of Management and Budget shall obtain and furnish to that Member such specific information on Federal programs in his State and congressional district as the report required by this section. The Comptroller General is vested with responsibility for reviewing all such tabulations and supporting information.

RESOLUTION REGARDING FUNDING TO CONTINUE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

HON. SAMUEL S. STRATTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to bring to the attention of the House a resolution adopted by the New York State Community Action Program Directors Association at their meeting May 5, 1973 in Rochester, N.Y., which bears on the future of our community action programs, covered by the HEW appropriation bill already passed by the House, and by the continuing resolution.

The resolution follows:

That, although the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C. enjoined Howard J. Phillips, Acting Director, from dismantling O.E.O. C.A.A. there is no funding after June 30, 1973 and no substitute bill in Legislation; therefore, natural attrition will resolve before the termination date 1975 as enacted in law by the 92nd Congress and signed into law by the

President of the United States; therefore, be it resolved that Congress enact at once a continuing resolution for the continued funding through fiscal year 1974 of EOA Act of 1964 including 221 program Community Action funding.

And further be it resolved, that the Congress accept the mandate of the citizens of these United States, that domestic priorities are extremely valid and that an appropriation bill be enacted to insure the continuation of O.E.O. as mandated by the greater majority of this country.

ACCOUNTING OF AMERICANS MISSING IN ACTION

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, with each passing day the Vietnam tragedy drifts further into history, yet for hundreds of families each passing day brings only more sorrow and uncertainty. The Florida Legislature has recently adopted a memorial urging the Congress of the United States to take immediate steps to account for the more than thirteen hundred Americans still missing in action in Southeast Asia. I am inserting the text of this memorial for the benefit of my colleagues.

Another important memorial regarding the endangered green sea turtle, adopted by the Florida Legislature and a Florida Senate resolution urging the Congress to enact legislation calling for uniform reflectorized markings on all railroad cars also merit the careful attention of my colleagues.

The article follows:

HOUSE MEMORIAL No. 1307

A memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to take immediate steps to account for the more than thirteen hundred Americans still missing in action in Southeast Asia

Whereas, American involvement in the Southeast Asian conflict has begun to draw to a close with the signing of a truce agreement calling for return of all American prisoners of war, and

Whereas, almost all American military forces in the Republic of Vietnam have been withdrawn pursuant to that truce agreement, and

Whereas, although almost five hundred Americans missing in action and held as prisoners of war have been accounted for and released from captivity, there remain at least thirteen hundred of their fellow Americans yet unaccounted for in Southeast Asia, and

Whereas, it is the responsibility of the people of this nation to do everything in their power to determine whether these men are still alive and, if so, to secure their immediate release from captivity, now, therefore, Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the Congress of the United States is urged and requested to take every possible step and to make every possible effort to account for the more than thirteen hundred American servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia and to secure the immediate release from captivity of those still alive.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and

to each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 14, 1973.

SENATE MEMORIAL No. 795

A memorial to the United States Department of State seeking an international convention and agreement for the protection of the Green Sea Turtle

Whereas, stocks of Green Sea Turtles, *Chelonia Mydas*, continue to diminish in the Western Hemisphere, and

Whereas, this species is not rigidly indigenous to any specific section of tropical and subtropical regions of the Caribbean and individuals wander freely through the area, and

Whereas, the international nature of the Green Sea Turtle requires that any measures taken to protect it must be by multinational agreement, Now, therefore, Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

That the United States Department of State is hereby requested to take whatever action is necessary to expeditiously call an international convention for the protection of the Green Sea Turtle, *Chelonia Mydas*, and Florida's Congressional Delegation is hereby requested to give any and all assistance to the United States Department of State in this urgent matter.

Be it further resolved, That all nations along the Atlantic Seaboard between and including the United States and Brazil and throughout the Caribbean be requested to send representatives to the convention and that provision be made at that time for a full discussion of the state of the species, the problems related to its protection and that before adjourning an attempt be made to prepare a document of agreement of all participants concerned outlining the mutually sponsored and supported management procedures.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this memorial be dispatched to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, and to each member of the Florida delegation to the United States Congress.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 6, 1973.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 980

A concurrent resolution urging Congress to pass an Act calling for uniform reflectorized markings on all railroad cars operating in the United States of America

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Florida has for several years investigated the feasibility of requiring all railroads operating within the state to place standard reflectorized markings on the side of railroad cars, and

Whereas, such action by a single state is obviously impractical and unworkable because of the highly mobile character of railroad cars and because such cars are owned by hundreds of companies, most of which are not subject to the jurisdiction and control of the State of Florida, Now, therefore, Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida, the House of Representatives Concurring:

That the Congress of the United States of America be urged to review the feasibility and practicability of passing an act of Congress calling for uniform reflectorized markings on all railroad cars operating in the United States of America.

Be it further resolved, That copies of this Resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of State, under the Great Seal of the State of Florida, to the President of the United States and to every member of the State of Florida's Congressional Delegation.

Filed in Office Secretary of State June 6, 1973.

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE ETHEL PERCY ANDRUS GERONTOLOGY CENTER AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a description of the many community service programs conducted at the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center of the University of Southern California, in my hometown of Los Angeles.

This description, delivered in an address at the dedication of the center's impressive new facilities, was prepared by Dr. Albert G. Feldman, who directs the community services program at the Andrus Center.

I should tell my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that in April I visited the Andrus Center and learned firsthand of the center's activities in research, training, and public service.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Feldman's remarks remind us that a university is more than just a center of teaching, learning, and research.

For, as he says:

An urban university which . . . lies in the heart of a teeming, complex, constantly-changing metropolis, has a special opportunity and responsibility: to translate its educational expertise and its research findings into community service to enhance the quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Dr. Feldman's remarks at this point in the RECORD:

THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE ETHEL PERCY ANDRUS GERONTOLOGY CENTER
(By Albert G. Feldman, Ph. D.)

A university traditionally has the multifaceted function of educating, of gaining new knowledge and insights through research, and of channeling this knowledge and these insights to the educational community as well as the community at large.

An urban university which, like the University of Southern California, lies in the heart of a teeming, complex, constantly-changing metropolis, has a special opportunity and responsibility: to translate its educational expertise and its research findings into community service to enhance the quality of life.

This is the primary task of the community projects segment of the Andrus Gerontology Center.

Community projects bridges the community and the University to assure that training relevant to the needs of the older adult is available, and that the knowledge learned through research is utilized in the community on behalf of the older adult. In the short time I have to acquaint you today with our program, I shall tell you a little about the target groups central to our interests and about the means we use to fulfill our purposes; I shall describe for you, briefly and illustratively only, some of the activities we have undertaken; and, finally, I shall comment on the directions in which we are moving.

WHO ARE THE TARGET GROUPS?

Community projects activities are addressed to three distinct, yet often overlapping groups. One comprises persons in professional roles of helping the elderly, directly or indirectly. They may be psychiatrists or other physicians, social workers, nurses, psychologists, clergy or others whose

work brings them into direct contact with older adults as counselors, protectors, healers, or in other service relationships. They may be administrators of nursing facilities or hospital programs. They may be social planners or designers or administrators or programs concerned with the economic, recreational, social, health or mental health or other service needs of older citizens. Some devote substantial interest, time, and energy to the task of alleviating the stress and distress of older adults: they are committed to this undertaking and seek ways to usefully expand their knowledge and enhance the skills they bring to their work. Others have had little prior exposure to the needs and problems of the older citizen, and we try to help them find in the activities of our community projects a stimulus for acquiring insights and techniques useful and rewarding in their work with this segment of the population.

Another target group includes educators whose teaching responsibilities can encompass opportunities to acquaint their students with knowledge and understanding of the roles and needs of older members of our society and to prepare these students for effective careers in the arena of work with older persons. These educators are in such fields as social work, psychology, religion, nursing, administration, adult education and recreation, law.

The third group—and perhaps this one really should be designated as the first group—consists of the older adults themselves. The purposes (and there are two primary ones) in reaching out to this target group are different than those for the groups I mentioned before. This target group does not need to learn about the social, emotional, economic, biologic, and other dynamics relevant to the older person; they have firsthand knowledge. We need this knowledge. And herein lies one of our purposes: we need their involvement and participation in our overall program as an aid to sensitizing us to areas of special program needs and services that may call for special research or demonstration undertakings, and in assisting us in compiling insights that can be transformed into teaching materials that prove valuable in our work with the other target groups.

And our other purpose with this target group of older adults? It is to sensitize them to the values—for themselves as well as the community—of becoming volunteer providers of service to others.

HOW DOES THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS FUNCTION?

Community projects employs a five-track approach to fulfillment of its purposes, with the tracks designed sometimes to run parallel and sometimes to intersect. The first of these is research and demonstration of community services. The second is continuing education ranging from one or two-day community-based, community-oriented institutes, workshops, and symposia, to two-week summer sessions for planners, administrators, educators, and direct providers of service in the arena of aging. The third is consultation: to stimulate interest of pertinent, individual organizations or groups; and to deepen skills in attacking problems of older persons. The fourth track might be described as community involvement; that is, persons in the community—like Black or Asian or Mexican-American aged, or persons facing retirement—share their experiences and knowledge with us, adding to the knowledge which, in turn, we can use in the other tracks. The fifth track is the community projects' development of teaching aids for use not only in the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center but in other places and organizations. Included among these aids are the widely disseminated proceedings of numerous institutes and workshops we have conducted for specific purposes with special groups.

WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS ACTIVITIES?

During each of the years of the center's existence there has been a marked increase over the preceding year in the number of projects initiated, planned and carried out by our community projects program. This increase reflects the widening of the scope of the projects' impact and the sharply growing responsiveness of the community (locally, statewide, and nationally) to the interests and expertise that both are present in the center or can be mobilized to bear upon a particular subject. This growing responsiveness is evident in requests from both public and private organizations here and elsewhere for our help.

Without indulging in rattling off statistics and other facts to document the points, let me just say that during the last completed academic year nearly 5,000 individuals participated in the diverse continuing education institutes and workshops we offered. Many of these were returnees (who brought their colleagues) because they had found their prior experiences in our offerings useful. The figure does not include the many persons drawn by our staff into planning committees to determine the objectives and scope of these respective offerings.

Out of the many activities in which we have been or now are engaged, I will mention only a few to illustrate both our involvement with the three target groups I noted earlier and the kinds of projects we have been conducting.

THE AREA OF DEMONSTRATION AND RESEARCH

With regard to this aspect of our operations, I want to bring to your attention two quite different kinds of undertakings that are in process. The first is an action-research project that is designed to train administrative personnel in nursing homes, with the aim of the project to improve the quality of life in such homes. The other is an action-research project that seeks simultaneously to enrich the lives of older adults as volunteers in the community and to capitalize on their contributions through community involvement.

Who has not heard stories about the deleterious effects on elderly patients of confinement in impersonal long-term care facilities? Whether or not there is a strong basis in fact for such reports, it seemed important that we address ourselves to the task of enabling elderly patients in long-term nursing facilities to function at the maximum level of satisfaction of which they are capable. Accordingly, we undertook to develop and test a model for training nursing home administrators and other supervisory personnel to improve the quality of services and programs provided by these facilities, with special attention directed to meeting the psychological and social needs of the patients. A major thrust of this project is not only to modify attitudes and familiarize administrators with more effective ways of meeting psycho-social needs, but also to give them a model for training their own staffs in understanding and working effectively with older patients. The project is being carried on in selected facilities and it is expected that the current administrators-participants in this training soon will themselves become trainers. We anticipate that this project will be completed and the findings disseminated by the end of the year.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Now for the other example of our demonstration-research. During the last few years there has been increasing emphasis on the volunteer role of the older adult. This has been particularly manifested in the availability of federal funds for such programs as RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteers Program) and Foster-grandparents. Nevertheless, this available senior energy and manpower source has hardly been tapped, and there has been very little systematic research

concerning utilization of older adults as volunteers. We are currently engaged in a project to explore and test new and more effective ways for recruiting, training, and utilizing older adults in two volunteer roles: as volunteers who provide leadership in recruiting and training other older adults as volunteers for community service; and as volunteers in helping roles in such locations as children's hospitals or in such activities as community planning and mobilization of community resources.

A conference involving national leaders in the field of volunteerism was recently held in Washington, D.C., under the joint sponsorship of the Andrus Gerontology Center and AARP/NRTA. Its purpose was to examine the results of the preliminary research done by the Center. Subsequently, AARP/NRTA approved a proposal for a research-demonstration project that builds on the work already done. The preliminary plans call for the involvement of several hundred older adults. It is expected that the data emerging from this project will be widely disseminated and will supply new insights about the older adult as a volunteer, and that the project itself will serve as a model for use in other communities and localities for the recruitment, training, and productive utilization of the contributions of the older adult in his role as a community volunteer.

THE AREA OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

Direct and indirect providers of care or service have been the special focus of attention of short-term workshops, institutes, and colloquia (in addition to the community projects "Summer Courses" that will be described by Dr. Weg). Some of these have been developed on the initiative of the project staff, some have been developed at the request of groups or associations of professionals in the community. In all instances, content and format have been the result of the planning of specially developed advisory committees. In some instances, these offerings have been sponsored jointly with other units in the University: the schools of Medicine, Social Work, Law, Architecture, to name a few. Some of the activities have been directed to nurses (educators, administrators, practitioners), some to clergy, to specialists in recreation, city planners, et cetera. Subjects have been general—such as "Work with the Aged," or specialized, such as "Death and Dying" or "Nutrition for the Aged." At least a dozen such offerings have been given each academic year, with the number increasing last year to 18 and even larger in the current academic year.

Let me tell you briefly of our experience in nurses function in a variety of localities offering workshops for nurses. As you know, and facilities, both proprietary and non-profit (whether public or private). They responded with enthusiasm to our first workshop for nursing personnel—a two-day affair stressing the mental health role of the nurse with the aged. A follow-up was requested and planned with a committee drawn from their group. Their conviction that their understanding of the older adult was enhanced for practical use was evidenced by the continued demand for more of these educational offerings and by requests from Northern California and Arizona that similar workshops be held in those localities. These requests have been met. The evaluation of these series, which are essentially self-supporting from the fees paid by 200 to 900 participants in the various meetings, has led us to add to the community projects staff a nurse-educator as coordinator for nursing education.

THE AREA OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

This is a many-faceted phase of our operation and includes active participation of our personnel in a variety of community-based agency activities related to aged (The Mayor's Committee on Senior Citizens, Boards and Committees of various voluntary family and other social service agencies, the California Commission on Aging, and others). But what

I want to note for you now is an example of how we bring the community into participation in the life and functioning of community projects.

We have become keenly aware that there is a paucity of knowledge about the needs of the older members of certain ethnic sectors of the wider community: the Black aged, the Mexican-American aged, the Indian aged, the Asian-American aged. This situation has meant that those in a helping relationship to such persons—public welfare and other social workers, doctors, nurses, recreation personnel, teachers—frequently have lacked an informational base for understanding and effectively working with such older people, and for coping with gaps and operational problems in delivering services to such groups. With the planning and direction of a Committee of Black Elderly and providers of service to members of this ethnic group, gaps in knowledge about services and problems in service delivery were identified. A series of workshops were then conducted as training programs for persons providing services to the Black Elderly. The papers prepared for these programs have now been published as a monograph which is being distributed for use as a training tool.

WHERE ARE WE HEADING?

Finally, let me just comment very briefly about future directions for our community projects program. Mainly, we want to build on and expand our current programs, with special emphasis on selected areas. For example, we expect our newly-added nurse-educator to develop an expanded, comprehensive array of continuing education offerings for nurses and allied health professionals. We need to tool up so that our faculty and students can meet effectively the increasing number of requests for consultation and program evaluation that I noted earlier.

But we need also to broaden our horizons to encompass such areas as pre-retirement planning and the use of leisure-time by older persons. Although we already have made some tentative beginnings in this respect.

We are currently planning how we might most effectively assist in the training of the personnel doing the community planning and staffing the nutrition and other community programs which will hopefully be initiated by the Administration on Aging in the not-too-distant future.

We fully intend to continue and expand our research and training activities with regard to the older adult volunteer. In this connection, I should note that a small but growing nucleus of volunteers in the Andrus Center itself has already been initiated and we expect this program to develop rapidly.

In closing, I want to point out that while I have been focusing on the community projects program of the Center, the building and maintenance of the bridge with the community is not just the business of community projects, but is an important part of the concern and activities of all of us at the Center: faculty, staff, and students.

PUBLIC HOUSING CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the President's refusal to spend funds Congress has appropriated for public housing is causing a crisis in local communities throughout this Nation. The following letters from housing authority directors in California testify to this fact.

I urge all Members to fully consider

the need for a strong public housing program, when Congress considers "Anti-Impoundment" legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of these letters follows:

MAY 25, 1973.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN G. BOWLING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY, CITY OF PLEASANTON

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you for your May 8th letter. I hope your action during the housing moratorium will help to loosen the purse strings in Washington.

Our Housing Authority has 174 units of temporary wartime housing, (now 28 years old) which the Health & Safety Code of the State Law require that we demolish by One year and 90 days after final adjournment of the 1973 Legislature.

In April, 1972, under the conditions of Article 34 of the State Constitution, the local electorate approved the construction of 150 units of low-rent housing. We can not replace unit for unit because HUD will not permit us to replace the units that now house military families.

In July, 1972, we received a program reservation from HUD, for the locally approved 150 low-rent units. In December, 1972, HUD signed a Preliminary Loan Contract for the 150 units. The rest is history.

We must now go to the State Legislature to ask for another extension of the Demolition date on these World War II housing units which, although substandard housing, and frankly very expensive to operate, are better than no housing at all.

I fail to understand why the moratorium included Housing Authorities who had Preliminary Loan Contracts signed by HUD prior to January 5, 1973.

Please let me know if you need more information.

LETTER FROM MR. ROGER B. SPAULDING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

MAY 10, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Naturally I applaud your action in connection with your anti-impoundment legislation, but as you will see from the attached material the most serious housing problems of your constituents are immediate rather than long range.

The fact that we are being forced to trade off units now under contract for assistance because of the Administration's continuing refusal to consider any increase in subsidy to cover the increase of rentals in the private market caused by removal of rent controls, inflationary impact of wages and other operating costs, and built-in escalation causes approved by HUD could, of course, completely wipe out the leasing program under the law of diminishing returns.

Of course your review of impact on the unmet need should bring to light the fact that there were approvable applications on file with HUD for over half a million units which were cancelled by the Administration over a year ago. In our particular case, the last application we made May 4, 1970 still had 295 units to go which were cancelled.

Our Chairman Mr. Robert Scott will be in a position to discuss this dilemma in more detail with you when he calls at your office the week of May 14, 1973.

LETTER FROM MR. DUDLEY L. WINTERHALDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

MAY 22, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: This is in response to your letter of May 8, 1973, regarding the Federal Government's housing programs and your "Anti-Impoundment" bill, H.R. 6284.

The Administration's withholding funds has specifically affected our Section 23, Leased Public Housing Program. Under the Adminis-

tration's recently revised Forward Funding Procedures, authorized Operating Subsidy was to be forwarded prior to the beginning of our Fiscal Year on October 1, 1972. The Operating Subsidy was actually received on March 27, 1973, approximately 7 months late. Our relations with present and future owners of leased housing units were seriously jeopardized. The possibility of breaking leases prior to expiration was imminent. This would also have meant evicting families including several elderly tenants. We were, of course, forced to stop negotiations for any new dwelling units. It also leaves us in a quandary as to future planning for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1973.

Due to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's moratorium on all subsidized housing, we are unable to begin preliminary planning on proposed new public housing units. The voters of the City of San Luis Obispo approved in April 1973, about 2-1, a referendum for 150 additional Housing Authority owned public housing units. Until funds become available we will not be able to proceed.

We also requested HUD to increase funds for our present leased housing program but were refused because of the moratorium. Due to the increased cost of construction and maintenance and the limitation imposed by our present contract with HUD, we will probably be unable to renew many of our present leases with owners as they expire.

We are a relatively new and small authority with approximately 220 units in operation and 84 in the development phase. Our units are dispersed throughout the community and we have had many favorable comments on our design and planning criteria. We operated with little or no reserves during our first two years of operation and only through careful management were we able to accumulate sufficient reserves in 1971-72. We are deeply concerned that our limited reserves will evaporate if the impoundment of funds continues. The moratorium and the uncertain future of public housing will certainly have an adverse effect on our program.

We currently have over 300 families on our waiting list. Your concern and interest is, therefore, very much appreciated.

MAY 10, 1973.

LETTER FROM MR. JAMES M. HILER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF EUREKA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE: In answer to your letter of May 8, 1973, regarding the Administration's impoundment of Housing funds, please be advised that this Authority is affected thusly.

Application submitted to H.U.D. for 250 Section 23 Leased Housing units for the Housing Authority of the City of Eureka which involves an annual expenditure of \$451,500. These housing units will be needed to replace a part of the 430 housing units to be deleted by the construction of the freeway through the City of Eureka.

This office also operates the Housing Authority of the County of Humboldt which applied for 250 Section 23 Leased Housing units. This application was granted 100 units, therefore, was short 150 Section 23 Leased Housing units or \$271,550.00 annually.

There are 500 applications for housing on file at this office.

Anything you can do to expedite the situation by "Anti-Impoundment" legislation will be appreciated.

MAY 30, 1973.

LETTER FROM MR. DONALD E. OLIVER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SANTA PAULA

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: In response to your letter, dated May 8, 1973, concerning the status of the program in the Santa Paula Housing Authority.

At the present time we are completing the

leasing of 200 units under our present funded leasing program of Section 23. This authority had an application for fifty more units of Section 23, Leased Housing and this application is now cancelled. Also for your further information, the Santa Paula Housing Authority has five hundred, eighty families and "elderly" applicants on our waiting list.

The demand is great and I speak in behalf of the Commissioners, staff and applicants of the Santa Paula Housing Authority, in thanking you for your interest and wish you success in your "Anti-Impoundment" legislation.

Please let me know if I can be of further service.

MAY 16, 1973.

LETTER FROM MR. PHILIP J. McANDREWS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF IMPERIAL VALLEY COORDINATED HOUSING AUTHORITIES

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: In reply to your letter of May 8, 1973, regarding your "Anti-Impoundment" bill, H.R. 6284, the following information is extended:

We have 280 applicants on a waiting list in Calexico, California, with no prospects of housing due to the moratorium on funds. The voters of the City of Calexico voted in a referendum of 250 units in Calexico in 1968; we have built 98 under Section 23 Leased Housing and have 50 conventional in the process of being completed, but the balance under the referendum (100) was taken away from us by the area office without any prior notice and no indication that it will be reinstated.

The City of El Centro voted in 200 units on referendum in 1968 and we were granted a Program Reservation for the 200 units. We have some 75 families on a waiting list, plus approximately 90 elderly who need housing. Our program reservation was reduced from 200 to 74 without prior notification and despite the fact that a Development Program was in the area office. Shortly thereafter, our program reservation for the 74 units was cancelled. With only 50 low-income units in the City of El Centro in operation, we desperately need additional housing in that area.

We have 8 housing authorities in our operation, with a total of 626 units, all occupied and, at present, 448 families on waiting lists for housing.

REPRESENTATIVE McCLOSKEY APOLOGIZES

HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, during debate yesterday on my proposed amendment to the Public Works appropriations bill to delete funds for the New Melones Dam, I erroneously characterized Gov. Ronald Reagan and Senator JOHN TUNNEY as being in accord with my position.

Governor Reagan supports the decision of the California State Water Resources Control Board which states in relevant part the following:

There certainly has been no demonstrated need for the additional water supplies developed by this project outside of the local area, and

The reach of river in question is a unique asset to the state and the Nation.

Senator TUNNEY supports mitigation of the environmental impact of the dam on the downstream wildlife habitat, but does not take a position for or against

the dam at this time. I apologize to the House and to the gentlemen involved for my misunderstanding and mischaracterization of their positions.

THE NAB/JOBS PARTNERSHIP IN THE SOUTHERN TIER

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, employment gains are always a source of satisfaction. But when significant advances are made in the placement of veterans, disabled veterans, the economically disadvantaged, and ex-offenders, there is an ever greater reason for pride and satisfaction.

The National Alliance of Businessmen of the southern tier of New York has built an impressive record of accomplishments in this area, under the very able leadership of William R. Austin, who has been on loan from the IBM Corp. to direct the program. I know of some of the frustrations, delays, and uncertainties with which Mr. Austin has had to contend in the 2-year period that he was the NAB metro director. But his perseverance and determination "paid off." He brought business and government together in a common effort, training and placing over 650 men—and surpassing the year's goals set by the NAB.

A report on the year's accomplishments, and on the community spirit which guided Mr. Austin's efforts, was recently published in the Binghamton Evening Press, and because it sets a fine example of how business and government can work together in an area of need and national concern, I would like to share the report with my colleagues.

The report follows:

NAB, ENDING BEST YEAR, UNVEILS NEW GOALS

(By Dave Beal)

The National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) in the Southern Tier, winding up its best year to date, has set new hiring goals for fiscal 1974 and added ex-offenders to the ranks of those for whom the NAB tries to help find satisfactory work.

Plans for the new year were unveiled today by William R. Austin, full-time Tier NAB director for the past two years.

Austin, who was loaned to the NAB from IBM Corp., will return July 1 to his job as a personnel project manager at the computer company. He will be succeeded at NAB by Richard V. Hannis of New York State Electric & Gas Corp.

The NAB's hiring goals for the year ending June 30, 1974, according to Austin, are:

Placement of 450 disadvantaged workers. Placement of 200 veterans, 10 percent of whom are disabled.

Placement of an undetermined number of ex-offenders.

"I see this as an area that requires a lot of push," Austin said of the proposed effort to find jobs for ex-offenders. "The numbers of workers involved aren't huge, but in a particular situation, the difficulty of finding a job, especially one of any consequence, is very great."

The goal of finding work for 450 disadvantaged workers is up from 400 for the current fiscal year, but the placement goal for veterans is down from 360. There simply aren't

as many returning veterans flowing into the job market, now as there have been in recent years, Austin said.

Austin said business and government cooperation, the cumulative effect of NAB work done in the previous year, new training programs and the improving economy are primary reasons for the NAB's recent successes in the Tier.

He noted that the NAB, which made only 54 percent of its fiscal 1972 goal to place 400 economically disadvantaged persons, more than doubled its goal of 400 placements in fiscal 1973. Moreover, he said, 1,014 veterans were hired during fiscal 1973, far above the NAB goal of 360.

Austin said the NAB's success in the Tier is an example of how the fading division between government and business can work to the advantage of a community. He noted that the NAB has worked closely with the New York State Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Labor the Broome County Chamber of Commerce and the local schools, among others, to meet its hiring goals.

"In the last two years, I have seen very clearly what businessmen can do when they really take to heart the concept that they have a responsibility to make their community a better place to live," he said.

"There was very little going on in the NAB organization at the time we took it over," he added, referring to the situation two years ago with the Tier NAB.

"It had been dormant for a number of months before that. What we had to do was create an organization and build up some impetus for it and, essentially, preach the gospel.

"I think the basic difference between the first year and the second year is that we were able to take advantage of the organizational work we had done the first year during the second year."

The Tier NAB unit was formed in 1969 to cover Broome, Tioga and Susquehanna, Pa., Counties. When Austin came to his NAB job, eight more Southern Tier counties were added to this coverage region and the NAB opened an office in The Old Press Building in downtown Binghamton.

Early this year, financing for the office was cut out for the Tier NAB unit and 59 more of the 160 NAB offices around the country. Austin said a fund-raising drive to get the \$15,000 needed to run the office next year has so far gathered about half the money needed.

NEW DEFINITION OF OBSCENITY BY COURT MUCH NEEDED

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States last week in rewriting the definition of obscenity is a vital step in the right direction.

In the 91st Congress, and again in the 92d Congress, I sponsored antiobscenity legislation which in both cases was approved by the House but received no further congressional consideration.

My legislation was focused on control over mailing of obscene matter to minors.

The new Court decisions follow my approach in two major aspects:

First, the Court now says that the offensive nature of material—whether it is obscene—can be judged on the basis of local community standards. This

contrasts with past policy that favored national standards.

Second, the Court ruled material can be declared obscene, without violating the first amendment, when it lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value. This ruling contrasts with the previous ambiguous requirement that material must be found to be "utterly without redeeming social value."

Mr. Speaker, the new view of our Highest Court provides for the first time realistic benchmarks for action at the local, State, and Federal levels.

As Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said in the Court's majority opinion, for the first time since 1957 there is agreement on:

Concrete guidelines to isolate "hard core" pornography from expression protected by the First Amendment . . . to provide positive guidance to the Federal and state courts alike.

Thus, under the Court's decision, States can regulate obscene works which depict or describe sexual conduct and the Court went on to spell out guidelines for determining whether specific material may be ruled obscene.

Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court's revision of its definition of obscenity opens the way for States and the Federal Government to put teeth into their laws with clear prospect for effective enforcement.

I intend to watch closely the implementation of the new Court ruling to see whether further legislative action is necessary.

HARLEM'S MALCOLM X ART CENTER

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, while we, in Congress, struggle to make this Nation and the entire world a better place in which to live, it is encouraging to know that there are individuals and groups throughout America that are working toward the same goals.

A recent article in the New York Voice dealt with just such a group: The Malcolm X Art Center.

I now submit the newspaper article entitled, "Malcolm X' Cultural Center In Harlem Tries To Motivate Youth Through Art" for this body's collective attention.

"MALCOLM X' CULTURAL CENTER IN HARLEM TRIES TO MOTIVATE YOUTH THROUGH ART

For young Blacks who show creative promise but who also carry with them the lifelong stigma attached to "ex-offenders," the Harlem based Malcolm X Art Center stands like a ray of hope.

The center, now in its second year, does not limit its services to the "ex-offender" only, but is also extending itself to the surrounding community. It is located at 50 E. 125th St.

William Keith, an ex-offender himself and the center's director, is as articulate a spokesman as anyone could hope to be.

With four instructors who teach a wide range of commercial and graphic art courses from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day, Keith reaches out to a community which, if only

because it is a constant victim of crime, has not always been willing to see the sociological reasons behind it.

The growing intolerance toward ex-offenders in Harlem, and Keith's commitment to preventing young people from flirting with the lures of entrapment, have been a stimulus which kept him knocking at the door of foundations until the Urban Coalition granted \$20,000 to the center early in January.

He says that the center kept afloat with small grants for two years from the Bronx Council on the Arts and The New York State Council of the Arts until the Urban Coalition grant came through.

In those lean days the center existed in space provided by The Theater For the Forgotten at 108 West End Ave., Manhattan. After that period they were even "on the street" for four months.

Now, three staff people, a coordinator, and a part-time secretary, in addition to Keith, can process applications for between 25 and 30 students who register for courses which last up to twenty weeks.

The center also sees as an integral part of its mission the cultural rehabilitation of ex-addicts.

Keith said recently while recounting the purpose of the center and projecting its future for the community, that "We don't like to think of ourselves as therapists, but as people who want to motivate by the vehicle of art enrichment as well as cultural affairs."

Unique in New York, the center offers silkscreen workshops, all sorts of graphic art courses, including paste-up, flyer and poster work and wood-cutting, line-cuts and drawing for the advanced and beginners.

Keith would like to take the program inside penal institutions but needs funding and backing. The Rockefeller Foundation, and the National Foundation for the Endowment of the Arts will hear from him, he said. A long-range proposal he is preparing would require \$100,000. He complains that funding sources give too little attention to developing the visual arts.

Proud students from the center will exhibit their silkscreen works at the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation June 24 to July 27. The Metropolitan Museum of Arts is the sponsor of the showing.

TV HEARING A ROMAN CIRCUS

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, the ramblings over the so-called Watergate affair continue to rock Capitol Hill and other places—but not everyone, I find, is sympathetic to the views of the national news media, or even to the Senate investigating committee. I submit for the record what I believe is a thought-provoking dissertation sent to me by Mr. Vincent Cullinan, a distinguished San Francisco attorney, and a former president of the San Francisco Bar Association:

TV HEARING A ROMAN CIRCUS

To me one of the scandals of the Watergate affair is the fact that Senator Ervin and his committee can get by with holding hearings that are known to be sham and to let them make a Roman circus for the benefit of the members of that committee.

As you know, the only justification for a Senate committee hearing is to develop facts upon which to base legislation. The Ervin committee has no intention of coming up

with legislation. We already have adequate laws on the subject of break-ins: people have been indicted and sentenced to jail for what happened. That should be sufficient indication and adequate laws have already been enacted.

The spectacle of a hearing on television is something that should not be tolerated. I would think the press would remember the McCarthy debacle and the hearings held by "Coonskin" Kefauver. Each chairman and his committee members abused witnesses and sought to glorify himself. They violated every concept of justice.

The current group of publicity minded Senators composing the Ervin committee seem to think they are a grand jury and are entitled to take over the function of the judiciary. Each of the politicians savors his daily ten minutes free time on TV—a politician's dream that can only work injustice.

What do these politicians care about justice or fairness if they can have 10 minutes a man free TV each day and make like amateur district attorneys. The "testimony" is triple hearsay. It is often opinion, supposition and guess work—there is no one present to protect the witness or the names of persons not present. No target is too high; no blow too low.

What then is the news media, the self-proclaimed guardian of the people, going to do about it? What protest is being organized against this abuse of process and hippodrome proceedings? Has there been any word in criticism of the hearsay upon hearsay approach? Has anyone in the news media raised a question about the legality of the hearing?

To me, the silence of the news media on the illegality and unjustness of the present hearings with the knowledge of past egregious abuses by Senators is a bigger threat to law and order—and common decency—than any Watergate break-in.

The news media has demanded all sorts of rights and privileges against subpoena and against arrest, and for the right to print stolen information. But for every right there is a correlative duty. I think the news media should live up to its responsibilities and go after these politicians for their complete abuse of legal process and their obvious unfairness in permitting rumor, opinion and guesswork to be clothed in the livery of fact.

Robespierre had no free press to worry about. Ervin has a free press but he apparently doesn't have to worry about criticism from a news media which can sell papers and TV time and reap a harvest.

Do the media put Self above Principle?

VINCENT CULLINAN,
San Francisco Attorney, Former President of the San Francisco Bar Association.

FOOD, FIBER, AND FUEL

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, we are becoming increasingly concerned about a possible food shortage. A shortage of food, feed, and fiber resulting in higher prices to the consumer would be a national calamity. Americans have been accustomed to spending only 15 percent of our income for food, the lowest of any country in the world. American agriculture has been the envy of the world, producing an abundant supply of food and fiber for Americans and people the world over. This will not continue to be the case unless fuel is made available to the

farmer. The farmer must be accorded first priority in the allocation of available fuels.

Food power depends on the availability of sufficient fuel to power farm equipment at the critical periods of planting and harvesting. The Congress and the administration must assure that farmers and those who haul farm products receive adequate fuel. If the current voluntary allocation program does not do the job we must replace it with a mandatory system. We again urge our farmers and farm product haulers to report any difficulties in obtaining fuel to local ASCS offices or directly to us in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, may I also commend recent actions to limit the export of feed grains. This will have a beneficial effect on beef, poultry, and hog supplies and prices. We strongly urge Cost of Living Council officials to take into account the impossible situation facing our poultry and livestock farmers who are caught between rising feed prices and frozen retail prices. Feed for livestock and poultry is already in short supply, affected by unprecedented bad weather and high foreign and domestic demand.

Mr. Speaker, the South Carolina General Assembly has passed a concurrent resolution urging the Congress to take necessary action to assure that the agricultural industry shall be provided with adequate fuel for planting and harvesting. We subscribe completely to this splendid resolution and commend it to the attention of the Congress:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to take the necessary action to assure that the agricultural industry shall be provided with adequate fuel for planting and harvesting

Whereas, natural disasters and other contributing factors have resulted in a shortage in many agricultural products, and especially in feed products; and

Whereas, these shortages have greatly affected the cost of living for all Americans; and

Whereas, the fuel shortage, be it actual or contrived, has complicated the planting and harvesting of foods and feed products; and

Whereas, it is most expedient that the agricultural industry be assured an adequate supply of fuels. Now, therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring:

That the Congress of the United States is memorialized to take appropriate action to assure that the agricultural industry of America shall be supplied with adequate fuels for the planting and harvesting of food and feed products.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation in Washington, D.C.

VIRGIN ISLANDS EMANCIPATION DAY

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, next week this House will recess in observation of the date which marks our Nation's inde-

pendence. July 4 is a date of historic import celebrated by all Americans, revered as a date symbolic of freedom. In the Virgin Islands, as in other parts of this country, this day is dedicated to appreciation of our national political liberty.

However, Mr. Speaker, in our islands the day preceding July 4 is also a date revered as a symbol of human liberty. On July 3, 1848, Governor Peter VonScholten issued a proclamation granting freedom to the slaves in the Danish West Indies.

One year ago the people of the Virgin Islands decided that neither the history made on July 3, 1848, nor its message should be forgotten. To renew the spirit of July 3, 1848, it was determined that freedom should be honored at annual celebrations.

I have composed the following message to my fellow Virgin Islanders on this occasion:

MESSAGE TO VIRGIN ISLANDERS

It is a great pleasure to join in commemorating the 125th Anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in our Virgin Islands. July 3 will forever be revered in our history as the day on which we celebrate the end of man's greatest inhumanity to man and the end of the attempt of some men to oppress their brothers.

The termination of this evil blessed our islands with the spirit of goodwill and love. Unfortunately, in recent years, twentieth century social ills brought on by development and growth have reached our shores. However, I am confident that our people have the strength, courage, and will to preserve our precious heritage of community harmony and concern for others.

Therefore I hope that July 3, 1973 will not only mark a glorious historic event, but the date on which we have rededicated our efforts to the common purpose of creating a future of prosperity based upon unity and brotherhood.

ROBERT L. OSWALD, SECRETARY OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION SPEAKS ON TRANSPORTATION

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following speech given by the Honorable Robert L. Oswald, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, before the Northern California Practitioner's Association on May 24, 1973, in San Francisco, Calif.:

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE ROBERT L. OSWALD

I am a native of California, but my heritage lies in Los Angeles, not San Francisco. There came a day, however, that I became assistant to your distinguished senior Congressman WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD. And in that capacity, there grew a fondness for this city that far surpassed the words expressed in the song about San Francisco now familiar in every bar, cocktail lounge and living room in America.

Unlike the author of the song; however, my heart remained unclaimed. But with every visit, my allegiance grew and now, upon each departure, my heart too remains in San Francisco.

Often along toward mid-afternoon just before coffee time, my thoughts go back to San Francisco, wishing I were high atop the mark watching those cable cars proceed along the

streets, or at Fairmont seeing fog banks racing in to conceal the bay, or just walking the streets feeling the thrill of San Francisco nights.

And so I am indeed grateful that you have made this wish a reality by inviting me to visit with you this evening.

In anticipation of our meeting tonight, I prepared, sometime ago, a speech about transportation which I did indeed give, with some modifications, in Seattle and Portland.

Often when I travel I take my small son along. And as he and I were traveling by airplane from Washington to the west coast to visit with you this evening, I watched him press his face against the window pane so that he could see all that passed beneath. At that moment, my thoughts turned to his future and to the future of other children his age and older: and there and then, I came to the conclusion that the words said here should go beyond the oft repeated clichés about the ICC, its image in the public sector and its effort in meeting the needs of the transportation community.

My original speech contained references to ICC legislation now pending before Congress, new rules on loss and damage claims, proposed cures for northeast corridor and some minor changes in procedures for the so-called consumer demands. I have brought along ample copies of that speech for your perusal at your leisure.

But in this enlightened city, the city of San Francisco and now my city too: I am going to speak to you, not as the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor as a lawyer, but rather as a citizen and parent concerned about the future of his country and concerned about an evil that is creeping into the very heart of our way of life: and that, of which I speak, is cynicism. Where is this cynicism? Who are the cynics who have accepted it as a necessary evil and who, more importantly, are beginning to adopt it as a way of life? The answer, to me, is obvious—those Americans who make up what is referred to as the establishment. And we, as lawyers and transportation practitioners, are a significant part of that establishment. My suspicions cannot be denied, for recent events in Washington have made them a reality to some and a nightmare to others.

What can we do as northern California practitioners to combat this evil? Or, on the other and, if we fail to heed the telltale signs of this decay, what will be the legacy we leave to our children? Perhaps, it will be one such as left by the Phoenicians, who said, let the chips fall where they may; or the Carthaginians, who said, let each succeeding generation fend for itself; or the Romans, who said, our legions will protect our borders from our enemies for all generations to come; or the Christian crusaders who proclaimed the Lord Jesus Christ and, in his name, then proceeded to strike down the pagan dogs; or perhaps as Scarlet O'Hara said in "Gone With the Wind," oh well, let tomorrow take care of itself.

I am here to tell you that tomorrow will not take care of itself. And if we delay making decisions today, this year and certainly what remains of this decade; there will be no tomorrow to worry about, for tomorrow will have become a yesterday of lost opportunities. And if tomorrow is left to itself, we will leave to our children a legacy of unkept promises, a dream of meaningless fantasies, a heritage devoid of growth, and a conviction based on discarded values.

If we would examine closely past civilizations which now exist only on the pages of history, we could pinpoint the ERA in which those civilizations began to decline toward eventual oblivion recorded only in history along side those that precede them. But if we are, indeed, willing to learn from history, we would note that the decline was preceded by the emergency of cynicism into the ranks of the so-called elite of these

civilizations. This cynicism came in stages: disregard of the welfare of the common man, pursuit of personal gain and self-aggrandizement, and corruption of the ruling class reaching to the highest echelons.

Today, we find ourselves at the crossroads of the destiny of our Nation. Are we, as the professional class, going to let the chips fall where they may and let tomorrow take care of itself? Or, on the other hand, are we, in whatever capacity is open to us, going to take steps to preserve for our children the heritage passed on to us often in blood, often with loss of personal fortune and, more often than not, with nothing else than some unselfish deed wiped away by the sands of time.

If we choose the latter course, then as lawyers we must go among the poor, the orphan, the unwanted, the young, and even the aged, and ask just what is needed to make this system relevant to contemporary America. And, moreover, what procedure we must lay for our children so they can modify this system to meet their needs which, to the consternation of some, will be quite alien to our liking.

Our fathers back in the 18th century met in Philadelphia and there adopted a document intended by them to assure that a vehicle would exist whereby future generations could bring about change without resort to revolution. That document was never intended to protect the status quo as many today would lead us to believe. The purpose of this document was clearly established during the war between the states. Change, not status quo, was upheld!

The shackles of slavery were removed in every hamlet, in every town, and in every State throughout the Union. Change thereby achieved and the status quo trampled beneath the feet of free men dedicated to the Constitution as a means of eradication of wrong and restitution of right.

So, if we as lawyers and practitioners undertake to persuade the emerging generation that the Constitution remains a viable vehicle of change and, by resorting to that vehicle, change need not be accomplished by violence, then our obligation to our profession is met.

Our parental obligation to our children, however, remains unfilled unless we manifest, through example, the thesis in "Plato's Republic," that personal gain is not the sole purpose for cultivating the garden of life; that the over-riding reason for such cultivation is the betterment of mankind.

As I see it, our commitment, therefore, is twofold; and, if met, our legacy to them will be filled with promise, our dreams for them a reality, our heritage a destiny for them worth pursuing and to them our conviction a proven value. And then, in the end, our children can say of us, in the words of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, our parents dreamed of things that never were and said why not! When they could have left things as they were and said so what! "Otherwise destruction will be our lot", said Thomas Jefferson, "and ourselves it's author and finisher."

THE LATE NICK BEGICH

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, often it is not until a Member has served a term or so that there is an awareness of his individual attributes. However; it was only a short time after Nick Begich joined us that Members on both sides of the aisle realized Nick's concern and de-

termination in dealing with national and constituent problems.

My own most vivid recollection of Nick's dedicated endeavors is of his project to help the town of Delta Junction obtain a fire engine. As my colleagues will recall, in December 1971, Nick asked us to bring to the attention of our constituents the fact that Delta Junction needed 5 million General Mills trading stamps and Betty Crocker coupons. If that goal were reached, the isolated town would receive a fire engine. I mentioned his request in my next newsletter. Both Nick and I were overwhelmed by the response of Dayton area residents. In fact, their contributions continued to pour in long after the announcement that the goal had been reached. I was extremely proud of my constituents' efforts, and Nick was deeply grateful. Each one received a personal note of thanks from him.

Certainly, the people of Alaska were indeed fortunate to have Nick as their representative, if even for a short time.

Mrs. Whalen joins me in extending our sympathy to Mrs. Begich and her children.

May Nick rest in peace.

UNITED FARM WORKERS UNION
BATTLES TEAMSTERS AND
GROWERS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, today in the fields of California the United Farm Workers Union is once again locked in a struggle for its very existence. What is at issue is whether the farmworkers will be able to control their own destiny and choose the labor representative of their choice, or whether these decisions will be made for them by the large growers.

Unfortunately, the growers have been able to enlist the aid of the Teamsters in their effort to break the UFWU. A more blatant power play is difficult to imagine.

Neither the Teamsters nor the growers seem to understand that the issue is really more of a social issue than a labor issue and in that context the ultimate successor must surely be the UFWU.

Writing in the July issue of The Progressive, Harry Bernstein documents what amounts to be conspiratorial attempt by two of the most powerful forces in this country, the Teamsters and the growers, to destroy the UFWU and to obliterate their gains of the past 8 years.

For the Teamsters such an obliteration would mean more dues. For the growers it would mean a return to the status quo of past decades when a cheap labor force was always available despite the human costs and degradation involved. For the farmworkers it would mean a return to their powerlessness.

Mr. Speaker, I include the entire text of Mr. Bernstein's article and commend it to my colleagues as perhaps the best article I have read on the subject:

DUEL IN THE SUN—UNION BUSTING, TEAMSTER STYLE

(By Harry Bernstein)

"Sometimes I feel like one of those hired gunslingers you see in old Western cowboy movies," Bill Grami mused as he sipped some wine before dinner in the softly lighted dining room of a Salinas hotel. The image seemed to appeal to his well-developed sense of humor. Solidly built, intelligent, ruthlessly ambitious, Grant smilingly explained his thoughts to me:

"You know, the ranchers are having a hell of a time with the outlaw band when into town rides the gunslinger. The worried ranchers, who don't know how to handle themselves in such situations, hire the gunslinger. There is a big fight, the town is saved, and the gunslinger moves on to new territory."

The hotel paging system flicked on. A voice called Grami to the telephone. As he was leaving, he laughed. "It really isn't a very good analogy. I'm no gunslinger. But sometimes that's the way I feel. Know what I mean?"

Grami is director of organizing for the Western Conference of Teamsters. He was in Salinas, California, to negotiate with a group of lettuce growers who wanted a union contract with the Teamsters as protection against the threatened unionization of their workers by Cesar Chavez's AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Union. Within a few days the Teamster-grower deal was signed.

Grami's analogy was partially correct. He and the Teamsters Union have, indeed, been hired by ranchers in California to destroy what the ranchers regard as an outlaw band: Chavez and his UFWU. But the men who hired the Teamsters are not hapless ranchers. They are corporate owners who are faced with the prospect of losing control of a work force which for decades has accepted backbreaking jobs in almost stolid silence at below-poverty wages.

And the Teamsters are not ordinary gunslingers of old. The men directing the show of strength against the farm workers' union are wealthy, conservative leaders of the nation's largest union, flanked by highly paid lawyers and public relations men and \$50 a day thugs who ride herd on workers threatening to strike much as cowboys ride herd on restless cattle.

It is a sordid story which makes a mockery of trade union traditions. It is a strange story, because the motives of some of the principals are not clear-cut, and many officials of the Teamsters Union say privately they want to get out of their role as union-busters, but do not know how. But it is, too, a story of heroes and heroines who, despite serious mistakes, have already changed the nature of this country's farm labor system.

The most easily understood aspect of the situation is the role of the growers in their alliance with the Teamsters. The start of the California farm labor system is generally dated May 10, 1869, when the golden spike was driven into the last rail to link the Union Pacific with the Central Pacific railroad, opening an easy East-West route. It was boom time for growers ready and now able to start shipping eastward large quantities of food from an area ideal for year-round growing.

The growers needed workers for the jobs, and completion of the railroad, along with an end of the gold rush, provided the manpower. Thousands of Chinese working on the railroads and digging the gold were suddenly looking for jobs. Their labor was cheap compared to wages expected by whites, and the hot, hard field work was taken over in large part by the Chinese.

The depression of 1880 caused serious unemployment among white American workers, led to the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, and cut off the major source of foreign farm labor. But the pattern of farm employment in Cali-

fornia had begun, and it did not change essentially until 1964 when Congress, at the insistence of men such as former Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, killed Public Law 78, which was used to bring into California and other states hundreds of thousands of Mexican nationals as the prime source of cheap labor.

"Crops will rot and people in this country will go hungry," a spokesman for the growers warned as they watched the end of the "bracero" system. But the crops did not rot. Production continued to rise as wages were pushed up slightly to attract more American workers. The bulk of the work force, however, was and still is composed of Mexican-Americans, and they appeared as docile and uncomplaining as the Mexican national they replaced.

These mostly illiterate Mexican-Americans, along with illegal aliens fleeing from the even deeper poverty of Mexico, were still "hands" to the growers. It was into this scene, then, that Chavez arrived, stirring workers by calling on them to join *La Huelga* (the strike) and *La Causa* (the cause), speaking to them in Spanish, identifying himself with them. "We will have dignity, and enough food to eat, and we will provide education to our children. God wants this for us. We will succeed," Chavez told the farm workers.

It was this man and his followers that drove the growers to seek out the Teamsters Union as an ally, a protector, even though the growers had for decades ruthlessly fought all attempts to organize farm workers. Now growers were demanding that the Teamsters quickly sign union contracts as a means of destroying Chavez and his UFWU.

Chavez—praying, fasting, organizing—flaunted the symbols of his Catholic religion before growers who were long accustomed to fighting off unions by cynically labeling them "Communist." Teamsters and growers denounced him as a dangerous, radical revolutionary, but, as one grower said, "It was like calling the Pope a Red."

Backed by leaders of the Catholic Church and most other religions, by powerful political figures, by young people and liberals hungry for a cause to believe in, Chavez and his union moved ahead. The growers were no longer able to follow their old patterns. *La Causa* flourished, greatly aided by a worldwide boycott against California table grapes. The growers, worn down by five years of constant struggle, finally agreed to recognize and sign contracts with the UFWU.

As the UFWU battle for recognition continued in the grape industry, the growers dramatically changed their historical opposition to laws which would regulate labor relations in agriculture. They decided that only with such legislation could they stop the boycott, which is the UFWU's most effective weapon so far.

In 1967, a group of twenty-two prominent California growers arranged a secret meeting with Teamsters Union leaders in the plush Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, far from the dusty fields where workers might learn of the proposals being made. The growers said frankly that they wanted a tough, experienced organization—the Teamsters—to help beat back Chavez. One high Teamster official maintains firmly that the growers' proposal was rejected because "they wanted no elections, only a sure thing." But if the deal was not made that day, it was made in the months that followed.

If the motivation of the growers—preservation of the status quo—is easy to understand, the motives which pushed the Teamsters into their union-busting alliance with the growers are far more complex. The UFWU has sworn statements from former Teamsters who say that a group of growers gave sizable but unknown sums of money to Teamster officials in Modesto, California, to join the battle against Chavez. But it is unlikely that the money—said to total about \$10,000 or so—would corrupt men like Grami

or Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the two million-member Teamsters Union. Grami might have been tempted, however, by the promise of growers to pay the Teamsters \$7 a month union dues deducted from the pay of at least 40,000 workers and, in time, from that of more than 100,000, if all went as planned.

But it took better arguments to persuade men like Fitzsimmons, and those arguments were found. It is true that when field workers strike or boycott, workers in canneries are quickly affected, as are truck drivers and food warehouse workers, all of whom are long-time members of the Teamsters. So, the growers and their allies within the Teamsters argued that if the Teamsters would represent all workers in food growing and processing, no worker would suffer because of some "irrational act" of men like Chavez.

Looking for a somewhat rational excuse for union-busting, Teamsters who could not be bribed with money accepted the argument of the growers, and came up with further arguments of their own. They reasoned that the UFWU is predominantly Mexican-American, most of its meetings are conducted in Spanish, and, as one Teamster official said, "We really do believe Chavez would just move right in and try to take our cannery workers from us once he wins in the fields. Cannery workers are also largely Mexican-Americans, too, you know."

More important, perhaps, than any of these considerations in explaining why the Teamsters joined in an alliance with growers is what might be called the "cultural collusion" between them. Growers and Teamster officials generally have common interests, common ideas about business and politics, about race. Mostly Anglos, they have comparable incomes—\$40,000 or so a year, plus expenses, for those most active in the fight against Chavez. They eat in the same fine restaurants, often together; play on the same golf courses; take their kids on the same kinds of vacations and holidays. They talk about the stock market, the dangers of radicals and Communists, and their mutual distrust of "the Mexican," Chavez, and his followers, who are called Chavistas. Chavez obviously does not fit into that kind of scene, and both growers and Teamster officials look with disbelief at Chavez and his staff, with their \$5 a week salaries and their burning determination to help farm workers get more than they now get out of a system that has provided such a good life for a few people.

Einar Mohn, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, and Fitzsimmons are infuriated by the good-guy, almost saintly, image Chavez and his followers have achieved. They complain bitterly, as do the growers, that the nation's press does not portray Chavez as they see him; a radical revolutionary who hates Anglos, is incompetent as a trade unionist, and is not "a man of his word."

Most books, magazine articles, and news stories have, indeed, fostered the contrast between the good-guy farm workers and the bad-guy grower-Teamster alliance. But these images are reflections of reality, repeated over and over again, and most recently in Coachella Valley.

In April the UFWU was negotiating a new contract with grape growers to replace the union's first contracts, which had been won at the end of the five-year strike and boycott. Two growers, Lionel Steinberg and Ken Lerson, renewed their pacts with UFWU, but the rest decided to try to break away, and once again the Teamsters rode into town, invited by the growers. It took only two days for the growers to "negotiate" a contract with Teamster officials, and the UFWU immediately called a strike against the grower-Teamster alliance. The strikers lined the hot, dusty dirt roads in front of the growers' vineyards, urging fellow workers once again to join *La Huelga*.

In one memorable scene, a Catholic priest was leading a large crowd of Mexican-Ameri-

can workers in prayer. The workers were kneeling in the dust. Facing them, standing, was a line of a dozen beefy Anglos, several with dark glasses, staring contemptuously at the praying workers. The Teamster "muscle," in white T-shirts, hard hats, and blue jackets with "Teamsters" emblazoned on the back, had been hired for \$50 a day, plus expenses. Most were armed with bats, hoe handles, sharpened grape stakes, and other weapons which were later confiscated by sheriff's deputies. With such enforcers, growers felt confident workers would stay in the field, and many did.

Chavez is not unaware of the value of his "good-guy" image, of the impact of a picture of praying workers facing a gang of thugs. But he lives that image daily. Last year, Chavez received a total of \$5,144 from the UFWU. This included his \$5 a week salary (standard for all UFWU elected officers and appointed staffers), and such expenses as \$960 for house rent, \$1,440 for food for himself and his family, and \$1,904 for medical bills incurred in Arizona where he fasted for nearly a month. (He was fasting to protest passage of an Arizona state fair labor law which is designed to prohibit the boycott, the UFWU's best weapon, and to set up elections which the UFWU said would exclude most migrant workers.) In contrast to the image, and reality, of Chavez's poverty stands Fitzsimmons, who draws \$125,000 a year salary, plus an unlimited expense account, and flies around the nation in his private, union-furnished jet.

The Teamsters do pride themselves on their reputation as a tough organization, and many claim that it is this reputation which has gained them actual support from farm workers. The truth is, say the growers and Teamsters, farm workers now want to be represented by Teamsters. But the California State Supreme Court has called such claims nonsense. That unusual opinion came in a ruling against a group of growers who complained they were unfairly caught in the middle of a jurisdictional battle between two rival unions, the Teamsters and the UFWU. The court said the undisputed fact is that the growers knew the Teamsters did not represent a majority or even a substantial number of field workers when they signed contracts with the Teamsters. And, even worse, the growers knew that Chavez's UFWU did represent the workers.

A group of prominent religious, civic, and labor leaders conducted their own survey of Coachella Valley workers and reported that they found 795 for the UFWU, eighty for the Teamsters, and seventy-eight for no union at all. "It would be a great injustice to the workers if the grape growers make agreements with the Teamsters against the will of their workers," the group said, but the agreements were made anyway.

Monsignor George Higgins, research secretary for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said the Coachella Valley deal between growers and Teamsters "will be recorded as one of the darkest and most shameful days in American labor history." AFL-CIO President George Meany, in announcing the labor federation was giving \$1.6 million to the UFWU to fight the grower-Teamster alliance, called that alliance "one of the most vicious union-busting efforts we have ever seen."

Mohn, the head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, predicts that in the long run the public will "see through" Chavez and the UFWU and recognize the gains made for farm workers by the Teamsters. Indeed, the UFWU is not without faults and flaws in its operations. Inexperienced in labor relations, filled with bitterness against "Anglo exploiters" of Mexican-Americans, the UFWU was inept in negotiations, inefficient in handling grievances, and ran the industry's first union hiring hall in almost chaotic fashion.

The UFWU leaders show little sympathy for many real problems of growers, who are

often besieged with difficulties ranging from killer storms to depressed markets which at times fluctuate practically and result in heavy losses. Such problems are regarded by UFWU officials as excuses of Anglo growers to avoid raising wages. In time, if it survives, the UFWU will gain the experience needed to negotiate contracts, to run a hiring hall, to handle grievances. Regular meetings are held among UFWU members, and those meetings appear to provide a valuable source of communications between union leaders and rank and file members.

The Teamsters, however, have never called meetings of the farm workers who are covered by the contracts given them by the growers. Mohn says that it may take "about two years" before farm workers will actually take part in regular Teamsters meetings. By then, he believes, a more mechanized farming industry will have attracted more sophisticated workers, "and as jobs become more attractive to whites, we can build a union that can have structure and that can negotiate [with management] from strength and have membership participation." (Persons of Mexican ancestry are members of the Caucasian race, as are other whites, who are generally known as Anglos. However, some persons of Mexican ancestry refer to themselves as brown.)

Mohn insists he is not a "racist" and notes the large number of Mexican-Americans who are Teamsters Union members. But to Chavez and the UFWU, Mohn's statements about "whites" are further evidence of that "cultural collusion" which helped bring the growers and Teamsters together in the first place. Chavez distrusts "Anglos" and has said so on several occasions. But, considering the history of discrimination against the Mexican-American community throughout the Southwest, that distrust is understandable, although most of the support for the UFWU has come from "Anglos" such as Meany, other union leaders, church leaders, students, and liberals.

The outcome of the conflict is uncertain. If the Teamster-grower alliance wins, Chavez and the UFWU will be eliminated. If the UFWU wins, the Teamsters Union will not be hurt, except for some ego wounds to its leadership. I am convinced that despite the immorality of the Teamster-grower alliance, farm workers will inevitably benefit from the current struggle. Every time the UFWU makes a gain, or even threatens to make one, the growers will try at least to match that on paper, and many of those "paper contract benefits" will be passed on to farm workers.

In their struggle to break the UFWU, growers are raising wages. In the competition, farm workers may move up a rung on the nation's economic ladder. But until the time comes when the farm workers are free to choose their own union, when they are treated as dignified citizens and not as pawns, however valued, of the Teamster-grower alliance, their struggle will not be ended.

THE DAY THE SOYBEANS STOP

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, Illinois leads the Nation in exporting soybeans, and therefore I was particularly interested in an article which recently appeared in the Christian Science Monitor.

I include the following for the review of my colleagues:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, June 29, 1973]

THE DAY THE SOYBEANS STOP—JAPANESE CONCERN

(By Elizabeth Pond)

TOKYO.—Now there's a new issue to royal Japan-U.S. relations—soybeans.

Washington's June 27 rationing of soybean exports could hit Japan hard. No Japanese dinner is complete without miso soup (made of soybeans), and 92 percent of Japan's 3-million-ton annual imports of soybeans comes from the United States.

One Washington correspondent of a Tokyo paper described Washington's move as "water in the sleeping ear" (the more delicate Japanese equivalent of a "bolt out of the blue"). Japanese business leaders came home from the high-level U.S.-Japan businessmen's conference only several days ago with the impression that America would not restrict agricultural exports.

Now the Japanese are waiting anxiously for Washington's announcement, on July 2, of country-by-country export allocations.

The price of tofu (bean curd) has already been shooting up in this inflationary year. Now Japan's many small and medium-size bean-curd and soy-sauce manufacturers and restaurant owners fear that the price will skyrocket 100 percent. Doubling of the cost of this daily necessity would hit every family budget and could create further discontent with a prime minister whose popularity has plummeted, in one recent poll, to a record low of 15 percent.

Besides its price worries, Japan fears that it might not even be allocated the full amount of soybean exports that have already been contracted. Last year Japan bought 3.12 million tons of soybeans worldwide, and it will buy an estimated 3.2 million to 3.5 million tons this year if the supply is available.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira voiced Japanese Government concern to Ambassador Robert Ingersoll on June 28. In reply, Mr. Ingersoll promised efforts to meet Japan's demand for a continued supply of soybeans, cotton seeds, and cottonseed products. He also cited U.S. Agricultural Secretary Earl L. Butz's comment at a press conference that he would give special consideration to agricultural exports to Japan.

Yoshio Sakurachi, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, termed the soybean rationing "quite serious" in comments to the Diet upper-house agricultural committee. He was quoted in the Tokyo press as saying also that the Japanese Government would take "severe and necessary measures" toward the United States.

Once America's export allocations are announced, the Japanese are hoping the soybean-export embargo will be lifted within a month. The exact status of the embargo and rationing is a bit unclear here. The embargo is supposed to last until the next soybean crop is harvested in September, but dealer contracting is to be resumed once the allocations are announced. Present Japanese stocks cover the needs of the next two months.

HIGH PRIORITY SOUGHT

Japan, as an old customer—and as a surplus-trade country that the United States has been browbeating to buy more from the United States—hopes it will have a top priority in Washington's allocation list. The problem is one of allocation, not of overall shortage: Last year saw a bumper harvest, and this year's yields should run 15 percent to 20 percent over last year's, even though harvesting will be late because of the extensive flooding this year.

What has happened is that world demand has suddenly outstripped American supply—partly because of a scarcity of Peruvian anchovy feed. And the rising cost of soybeans

for chicken and cattle feed within the United States has put additional domestic pressures on Washington to curb exports in favor of American dairy and meat producers.

For Japan, there is no alternative to soybean imports from the United States. Production here is inefficient, and many Japanese farmers are leaving their farms in any case. Even a high price support has failed to halt the decrease in Japanese soybean acreage.

THE CROSS-FLORIDA BARGE CANAL MUST BE DEAUTHORIZED

HON. L. A. (SKIP) BAFALIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. BAFALIS. Mr. Speaker, in the June 8, 1973, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, my colleague from Florida, Congressman BENNETT, devoted a great deal of effort to an attempt to refute the evidence cited when I introduced legislation to deauthorize the Cross-Florida Barge Canal.

While I have no wish to debate in the RECORD an issue which would best be resolved in open hearings before the House Committee on Public Works, I feel I must take issue with the June 8 statement.

First, there is the contention that President Nixon's January 19, 1971 order halting construction of the canal was political in nature. This contention is based on the last paragraph of a memorandum from Russell E. Train, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, which does indeed discuss the political ramifications of an order to halt the canal.

However, the first two paragraphs of the memo, which my distinguished colleague from Florida (Mr. Young) placed in the RECORD June 21, 1973—page 20798—clearly show that Mr. Train's recommendation for a halt in canal construction was based on environmental considerations.

The fact that Mr. Train felt it necessary to brief the President on the political implications of an impending decision should not surprise the Members of this body.

My major objection, however, is to Mr. BENNETT's contention that "no adverse ecological study—of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal—has ever been done by the Government."

That is simply not a factual statement. Numerous environmental assessments—indicating substantial environmental damage—have been conducted by various governmental agencies.

These are, to name a few:

First. "Pre-impoundment studies of the waters of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal," U.S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, part 1, supplement to the December, 1967, FWPCA report, dated June, 1968:

Second. Biological Report: Pre-Impoundment studies of the waters of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, U.S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, part 2, 1967;

Third. Brief Assessment of the Ecological Impact of the Cross-Florida Barge

Canal, Florida state Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, November, 1969;

Fourth. Geohydrology of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal Area with special references to the Ocala vicinity, U.S. Geological Survey in Cooperation with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, January, 1970;

Fifth. Review and Appraisal of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, March 1970;

Sixth. Memorandum to former Governor Claude Kirk of Florida by Nathaniel Reed, then chairman of the State of Florida Department of Air and Water Pollution Control, May 12, 1970;

Seventh. Memorandum from the former Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, Dr. William Pecora, to Russell E. Train, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, dated February 24, 1971;

Eighth. A Brief Assessment of the Ecological Impact of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal, Addendum to November 1969, Report, March, 1970, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission;

Ninth. And Environmental Assessment of Lake-Oklawaha-Rodman Reservoir, A Report to the President's Council on Environmental Quality and the Department of the Army, prepared by the Departments of the Army, Interior and Agriculture, May 12, 1972;

Tenth. Final Environmental Statement, Proposal for Oklawaha River, Ocala National Forest, Fla., prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, January 16, 1973.

Yet the canal's backers would have Congress ignore these studies, preferring instead to rest their case on the conclusions offered by the author of report No. 4 listed above.

But the report, when read in its entirety, raises question after question. Indeed, even the conclusion raises questions notably, "The greatest potential chance for the completed canal to affect the quality of ground water is in the Summit Pool area, especially at one or two zones of outflow from the canal to the aquifer."

Then, in the body of the report, another question is raised: "The proximity of the saltwater to the Inglis Pool warrants a close examination of the chances for an appreciable migration into the Inglis Pool and even up into the Summit Pool and ultimately into the aquifer."

Mr. Speaker, the aquifer mentioned above is the source of fresh water for many north and central Florida cities and towns. So, with so many questions raised in a report which reached the conclusion that the canal was "consonant" with the area's hydrology, it is no wonder that Dr. Pecora felt called upon to issue the summary listed as No. 7 above.

And, let me emphasize, in his summary, Dr. Pecora wrote there is:

Significant potential for ground water contamination in the Summit Pool, Eureka Pool and Inglis Lock areas of the canal . . . In addition to potential aquifer contamination, pollution of canal waters could affect estuarine waters and their ecologies.

To the best of my knowledge, factual data to the contrary has never been pro-

duced for review by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Most important, however, is the final assessment listed above. That was the work of an interagency task force, created under the auspices of the U.S. Forest Service, which included approximately 125 scientists and technicians from a wide array of disciplines.

The findings of this group have been printed as appendices to the "Final Environmental Statement, Proposal for Oklawaha River, Ocala National Forest, Florida."

And I found nothing in these lengthy documents to make me alter my firm belief the Cross-Florida Barge Canal must be deauthorized to protect my home State.

In fact, I find in reading this document a body of scientific reasoning to disprove Mr. BENNETT's contention, based on statements from the Corps of Engineers, that the canal could be used to fight eutrophication—water deterioration—which some consider the major menace.

Section 5 of this document indicates that because of the serious existing problems with aquatic weeds in the Rodman Reservoir, drastic semiannual drawdowns will be necessary for several years. But this is complicated by the fact that the reservoir was not designed for effective drainage or extreme fluctuations of water levels.

Despite this evidence, Mr. BENNETT disputes my quotation from some 126 scientists who called the canal "a classic example of the reckless degradation of the natural environment" and my quotation from the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission which contends the canal has "created ecological problems almost beyond comprehension."

His retort was, "What may be beyond the comprehension of some is just not beyond the solution by others."

To that, I say only that the final environmental statement of the U.S. Forest Service is the most significant compilation of information and assessment of the canal undertaken.

Yet it offers nothing to raise the hopes of the canal's supporters.

In fact, to my knowledge, although interested scientists, engineers, environmentalists and canal diggers have been given an opportunity to comment on the document, none have.

There is one other contention in Mr. BENNETT's June 8 remarks which deserves attention—the so-called military significance of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal.

On May 29, 1951, former Deputy Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett wrote to the President that while the canal might "reduce exposure of shipping to a submarine attack," "The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider the military aspects of the proposed problem are so limited that they should not be used as the primary basis for decision on this matter."

So much for the canal's military significance.

What remains is the fact that the Cross-Florida Barge Canal is a boondoggle, an environmentally destructive plan to waste more than \$150 million of the taxpayers' money, while threaten-

ing the water supply of thousands of Floridians.

That is my opinion. Let those who believe differently submit evidence to the House Committee on Public Works which has in hand now my bill to deauthorize the canal.

OEO PHASEOUT

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday the House of Representatives enacted a budget busting labor, HEW appropriations bill which President Nixon will almost certainly be forced to veto. The bill included \$333.8 million to continue the funding for the Office of Economic Opportunity for another year despite the fact that the President has announced his intention to phase out OEO as part of a reorganization of the executive branch.

The Office of Economic Opportunity was established in 1964 at a time when the Nation was rapidly building up its forces in Vietnam. The program's early development took place against a background of charges that "the poor" were being neglected in order to fight the war in Vietnam coupled with threats, both explicit and implicit, that there would be "long, hot summers" unless the poverty programs were fully funded.

It should be self-evident as we consider appropriations for OEO that the original reasons for its establishment no longer exist. The war in Vietnam is over, so there should be no great compulsion to prove at all costs, including one of the worst periods of inflation our country has ever known, that we have guns and butter at the same time.

The program itself has been marred by countless examples of abuses, including embezzlement of funds and use of OEO funds to support the activities of such revolutionary groups as the Black Panthers and the Red Guards. In many instances a virtual absence of internal controls has made it difficult, if not impossible, to account for the funds of grantees and local programs. However, even if the circumstances which have given rise to the hundreds of "horror stories" which have characterized the program could be remedied overnight, the antipoverity program would remain subject to a number of fundamental conceptual defects which have doomed it from the outset.

For example, the notion that the poor are a class apart and that they require an agency such as OEO to act as their advocate is dangerous and fallacious—and it is self-serving as far as the bureaucrats at OEO are concerned. The danger arises from the fact that advocacy cannot be conducted in a vacuum. The causes which are being advocated on behalf of the poor will sooner or later be perceived as threatening to the interest of other classes in the society. Thus, the present OEO program tends to set one class against another and to contribute to social unrest.

The major fallacy in this approach is that the poor represent a homogeneous group whose interests are antagonistic to those of the rest of society. It has been my experience that the poor are an extremely diverse group and that to a large extent they share the values which predominate in our society as a whole. The suggestion that a single agency such as OEO can represent a group as large and diverse as the poor is, in my opinion, indicative of a remarkable degree of arrogance and insensitivity.

Here is where the OEO bureaucrats come in. The claim that the poor are otherwise unrepresented and therefore need an agency like OEO to speak for them is clearly self-serving and a disservice to poor people. Paradoxically, the establishment of OEO as advocate for the poor enables the bureaucrats there to screen out the voices of the dis-senting poor—those who disapprove of the anti-poverty tactics which have been employed in their name by the establishment at OEO—effectively disenfranchising them. Also, the phenomenon of "goal displacement" can be seen to operate here. Thus, the original purpose of OEO is to concentrate power in the hands of the bureaucrats in order to enable them to abolish poverty. Before long, the original goal is forgotten and the overriding concern becomes the consolidation and maintenance of power for its own sake. The poor themselves become suspicious and resentful when they see some individuals taking high-salaried jobs and, in effect, making a separate peace with the enemy—poverty—and then losing interest in the struggle.

The most recent evidence of goal displacement has been the campaign conducted by the OEO employee unions and the entrenched bureaucracy at OEO to nullify the reforms which have been instituted by Acting Director Howard Phillips in an effort to establish a measure of civilian control over the war on poverty. As my colleague LAMAR BAKER has pointed out, the major impetus for the continued funding of OEO seems to be coming not from the poor, but from the employees who stand to lose money and power if OEO is not refunded.

The burgeoning social programs of recent years have created what my distinguished colleague Mrs. GREEN has aptly called the education-poverty-industrial complex, and those of us who have tried to prevent these programs from becoming immense, uncontrollable, and unaccountable have found that this new complex has a highly developed instinct for self-preservation.

The antipoverity program was an ill-conceived and disastrously executed attempt to apply the thoroughly discredited concept that social problems can be solved by throwing dollars at them. Although it is clear today that OEO should never have been created in the first place, it is, like the no win war in Vietnam, one of those mistakes of the past which we cannot undo. The question before us now is whether we are to be forever shackled to our past mistakes or whether we can profit from the experience. For some time the idea has been abroad in the land that a social

program, once established, can never be reexamined, reformed, restructured, or repealed.

If the bill is, in fact, vetoed, we will again have the opportunity to prove that we have learned something during the last 10 years about the limitations of the power of government to remake the world and its people without becoming unduly oppressive. Let us take advantage of this opportunity by proceeding in a rapid but orderly manner with the dismantlement of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Hopefully, upon reconsideration of the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, Congress will appropriate for OEO only such funds as are necessary to effect the phaseout of its operations.

PUBLIC HOUSING CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, housing officials throughout this country are now looking to Congress for leadership in view of the President's impounding of duly appropriated public housing funds. The following letters are evidence of the need for the swift enactment of "Anti-Impoundment" legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of these letters follows:

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM G. SELINE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SACRAMENTO HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you for your letter of May 8th requesting information on how the freeze is affecting Sacramento, housing and redevelopment-wise.

I'm enclosing a breakdown of our estimation of losses. As you can see we put the dollars roughly at 87 million, plus a man year of work loss of nearly 19,000 man years. As you know, the residual effect of not being able to build thousands of houses and apartments is simply an unknown quantity.

If I can be of further assistance please feel free to write.

Enclosure.

HOUSING MORATORIUM—ESTIMATED EFFECT ON SACRAMENTO ECONOMY

IMMEDIATE EFFECT

D. U. scheduled for Alkali Flats.....	75
D. U. scheduled for Del Paso Heights...	40
D. U. scheduled for Del Paso Heights...	40
D. U. at \$13,000/Unit=\$2,015,000.....	155
D. U. Public Housing Conventional Turnkey	500
D. U. Public Housing New Leased.....	240
D. U. at \$15,000/Unit=\$11,100,000.....	740
Total D. U.=\$13,115,000.....	895

NEXT YEAR'S EFFECT

City-County Section 235, 236, and Rent Supplement Units.

1400 apts. (based on last year's starts) at \$13,000/Unit=\$18,200,000.

400 single family homes (based on 1/2 last year's starts) (at \$21,000/home)=\$8,400,000.

Grand Total—2695 Units (value of new construction=\$39,715,000.

Using a 2.2 projection of the impact of housing dollars on the economy this means an \$87,373,000 loss to the Sacramento economy.

It also means 18,865 man years of work lost

(based on 7 man years of work for each unit.)

The cutback in Urban Renewal Funds has also caused Sacramento to lose \$1 and ½ million dollars for the 1973-74 fiscal year for its Neighborhood Development Programs. \$3 million was requested, while only \$1 and ½ million is being funded.

LETTER FROM MR. EUGENE RIZOR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEAR SIR: This is in response to your request dated May 8, 1973 for information regarding applications to HUD for housing subsidies. The Housing Authority of the City of San Diego has the following applications pending:

1. An application dated September, 1972 for 1,000 leased housing units under Section 23.

2. An application dated December, 1972 for 500 units of housing for the elderly under the Turnkey development process.

At this time our information from HUD is that our applications are still pending.

If I may be of further assistance please contact me.

LETTER FROM FERGUS CAMBERN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CITY OF MADERA HOUSING AUTHORITY

DEAR MR. WALDIE: I am in receipt of your letter of May 8, 1973, concerning your feelings in the matter of the freeze of funds that were allocated by Congress for the further development and operation of public housing. I can not help but share your feelings in this matter. It is particularly frustrating to those of us charged with the responsibility of running the housing authorities.

As I am sure you may know, many housing authorities across the nation are actually bankrupt at this time. Our situation is a little more fortunate in Madera, as you will see by the attached presentation, which I was privileged to give before the Assembly Committee for Housing & Urban Development in Fresno, California on April 27, 1973. The hearing concerned the effect of the moratorium on rural housing programs.

As I am sure you are well aware, many efforts have been made on the part of housing authorities and redevelopment agencies toward the release of these impounded funds. All their efforts have been to no avail. We don't know yet from one day to the next where we stand in this particular situation.

Our program in Madera is not yet half completed. We began the housing program in Madera with a promise to the voters that we would be building four-hundred units of public housing in this rural community. Two hundred of these units were to be in the initial phase of development and two hundred additional units were to be constructed after that. We have built one-hundred-sixty-four units to date. The referendum to approve public housing in Madera (400 units) was held in 1968 and was carried by better than a ½ majority. As you know, the State of California requires a referendum of the people before public housing can be built. This, in itself, was quite a burden for the housing program to bear. So frequently, industry would not tell the true facts of the situation. In many cases, the public never had enough information to vote intelligently on public housing referendums. The real estate industry and apartment house owners' associations would fight against us during various referendums and elections. As a consequence it was virtually impossible to win such an election in cities the size of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Fresno. We simply did not have the funds to tell the voters the entire truth of the matter.

I believe that many of the rules and regulations, which Congress has recently sent to the President for approval or veto, have

been more damaging to the general public than helpful to those few people who reside in public housing. For your information, approximately 2½% of the total population reside in public housing, however, over 20% of the total population qualifies for public housing. Therefore, the rules that were adopted in the Brooke Amendment, for example, were quite advantageous to those few families fortunate enough to reside in public housing, but they gave absolutely no help to the other 20% who did not reside in public housing. It is our opinion that rent should be based on the size of the unit rather than the income of the family. The rent should be sufficiently low enough that low-income families can afford it, but high enough for authorities to maintain fiscal solvency. With a flat-rent schedule authorities could also predict more accurately their rental income for a budget year. As it is now the income is based on 25% of the tenant's family's gross family income. As a consequence, there is a tendency to turn down the really low-income families in favor of those who can pay a better rent—so we are defeating the very purpose of public housing.

In any event, the present status of the housing program is critical. I am afraid that we have thrown the baby out with the bathwater and have lost sight of the fact that not all public housing is bad.

I was privileged to hear you speak at the Fresno Rotary Club. Its members, and most of them are solidly Republican, were very favorably impressed by your presentation. Again, we thank you for your interest in this matter and the next time you are in the building where Bernie Sisk has his office, stick your head in and tell him hello for me. I think he is one of the greatest guys in Congress! I wish you much success in your future endeavors.

LETTER FROM MRS. RITA K. OLKEN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

DEAR SIR: Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1973, concerning your "Anti-Impoundment" bill, H.R. 6284, and its relevance to the needs of our Program. This Housing Authority, like most others, faces the problem of a waiting list of applicants which outnumber the number of units in our Program by approximately four to one. We have a contract for 650 units of leased housing and a waiting list of 2,880 families. The President's impoundment of funds and the housing moratorium have killed the hope of additional Leasing Program for the near future certainly, and possibly, permanently. In addition, the impoundment of Operating Subsidy funds has put this Housing Authority in the position of having to consider rejecting low-income applicants simply because their income is too low. Without sufficient Operating Subsidy to meet the deficits caused by low rents, we must house more and more "upper" low-income families. I do not object to this economic mix—indeed, I feel it is desirable. I do object however, to the fact that the lowest income families must be excluded until the housing authority's average rent is sufficient to provide the operating income which has been withheld because of HUD's interpretation of the Brooks Amendment and its stringent formulas for the distribution of Operating Subsidy.

This Housing Authority also has under Preliminary Loan Contract, two hundred units of Turnkey Housing for the city of Union City. This Program was "frozen" on January 5, 1973, by President Nixon's moratorium on housing. We are very fortunate however, for unlike most Housing Authorities, this program was reinstated on April 20, provided that we can meet the same deadlines that we had prior to the moratorium. The units must be under contract by June 30, 1973.

I hope this information will be of help to you.

CONSTITUENTS REPLY

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. Latta. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues in the House and the administration, I want to present the results of my annual questionnaire sent to citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio which I have the privilege to represent.

Many thousands of my constituents not only took the time to register their views on 14 major issues but also added many thoughtful and informed comments which clearly demonstrate their interest in and knowledge of national problems.

I would like to call particular attention to the overwhelming majority of those who responded—nearly 80 percent—in support of the President's determination to hold the line against excessive Federal spending to avoid a tax increase or further growth of the national debt.

It is also significant, in my judgment, that some 80 percent of those responding expressed support for striking a more reasonable balance between environmental standards and the realities of our energy supply situation, including approval of additional incentives to encourage exploration and production of new domestic sources of oil and gas.

I am pleased that so many of my constituents participated, and I submit for the RECORD the text of my 1973 questionnaire, together with the percentage results of those who responded:

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Answers in percent)

1. Do you approve of the President's decision not to spend some \$11 billion, appropriated by Congress for this fiscal year, in an effort to head off a tax increase or more Federal debt? Yes, 79.3; no, 20.7.
2. Would you favor Congressional action to freeze all wages and prices even though such action could lead to rationing? Yes, 53.3; no, 46.7.
3. Do you agree with the President's decision to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity (Poverty Program) and transfer selected programs to other governmental agencies? Yes, 73.8; no, 26.2.
4. Should the President be given the authority he has requested to negotiate our trade problems on a country-to-country basis? Yes, 54.4; no, 45.6.
5. Do you believe all governmental employees—including teachers, policemen, firemen and mailmen—should have the right to strike? Yes, 31.7; no, 68.3.
6. Should workers be eligible for food stamps and welfare benefits while on strike? Yes, 18.3; no, 81.7.
7. Should newsmen be exempt from revealing news sources when appearing before grand juries or congressional committees? Yes, 46.5; no, 53.5.
8. In view of the growing fuel shortage and the uncertainty of Middle East supplies, should new incentives be offered to encourage greater exploration for oil and gas within the United States? Yes, 79.8; no, 20.2.
 - a. Do you favor an early start on the Alaska oil pipeline? Yes, 80.7; no, 19.3.
 9. Should environmental standards for automobiles be relaxed to conserve fuel? Yes, 58.4; no, 41.6.
 10. Should we remove our troops from Europe even though the nations where they

are stationed want them to remain? Yes, 52.5; no, 47.5.

11. Do you agree with the Supreme Court's decision liberalizing abortions? Yes, 45.9; no, 54.1.

12. Should capital punishment be reimposed? Yes, 81.3; no, 18.7.

13. How would you rate your postal service since the change-over to the new Postal Corporation? Good, 24.7; fair, 42.2; poor, 33.1.

14. With the demand for agricultural products increasing, do you believe Congress should reduce subsidies and terminate acreage controls to stimulate more production? Yes, 88.9; no, 11.1.

FATHER DESZO TOROK

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my distinguished constituents, Father Deszo Torok, diocesan Propagation of the Faith director and pastor of St. Stephen of Hungary parish.

Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in inserting at this point in the RECORD an article which appeared in the JUNE 22, 1973, issue of the Catholic Exponent:

FATHER TOROK TO MARK 25TH JUBILEE SUNDAY

Father Deszo Torok, diocesan Propagation of the Faith director and pastor of St. Stephen of Hungary, will be honored at a Mass and dinner Sunday to mark the 25th anniversary of his ordination.

Bishop James W. Malone will concelebrate Mass with Father Torok at 4 p.m. Sunday at the parish church, and there will be a dinner at 6:30 p.m. at the Mahoning County Club.

Other concelebrants will include: Msgr. William Hughes, episcopal vicar of education; Msgr. J. Paul O'Connor, chancellor; Missionary of the Sacred Heart Father Frank Timar, Superior; Father John Turk, pastor, St. Stephen Parish, Niles, and Franciscan Father Stephen Horvath, assistant, Holy Family, Poland.

The Epistle will be read by Rev. Kalman Aedorjan, pastor of the Hungarian Reformed Church and Joseph Peyko, a parishioner, Commentator.

At the dinner, speakers will include Bishop Malone. Father Timar will talk in English and Franciscan Father Joseph Kecskes, pastor of Our Lady of Hungary Parish, in Hungarian. Bill Aber, News Director at KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh and formerly with WKBN-TV here, will be toastmaster.

Benediction will be given by Rev. Sandor Farias, pastor of the Hungarian UP Church and the Invocation by Father Turk.

Father Torok was born in Moson, Hungary, Dec. 14, 1922. He attended schools in Budapest and in Eger, Hungary. In 1945, he and his family were forced to leave Hungary and he continued his education at Regensburg, Germany. He was ordained June 29, 1948 and served as an assistant at St. Lawrence Parish, Falkenburg, Germany. While in Germany, Father Torok played soccer, a sport which he still follows avidly.

He also worked for displaced Hungarians coming into West Germany.

In October, 1950, Father Torok came to the U.S. as assistant at St. Stephen here. He also worked with the Voice of America, contributing broadcasts to be aired to the persecuted Christians behind the Iron Curtain. He contributed a weekly article for the Hungarian Sunday from 1955 to 1964 and published a prayer book in Hungarian as well

as a book of his travels to Africa, Rome, and the shrines at Lourdes and Fatima.

Father Torok became St. Stephen pastor, June 8, 1964, and in February, 1970 was named spiritual coordinator for the prison programs in Mahoning County. He became Propagation of the Faith Director on June 12, 1970 and last year represented the diocese in Rome at the 150th anniversary of the Propagation of the Faith and at the consecration in Rome of Bishop Edward O'Meara, who heads the POF program in the U.S.

While at St. Stephen, Father Torok supervised the installation of the stained glass windows, dedicated a new shrine to St. Stephen during the parish's 65th anniversary in 1971 and up-dated the sanctuary to conform to the renewed liturgy.

A MOMENT OF REAFFIRMATION

REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, the other night, here on Capitol Hill, some 200 Members of the House and Senate came to the Ways and Means Committee hearing room to attend a reception sponsored by the International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews and myself.

The purpose of that gathering, which drew adherents of all philosophical persuasions, was to reaffirm our commitment to the right of emigration for Russia's three and one-half million Jewish citizens. Highlighting the occasion was the presentation by the league of awards to three Members of Congress, who have led the fight to assure these people of a chance to leave Russia and seek new lives elsewhere.

Senator HENRY JACKSON, Chairman WILBUR MILLS of the House Ways and Means Committee and Congressman CHARLES VANIK of Ohio were our honorees because of their sponsorship of legislation tying trade developments, concessions, and detente to the issue of freedom of emigration.

The Jackson amendment in the Senate (S. 2620) and the Mills-Vanik bill in the House (H.R. 3911) assure continued American dedication to fundamental human rights by withholding most-favored-nation status from any country denying, restricting, or excessively taxing emigration.

Such legislation directly involves the Soviet Union's anti-Jewish emigration policy. Their recent professions of reform have fooled no one here. This function and its honors ceremony again served notice publicly yet politely that Congress has no intention whatsoever of backing down from its previous position. No amount of lobbying will change that. No State Department whispering about oil, anti-Semitism here at home, or economic gains of an ephemeral nature will alter this equation as it stands today. Nor should observers fail to note that these two amendments have not lost any support in spite of intense lobbying against them by a variety of vested interests.

The International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews, with several thousand members throughout the United States and abroad, has among its founding members and current board of directors several individuals who sponsored the first public rally on behalf of Soviet Jewry in this country. That first gathering was held on November 3, 1963, in Brooklyn, N.Y. This year the league will observe its 10th continuous year of activity on behalf of Soviet Jewry. The three awards to our colleagues were presented by Rabbis Julius Neumann, Marvin Goldman, and Harry Bronstein. Rabbi Dr. Julius Neumann, who presented the award to Senator JACKSON, was keynote speaker at the first rally.

This organization is perhaps the finest example of those devoted, aware and active groups which spontaneously grew to promote this noteworthy cause. It exemplifies the finest elements in America's Jewish community, who, not waiting for any established organizational cue, took it upon themselves to reach out a hand of compassion and activism on behalf of their brethren in Russia. I have known and worked with these people, many of whom are personal friends, for a number of years. Dr. Leon Hankoff, M.D., president of the league, should also be singled out for dedication, activism, and compassionate concern on behalf of these persecuted people. He has been a leading light in this entire effort.

Tirelessly and patiently these people and similar groups have massaged and pummeled the conscience of America and other nations on behalf of the Jews of Russia. When no one would listen and none seemed to care, they asked uncomfortable questions, demonstrated peacefully, and guaranteed that the prisoners of conscience had both a voice and a champion.

Today we know the tide has turned on behalf of the Jews of silence. Brezhnev came to America because Russia is in difficulty internally. Russia's new technocrats demand physical rewards for their labors. Even the humblest Soviet citizen aspires to a better lot in life. That must be translated into more consumer comforts and an upgrading of Russia's standard of living. American aid and technology are vital if such an effort on the part of the Soviet regime is to succeed. Most-favored-nation status is essential if Russia is to obtain material benefit from "detente." Congress has it within its power to grant or refuse the Russians that concession. If the Soviets expect that, then they must open wide their gates and cease tormenting those Jews who have the courage to apply for permission to emigrate.

Let me again emphasize another major theme of our recent gathering and awards ceremony. This is our trade bill. We have the choice of putting into it whatever caveats and provisos we choose. Such actions by the Congress of the United States are not interference in the internal affairs of other nations. If such actions have an internal effect, then the chips must fall where they may.

For we have no intention whatsoever of repeating past mistakes. We know what the Soviet regime does to Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel. They are

jailed, fired, ostracized, abused physically and turned into non-persons.

We remember when the last generation of imprisoned Jews cried out in agony. We remember the scenario before the curtain dropped on six million of these helpless people. And we remember the barbed wire of a thousand concentration camps going up around an entire generation doomed to genocide, among them one million children.

Then America had ears, but did not hear, and eyes that would not see. Then we sent shiploads of these people back to the jaws of death in Europe. Our State Department whispered effectively to that administration that we had no business interfering.

Today we are listening to the voices of Levich, Lerner, Khenkin, Libov, Aimbinder, Polsky, Abramovich, Tarrasuk, Panov, Epelman, Rubinstein, Slepak and dozens of others in Russia. Today we see very clearly that when one is deprived of liberty, all men's freedom is lessened.

Our response today can be summed up in the words of two great Americans: Benjamin Franklin, who said, "Where there is freedom, there is my home." and Thomas Paine answering, "Where freedom is not, there is my home."

For what good is any rush to ephemeral "detente" and possible profits if we must continually trip over the prostrate forms of millions of enslaved innocents?

I commend these thoughts to the Soviet leaders and to those in this country who still consider our commitment to freedom a negotiable matter.

CONGRESSMAN DOMINICK V. DANIELS HAILS NEW JERSEY AFL-CIO ENDORSEMENT OF THE BURKE-HARTKE ACT

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of the Burke-Hartke Act I am pleased to learn that the New Jersey State AFL-CIO at its recent State convention in Atlantic City, N.J., passed a resolution endorsing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

BURKE-HARTKE BILL

Whereas, the American economy continues to flounder by reason of the export of a million job opportunities in the past five years, and

Whereas, enormous amounts of capital and machinery have also been exported to American-owned plants in foreign countries feasting on the tragically low wage scale of these foreign countries, and

Whereas, the American economy has seen the loss of vast portions of our electronic, textile, garment manufacture, leather goods manufacture and automobile production by reason of the advantageous wage standards and tax benefits offered by foreign countries to our American industry, and

Whereas, this situation has resulted in great dislocation of American labor, unemployment, a lower standard of living, a huge

inflationary spiral and the eroding of the American standard of living, Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the New Jersey State AFL-CIO at Convention Assembled this 11th day of June, 1973, that we commend the Assembly for their action in adopting Assembly Resolution No. 39 which memorializes the United States Congress to adopt the Burke-Hartke Bill as the best and perhaps the only effective method of returning our economy to a sound and stable basis.

HUD CANCELS APPLICATION FOR NEW HOUSING

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in the city of Los Angeles there are only 14,000 units available for low-income families and the elderly compared with an estimated minimum need of 88,500 units—despite this fact, HUD has canceled the housing authority's application for new construction.

I am including the full text of letters from housing authorities in Los Angeles so that other Members of Congress may see the real need for early enactment of "Anti-Impoundment" legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of these letters follows:

MAY 29, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you, not only for your inquiry concerning the adverse effect on our housing program of impoundment of funds by the Executive Branch but for your concern for the adverse effects of such action on Public Housing.

The Los Angeles County Housing Authority is responsible for providing housing for low-income people in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, and by contract with such smaller cities in the County who wish us to assume such responsibility within their own boundaries. Four such cities have contracted with us and several more were ready to enter into such agreements until the federal "freeze" took place. As time progresses, I believe that most small cities in Los Angeles County, who have no Housing Authority of their own, will ultimately invite us to take care of their housing needs.

At present we have nearly 4,000 units of housing for low-income people divided into two categories—Conventional Projects, constructed about 35 years ago, and the new Section 23 Leasing Program. The "freeze" adversely affected our program in the following respects:

1. CONVENTIONAL PROGRAM

We operate four projects under this program, of which one is being reconstructed and the other three remain in a slum-like condition. HUD's past policy has been to expand projection as rapidly as possible with all available funds rather than set aside a cash-reserve over the years to tear down and rebuild obsolescence projects. Such projects can only be substantially or completely rebuilt by the use of "modernization" funds. Such funds are no longer available because of the current "freeze."

One of our projects, in Lancaster, was approved for reconstruction in the amount of a \$2,400,000 grant by the Area and Regional Offices of HUD, and the application denied in Washington despite the fact that such application had reached Washington a week or two before the "freeze." This project is in desperate need of reconstruction and falling such must be destroyed despite the fact that

the need for housing in the area is great and there will be no place for the present tenants to move.

A 740-unit project, Carmelitos Homes, in North Long Beach, is in a similar state of deterioration. About seven million dollars will be needed to "modernize" this facility, but it is possible to do a partial job at this time for less money. No money is available, and the deteriorated state of the project has increased the incidence of crime and vandalism far beyond acceptable limits.

A third project, Harbor Hills, consisting of 350 units, also needs some "modernization" funds but is not in as serious need as the two projects previously mentioned.

2. LEASING PROGRAM

As you know, Conventional Projects can no longer be constructed in California without a referendum. However, even an attempted referendum gains nothing because of the withholding of funds. For this reason we must concentrate on the Section 23 Leasing Program to provide additional housing. We need, in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County plus the small cities who may ultimately participate in this program, about 25,000 dwelling units for low-income people. We have justified the need, and based on that need are making application at the rate of approximately 2,000 units per year. This year we have been given approval for only 300 units because of lack of funds.

We have along list of applicants to our Leased Housing Program, and even if funds were made available the time delay involved in bringing new units into actual production is serious. Without funds, or with the additional delay in funding, the pressures created by need for such housing are increasing rapidly.

It is estimated that based upon limited (though curtailed) application for new housing units would have pumped approximately ten million dollars into the local economy during the current 18-24 month period. A well-known Economist in the Los Angeles area estimates that such a ten million-dollar infusion of federal funds would probably turn over at least three times for a 30 million-dollar total impact on the local economy.

Thank you again for your concern with this situation. Naturally, all of us in the Public Housing field wish you the utmost success with your "Anti-Impoundment Legislation." If you need any further information or statistics, please do not hesitate to so advise me.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Pursuant to your communication to me dated May 8, 1973, requesting specific information concerning the effect of the housing moratorium on the current and future plans of our local program, I am pleased to furnish you the following:

MINIMUM HOUSING NEEDS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

According to the official 1970 census, there are 68,501 families within the City of Los Angeles having incomes below the poverty level (\$3743 for a family of four).

Additionally, of the 283,000 citizens in Los Angeles over the age of 65, more than 60,000 qualify for public housing and more than one-third of these 60,000 elderly have incomes of less than \$2300 per year.

The Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles currently has a total of 14,000 housing units, as compared to the above minimum need (for the poorest families and poorest elderly) of 88,500 units.

SPECIFIC EFFECTS OF MORATORIUM

(1) On April 3, 1973, the voters of the City of Los Angeles overwhelmingly approved (82% of the voters) a referendum authorizing the Housing Authority to provide an additional 7500 units of housing for the elderly. Federal funding for this program is held up by the moratorium.

(2) This Authority had applied for 800 units of conventional public housing to replace 800 units of temporary war housing. Although this program was approved by the HUD Area Office and placed on a HUD list prior to the moratorium, it is nonetheless held up.

(3) Under the Authority's modernization program, we have been up-grading our oldest units, most of which were constructed in the early 1940's. Due to the moratorium, the Administration's proposed budget provides no funding for modernization.

(4) Under the Workable Program of the City of Los Angeles, which had been approved by HUD, this Authority would be allocated 3000 units per annum of additional leased housing. The moratorium precludes getting any of these units.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

SUBMITS BILL TO STOP INCOME TAX RETURN CHECKING FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES

HON. JERRY LITTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. LITTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 9, I called to your attention an Executive order which would open up to the U.S. Department of Agriculture the income tax returns of all American farmers. At that time, I expressed fear that this order might well set a precedent redounding to other Federal agencies seeking access to tax returns of other class groups.

As with Job in Biblical times, my worst fears have now come upon me. Recently, there has come into my possession irrefutable evidence that the Executive order was indeed a prototype or model for future orders sought by other Federal agencies seeking access to the tax returns of groups in other categories. This evidence consists of letters from high-ranking officials in the USDA and the Department of Justice.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill designed to sever the political arm of any and all Federal agencies seeking access to the Federal income tax returns of American citizens, as a class, or as individuals, under the guise of gathering information for statistical purposes.

In view of recent events and evidence that the Internal Revenue Service does not hold inviolable the confidentiality of tax returns, we, as legislators, would be derelict in our duty as representatives of the people of this Nation if we do not make every possible effort to stem the tide of an insidious trend toward totalitarianism and moral decadence stalking Government on the Federal level.

Across this country, serious concern is being voiced over the extent to which the privacy of persons is being invaded by government activities of various kinds, such as computer banks, surveillance by intelligence agents, and listings. We need not belabor, but we certainly must not forget the alleged extreme acts of criminal malfeasance which have emerged concerning income tax audits against political opponents. Such allegations do not inspire trust. On the con-

trary, they nurture healthy suspicion of the motives of public servants who seemingly proceed on the theory that the possession of their offices is ten-tenths of the law.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is imperative that Members of the Congress unite in an intensive all-out effort to protect the privacy of American citizens. Never before has this right been under more severe challenge. For the first time in the history of this country income tax returns of a class of people—those engaged in farming operations—are proposed to be opened up to a Federal agency, the Department of Agriculture, in blatant disregard of regulations which provide that tax returns are to be used only for tax enforcement purposes.

The birth of the United States was a protest against the oppressive use of governmental power. Tax rebellion provoked a bloody war. Our legacy of the right to privacy was purchased at a precious price. I do not think that we can now stand idly by and forfeit a right which has so long endured.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, a brief chronology of events, impelling me to introduce legislation to protect the rights of privacy of individuals engaged in farming operations, follows. I respectfully request that this summary be made a part of the record, along with my request that my colleagues join my crusade, in bipartisan cosponsorship of legislation to prevent a proposed onslaught against the rights of the citizens whom we represent.

On January 17, 1973, Executive Order 11697 was issued. It authorized the Department of Agriculture to inspect farmers' income tax returns, the stated purpose being to obtain data about farm operations for statistical purposes. The scope of the order was very broad and went beyond the mere statistical needs of the Agriculture Department. In my remarks of May, before the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information of the House Government Operations Committee, I noted some of the dangers of such a broad tax inspection operation. In fact, the breadth of the order was a surprise to even agriculture officials who had requested a more restrictive order tailored to their particular needs. During public hearings held on March 28, Department officials admitted that the authority given them by the order was broader than necessary but stated that they would be opposed to attempts to rescind it.

At this time, I introduced a bill in the Congress that would limit the scope of tax inspection by the Agriculture Department and rescind the broad mandate of Executive Order 11697. Letters and inquiries directed to USDA officials failed to elicit their support for this legislation. The question must be asked why USDA was willing to embrace the broad authority which had been given them in the Executive order—authority which was subject to abuse and posed a great danger to the American farmer—when legislation specifically tailored to their needs was pending. The answer became clear later.

In the face of mounting opposition to the Executive order, the President issued a revised order on March 27. While

the revised order is more restrictive and limits both the scope of information available and access to the information, it still makes farmers' tax returns an open book and the basic issues of privacy and political pressure, alluded to in my prior remarks, remain.

Eventually, the real purpose behind the original Executive order was revealed, though, and, like in so many other instances in this administration, our worst fears have come true.

In responding to inquiries from the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, the Department of Justice dropped the following bombshell:

The Original Order was prepared by the Department of the Treasury in language designed to serve as a prototype for future tax return inspection orders.

Another letter addressed to Norm Cornish, Deputy Staff Director of the same subcommittee, signed by Don Paarlberg, Director of Agricultural Economics at USDA, said:

We understand the first Order was designed as a model to be used by other departments requesting Executive Orders and this was the outgrowth of discussions with the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue and Taxation.

The fears that I expressed in my earlier remarks of a proliferation of Executive orders authorizing a myriad of Government departments to snoop on the tax returns of American citizens are now a reality, for that indeed seems to be the intent of the administration. The invasion of the privacy of American farmers was not to be the exception to a tradition of tax return confidentiality, but the model for a wide scale erosion of the rights of privacy of all Americans.

Trust in Government—which is the basis of a voluntary and honest reporting of income by Americans—has again been undermined.

What is even worse about this situation is that the target of this prototype of big brotherism is the American farmer. The administration chose as its guinea pigs in this experiment a class of American citizens who have been one of the hardest hit by administration budget cuts and fund impoundments, but who has at the same time been responsible for the increased agricultural exports which have aided this country's balance-of-payments posture. To now become the object of a regime of systematic surveillance is fit reward indeed from an administration which has so long ignored its needs and overlooked its accomplishments.

To reiterate, though, the American farmer is not the only victim of this policy. The tax inspection scheme implemented for the USDA was admittedly a model for other departments of Government. The Federal Government potentially touches every citizens life in some way and as this tax inspection policy spreads itself to other Government agencies, every American taxpayer will soon be under the umbrella of tax return surveillance—surveillance prompted not by reasonable belief of wrongdoing but conducted for reasons unrelated to the efficient collection of tax revenues. The opportunity for abuse in such a wholesale inspection procedure is mani-

fest. It must be halted on however limited a scale before it becomes a reality and the American farmer is used as a prototype to usher in an era of ever increasing surveillance of the confidential and personal records of every citizen. It may be appropriate to say in the words of James Madison, the author of the first amendment:

It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties.

**PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AID KAYOED
BY SUPREME COURT RULING**

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court of the United States has dealt a severe blow to the Nation's parochial schools.

In declaring three State-aid programs unconstitutional—two in New York and one in Pennsylvania—the Court has knocked down the brightest prospect for help which had appeared on the horizon.

To say the least, the decision of the Court is regrettable.

It can only mean the further demise of parochial schools available to families whose resources are limited. It also means a heavier tax burden on all taxpayers, by increasing the load on public schools.

Mr. Speaker, to me the reasoning of the Court seems strained. But the decision stands. I hope that some solution may yet be found for aid to parochial schools.

As part of my remarks, I include two newspaper editorials:

[From Buffalo, N.Y., Evening News, June 26, 1973]

BLOW TO PAROCHIAL AID

By its 6-to-3 decision striking down the New York State law authorizing tax credits for parents of pupils in parochial schools, the U.S. Supreme Court has closed off what has seemed to many observers the most significant remaining assistance option for these schools.

This will be heavily disappointing to advocates of parochial-school aid who had hoped that the state, having tried for three years to find a legally tenable relief for hard-pressed Catholic schools, had at last found a formula in last year's measure that would pass Supreme Court muster.

That hope was strengthened last year when a three-judge Federal Court, while invalidating two other aid devices in the New York law, upheld by 2-to-1 a state income tax credit for tuition payments by middle-income families. In finding this indirect form of aid to religious institutions legally permissible, the court cited precedent in exemptions from local property taxes and income-tax exemptions for church contributions.

While acknowledging these precedents, Justice Lewis F. Powell, writing for the high court majority, holds nevertheless that special tax benefits for religious-school parents "cannot be squared with the principle of neutrality established by the decision of this court." Since the lower court already had invalidated the state's tuition reimbursement payments to low-income families and grants for the maintenance and repair of predominantly inner-city parochial schools, the Supreme Court's similar judgment on constitutional grounds hardly comes as any major surprise.

Efforts by the Nixon administration and Congress to provide federal tax credits for private-school tuition having been stalled pending a final court ruling on the issue, it was certainly in the national interest to have it resolved as promptly as possible. But with the lifting of that suspense, it remains unclear where the court's first explicit pronouncement outlawing the remedy proposed last year by a presidential panel now leaves the long search for an aid plan.

The financial plight of the parochial schools continues to merit sympathy, however. And notwithstanding this latest ruling, we must certainly hope that effective ways may yet be found to minimize that plight, which could have grave fiscal consequences for public school districts faced with any sudden, large-scale private school abandonments. One crisis-cushioning approach appearing to need to particular state attention is legal clarification of the right of school boards to devise dual enrollment plans permitting attendance by non-public pupils in certain public school programs.

[From Buffalo, N.Y., Courier-Express, June 27, 1973]

COURT DEALS BLOW TO CHURCH SCHOOLS

There can be no doubt that the Supreme Court of the United States has dealt a severe blow to the nation's parochial schools in declaring three state-aid programs—two in New York and one in Pennsylvania—to violate the constitutional ban on laws respecting an establishment of religion.

The decision probably will mean an added burden for every taxpayer in the state for it seems obvious that although parochial schools will not be eliminated, they will be curtailed and many pupils whose parents cannot afford higher tuition will be forced to transfer to public schools. More public-school pupils, of course, means higher public school costs—which we all have to pay.

Most severely affected will be those parents who sincerely desire to send their children to church-oriented schools but will be unable to pay the higher tuitions that the schools will have to charge.

Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., who wrote the majority opinion, offered sympathy for such parents but no relief.

Undoubtedly there will be further effort in the New York State Legislature and in other states to find some legal way to support parochial schools but, short of a constitutional amendment, the chances do not look good.

Justice Powell, in his opinion in the Pennsylvania case, indicated that any program of public support for church schools would be struck down. "The state has singled out a class of its citizens for special economic benefit," he said. "Whether that benefit be viewed as a simple tuition subsidy, as an incentive to parents to send their children to sectarian schools or a reward for having done so, at bottom its intended consequence is to preserve and support religion-oriented institutions."

As long as the court feels that such intent contravenes the Constitution, it is difficult to see how any program can be approved. The full financial burden for the parochial schools, therefore, must fall back on the parents, the parishes and the diocese—and to their supporters who see a value in a dual system of education and will contribute individually to its maintenance.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, HOST TO ARCA

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. CARNEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Association of the Romanian Catholics of

America recently celebrated their 25th anniversary. Along with my congratulations, I am pleased to insert at this point in the RECORD, an article which appeared in the June 22, 1973, issue of the Catholic Exponent:

ST. MARY TO HOST 25TH ARCA MEETING

Romanian (Byz. Rite) clergy and laymen from eight U.S. dioceses will be in Youngstown today through Sunday to mark the silver anniversary of the Association of the Romanian Catholics of America. The organization was founded here 25 years ago at St. Mary Church.

A highlight of the weekend will be the presence of the rite's first apostolic visitor, Msgr. Octavian Barlea, named by the Pope after repeated petitions by U.S. Romanian Catholics for their own hierarchy. The bishops who served the Romanian rite were suppressed by the communists after World War II. Many Romanian Catholics then migrated to the U.S. where they have 17 parishes, including St. Mary, Youngstown; St. George, Canton, and St. Theodore, Alliance. Bishop James W. Malone will welcome the delegates at a 1 p.m. dinner Sunday at the Knights of Columbus, Father Gallagher club-rooms, 535 Marmion Ave. Principal speaker will be Cornel Petresvich, of Pittsburgh, former prisoner of the Red regime which suppressed the Church in Romania. St. Mary Church, 22 S. Prospect St. is hosting the meet. Other weekend events:

Today: Priests meet to discuss religious publications, aged, youth, coordination of church activities and other religious matters.

Tomorrow: General meeting of priests and laymen, beginning with a concelebrated liturgy at 8 a.m. in St. Mary Church and continuing at 10:30 a.m. at the KC hall. In the afternoon there will be an outing for the ARCA youth division at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cernica, Boardman. In the evening a cotillion and debutante's ball will be held at the Youngstown Symphony Center.

Sunday: 10 a.m. Msgr. Barlea will preach at the Divine Liturgy at St. Mary. Included will be a memorial service or "Parastas" for deceased members, as well as the many clergy and laity who gave their lives in witness to the faith in Romania.

The host pastor, Father John Pavel of St. Mary, himself was imprisoned from 1948 to 1956 by the Reds in Romania.

New ARCA officers will be elected. Father John Filip, former pastor at St. Theodore, Alliance, and now pastor at St. Mary, Roeb-ling, N.J., is the present ARCA president.

**MODELS FOR DAY CARE
LICENSING**

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Child Development of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has recently issued a document entitled, "Models for Day Care Licensing"—a model for the States to consider when establishing licensing codes for day care facilities.

Since this administration took office we have all witnessed an increasingly callous attitude toward the needs of our children—an interest in cutting costs at the expense of quality services. I would remind my colleagues in particular of the veto of our child development bill, of administration proposals under H.R. 1 to

provide low cost, custodial care, and of the most recent efforts on the part of the White House, through the social services regulations, to eliminate funds for child care and reduce the quality of what care would remain.

With these facts in mind, I bring to my colleagues' attention a commentary on the "Models for Day Care Licensing" written by the Child Welfare League of America, a privately supported organization representing over 350 child welfare agencies, which has for over 50 years devoted its efforts to the improvement of care and services for children.

It is incumbent on the Federal Government when providing a model for States to follow, to provide a blueprint for comprehensive, high quality care, not to show States how to get the most for their dollars by providing low cost, custodial care. This is what these models propose.

The material follows:

COMMENTS ON "MODELS FOR DAY CARE LICENSING," A PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT (OCD) RESULTING FROM A NATIONAL DAY CARE LICENSING PROJECT

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

According to a newsletter published by OCD's contractor in charge of the project, "... the project anticipated an official request by . . . Wilbur Mills." The newsletter, under the headline "Rep. Wilbur Mills' Official Request," contains this quotation from the House Report on H.R. 16311, the Family Assistance Act of 1970 (the "welfare reform bill"): "unreasonable Federal, State and local standards and licensing requirements have interfered with the provision of essential child care services, and may prove a barrier to the development and provision of the services essential to the success of the family assistance plan."

Summary: The project was begun to find a way around "unreasonable" standards.

CONDUCT OF THE PROJECT

The contractor for the project held a series of meetings, during which several versions of "model codes" were developed. At each stage in the project, government employees and employees of the contractor participated in the drafting of materials. At least some outside experts selected by OCD—including the person in charge of the model statute itself—did not participate in the final rewriting of the materials. Several of the individuals and organizations that participated in the project disavow the final product. The comment of the person in charge of the task force that developed the first draft of the model state day care licensing act says: "I have restudied it, and feel I do not agree with all the changes made, I find it a completely unacceptable document."

Summary: The project was controlled by OCD and the final product is generally the result of OCD and other Federal editing and decision-making.

RESULT OF THE PROJECT

The final product of the project, "Models for Day Care Licensing," has been distributed selectively. The document contains 101 pages, only eleven pages of which is actually in statute form. The statute, as originally conceived, would have been a useful model for the States to consider; unfortunately, the Child Welfare League of America and others, including the statute's original author, consider it "a completely unacceptable document." The remainder of the long document is a compilation of material, some of which is useful but most of which has been edited so as to result in "reasonable" (that is, "inexpensive") standards. Portions of the

document are adapted from or taken directly from earlier, rejected draft revisions of the Federal Day Care Requirements that the Congress, professionals, and the public have criticized. The document has no force of law but may be interpreted by the States and others as an indication of official OCD policy. Should the document be adopted, especially in those areas of policy that have to do with child-staff ratios, comprehensiveness of service, parental involvement, and facilities which require licensing, the result would be two-fold: 1) program quality would be significantly lowered; 2) the cost of day care services would be reduced.

Summary: The document, if used to set standards at the State and local level, will fulfill the purposes for which it was produced. "Unreasonable" standards—that is, good quality day care—will no longer be required to be provided. Cheap, custodial programs can be provided, within the law.

DETAILS OF THE DOCUMENT

There are four major areas of concern in the OCD document. Listed not necessarily in the order of their importance, they are: 1) most family day care homes will not have to be licensed, and are exempted by definition from regulations; 2) child-staff ratios are increased; 3) requirements to provide or arrange for the provision of comprehensive services are omitted; 4) the role of parents within day care programs is severely limited. The following comparisons are between the language of the 1968 Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements, currently in effect and binding on most Federal programs, and the OCD "models."

1. FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES

Under the 1968 Requirements, family day care homes (and group day care homes caring for up to 12 children) must meet specific requirements, regardless of the number of families or children in care. The majority of family day care—two-thirds—according to *Windows on Day Care* is in homes where there are less than six children. The estimate is that 2 million children may be receiving care in homes other than their own while their mothers are away from work. Thus, about 1,332,000 children are currently in homes where they are subject to licensing. The usual pattern of family day care is for one mother to care for the children of one other mother.

In the OCD document, family day care home has been redefined so that most family day care and even some group day care homes will not even have to be licensed. Only when children from two separate families are in care does a family day care home or group day care home have to be licensed, and meet any requirements. In effect this means that a mother could care for her own children (three, six, or eight—numbers make no difference under the OCD language) and the children from one other family (again, it could be three, six or eight additional children) and her "business" would not even be considered a day care home. By definition, OCD is suggesting that the majority of day care services that are provided in the United States be exempted from licensing, and thus from regulation as to child-staff ratios or the like.

2. CHILD-STAFF RATIOS

Under the 1968 Requirements, care of children under three in centers was not encouraged and no specific child-staff ratio for these children was stipulated. The intent of Congress as regards very young children was made clear, most recently during debate in the Senate last year prior to passage of S. 3617, the child development bill. At that time, bipartisan support developed for writing the 1968 Requirements into law as a quality floor, and an amendment was added setting the child-staff ratio for care of children under age two at 2 babies to one adult.

The OCD document lists ratios (there is a separate question as to the feasibility of enforcing the ratios that should be discussed) in a different manner, so the comparison below compares the ratios for each age, rather than groupings.

CHILD-STAFF RATIOS

Age of child	1968 requirements, plus S. 3617 action	OCD's "models for day-care licensing"
Under age 1	(1).	(2).
Aged:		
1 to 2	2:1.	4:1.
3 to 4	5:1.	10:1.
4 to 5	7:1.	10:1.
5 to 6	7:1.	12:1.
6 to 7	10:1.	12:1.
7 to 8	10:1.	16:1.
8 to 12	10:1.	16:1.
12 to 14	10:1.	20:1.

¹ 2 infants, 1 adult.
² 4 infants, 1 adult.

In general, the OCD document would tend to double the number of children per caregiver at most ages. In addition, the OCD document allows for staffing of a center so that one-half the staff required would be allowed at times, so long as the time was "made up" during some other time of the day. This means, for instance, that there could be as many as 8 infants to every adult at times and as many as 24 five-year-old children in the care of one adult.

3. COMPREHENSIVENESS OF SERVICES

The 1968 Requirements stipulate that educational services, social services, and health and nutrition services be provided. For example: "Arrangements must be made for medical and dental care and other health related treatment for each children, using existing community resources. In the absence of other financial resources, the operating or administering agency must provide, whenever authorized by law, such treatment with its own funds. (The day care agency, in those instances where Federal funds are legally available to be expended for health services, has the ultimate responsibility of ensuring that no child is denied health services because his parents are unable to carry out an adequate health plan."

The OCD document requires much less, and in most cases referral to services substitutes for provision of services. For example, as regards health, the OCD document says: "When a child is not receiving health care (i.e. when a parent is unable to present evidence of the child's general health), the day care operator, the sponsoring agency, or the health consultant offers assistance to the parents by providing information about and referral to a source of health care for the child."

4. ROLE OF PARENTS

The 1968 Requirements stipulate that any operating or administering agency providing care for 40 or more children must have a policy advisory committee with specified functions, seven of which are listed. This means that most day care parents have a right to be involved in specific ways, regardless of the number of children in a specific center, and whether an operator has one center or 20 centers.

The OCD document provides a very limited role for parents, when an advisory council is required at all. For instance, the advisory council is at the individual day care facility level, where parents are subject to intimidation by operators much more easily than at the operating or administering level. Second, unless a day care facility serves more than 15 children, no advisory council is required at all—thus eliminating automatically, all parents of children in family day care homes or group day care homes from those who have a right to be in-

involved in programs serving their children. Third, the parents have the right to decide on the total membership and structure of the policy advisory council only "where the day care operator has more than one facility." This means that if an operator has a large facility serving 100 or 200 children and it is the operator's only facility, the operator, not the parents, makes the decisions about membership and structure. Finally, rather than the parents having a voice at the administering agency level to begin with—as with the current *Requirements*—if there is a difference of opinion between operators and parents, the administering agency has sole discretion and responsibility to resolve the differences.

There are many other problems with the OCD document, many of which relate to the sheer weight of words in the document. The 1968 *Requirements*, if one counts prefatory material, are 23 pages in length and very specific in terms of the services children are to receive. The OCR document has more than four times as many pages—101—and requires a great deal of interpretation because of the vagueness of language and built-in inconsistencies and contradictions. At the least the OCD document could have been consistent and readable.

It may well be that there is a need for a model statute for day care licensing. Many States are in the process of revising their statutes and could utilize a good document. This OCD publication does not meet that purpose. If States attempt to model their statutes on this material, the result will be a statute that endangers children and is bad law.

PUBLIC HOUSING CRISIS IN CALIFORNIA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have received these additional responses from directors of housing authorities in California which further describe the hardships that are being forced upon authorities due to the President's impoundment of public housing funds.

I am including the full text of these letters so that other Members of Congress may see the real need for early enactment of anti-impoundment legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of these letters follows:

Letter from Mr. Donald E. Oliver, Executive Director, of the Area Housing Authority of the County of Ventura:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: In response to your letter, dated May 8, 1973, concerning the status of the Santa Paula Housing Authority program, I am also the administrator for the new Ventura County Area Housing Authority that was formed last year by the County of Ventura, the Cities of Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, Ojai and Fillmore, therefore, the following information is submitted for your information.

At the present time there is a program of 150 units of Leased Housing, under Section 23 for this new authority. Another 400 units was applied for and recently cancelled. There are approximately 350 applicants on the waiting list, with several hundred more eligible to apply.

The demand for decent, safe and sanitary dwellings for families and the "elderly" is great and without federal funding and concern for this housing, we all know nothing will be done.

Thank you for your concern and interest and I wish you success in your "Anti-Impoundment" legislation.

Please let me know if I can be of further service.

Letter from Mr. Albert A. Harkins, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino:

DEAR SIR: Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1973 expressing your concern for the future of Federal Housing Programs.

Our Authority has for many years taken pride in sound management and maintenance programs. The current levels and methods of funding prohibits us from continuing to operate the quality of program which does justice to the Public Housing Program and the low-income families which we serve.

The total operating subsidy required in our original budget submittal for our Conventional program for fiscal year ending September 30, 1973 was reduced from \$453,984 to \$139,724 as a result of current funding levels.

Additionally, we currently have an executed Annual Contributions Contract with the Department of Housing and Urban Development for 197 additional units of Section 23 leased housing which, at this time, cannot be made operational because of financial feasibility requirements established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

We are concerned about the future of Federal Housing Programs and our present inability to provide decent homes for the 1200 families who make up our waiting lists.

Your concern for and assistance in resolving the financial problems of Local Housing Authorities is appreciated.

Letter from Richard D. Marquardt, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the City of Alameda:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: This has reference to your letter of May 8, 1973, requesting information as to how the Administration's withholding of funds has affected the current and future plans of our local programs. The withholding of funds and the housing moratorium has affected this Authority as follows:

Our Section 23 Leased Housing Program (257 units) was forced to operate through all of fiscal 73 without an approved budget, with a reduced number of units (average 263), with reduced staff and with reduced tenant services. The local San Francisco Area of HUD adopted the tactic of attempting to cover up the shortage of funds by being overly critical of our budget submission as "inefficient and costly" whereas it was a very reasonable and realistic budget. As we refused to be entrapped by such diversionary tactics the budget review developed into a "war" and we are just completing fiscal 73 without budget approval.

In the spring of 1971 this Authority prepared a program application for an additional two hundred and fifty (250) units of leased housing with one hundred (100) of the two hundred and fifty specified for development as Elderly or Senior Citizen housing. During 1972 we developed tremendous support from the Mayor and council and various civic groups for the development of a complex specially designed for elderly occupancy on City owned land at the corner of Otis and Park Streets in the City of Alameda. The City Planning Commission held that such development constituted the best use for the property and by official action the City Council asked this Authority to develop a very badly needed Senior Citizen housing complex. Promises followed by delays and excuses were all we were able to obtain from the same San Francisco Area Office of HUD and now with the moratorium in early 1973 our application for program has been returned to us unapproved almost two

years following its submittal. For your information we are attempting to develop the aforementioned Otis and Park Streets site with Authority funds and private bank financing but as you well know, or can imagine, it is almost impossible to keep rents at the low level so necessary to be compatible with the normal low fixed income of the elderly tenant.

Should you have need for more specific information or if you have further questions please call on us. Meanwhile accept our thanks for your interest in housing matters so vital to the nation and our very best wishes for success.

Letter from Mr. Harold Davis, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the City of Oakland:

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WALDIE: This correspondence is written in response to your letter of May 8, 1973, in which you inquired regarding the effect on the Oakland Housing Authority of the withholding of housing funds by the National Administration.

We viewed the action from three perspectives, new construction, operating subsidy, and modernization financing.

With regard to new construction the Oakland Housing Authority will not be immediately affected in that no new construction was anticipated before fiscal year 1975. However, we had hoped to begin planning in fiscal year 1974 for the construction of 800 housing units, the construction of which was anticipated for fiscal year 1975 as indicated above. Because of the moratorium we will be unable to initiate the planning process, which will of course, ultimately delay actual construction.

The lack of sufficient funds with which to finance the modernization of old projects is of great concern to us locally. Aside from the basic and human need to modernize older housing projects, there is an added expense caused by our inability to provide needed maintenance, thus, accelerating the need for project modernization. Additionally, costs continue to mount in those projects which are deteriorating AND, if and when modernization is possible, the cost will be greater than would be the case if modernization was possible NOW.

Finally, the situation involving the lack of sufficient operating subsidy with which to finance the cost of public housing is of particular concern. Among other things, insufficient operating subsidies contribute to the:

1. Absence of adequate maintenance services.
2. Limited tenant services.
3. Absence of protective services.
4. Absence of needed innovative management.
5. Short supply of housing.

This insufficiency is especially critical to the viability of our Leased Housing Program. Lack of adequate operating subsidy has contributed to OHA's difficulty in leasing standard units by severely restricting the amount of rent which the Authority can offer owners. This has proved especially confining within the last year as a result of both property tax increases and the substantial rent escalation that developed subsequent to the termination of the Phase II price controls. If we are to maintain workable leased housing programs, it will be necessary that the local housing authority is provided with sufficient subsidy by the Federal Government.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond in this matter.

Letter from Mr. Richard Mires, Jr., Executive Director, Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you for your inquiry and interest in the low-rent public housing program.

As an Executive Director for five years, an active member in NAHRO Chapter and Region, and current President of the Housing

Authorities Executive Directors Association of Southern California, I am acutely aware of the critical situation concerning the future of this important program.

Our authority has been greatly affected by the moratorium and current "no progress" status of HUD funded programs.

I will list our current status of unfunded projects:

Lompoc—Referendum for 68 elderly housing units passed by voters in April 1972. Application submitted—not funded.

Guadalupe—Referendum for 50 elderly and family units passed by voters in April 1972. Application submitted—not funded.

County wide—Applications for Section 23 Leased Housing during the past 4½ years have resulted in allocation of 90 units in May of 1972. Current pending application of 232 units has been considered for 9 months and still unfunded.

We have received subsidies and budget approval for 1973 fiscal year subsidies as quickly as anyone else. We do, however, have a difficult time obtaining actual monthly payments from Washington. It is frustrating to constantly worry about the possibility of not having sufficient funds to pay rent to landlords in Section 23 Leased Housing.

As a nominee to the Executive Board, NAHRO, Pacific Southwest Regional Council, I shall strive to protect the role of housing authorities in the low-rent housing program. Poor management has been blamed as the "cause" of the failure of public housing programs. Poor management isn't the "cause". It is my opinion that "do good" attitudes of senators and congressmen in lowering rents to 25% of incomes and not providing for adequate funding of these reductions has resulted in the blaming of housing authorities for reduced revenues and inadequate and irresponsible management.

In 1967, our first submittal of Section 23 budgets showed that \$60.00 rental income per unit month was needed for financial feasibility. As a result of Brooke and Sparkman enactments, our rental income per unit month dropped to \$38.00! Through careful management and diligent work by the staff in tenant selection criteria and verifications, this has risen to \$43.00 per month and we continue to house all levels of family incomes including the lowest. If we could obtain another \$15.00 per unit, we would again be financially feasible. Where can private enterprise even come close to offering rents at \$58.00 per unit? (This represents an average from 0 through 5 bedroom rents paid by low-income families for housing in Section 23 Leased Housing throughout Santa Barbara County.) Instead the federal government is "technically" obligated to pay additional operating subsidy of \$154,000.00 for our 890 unit program. I say "technically" because we have been told to raise our revenues or cut expenses as an alternative to the payment of subsidies!!!

May I suggest some ideas for study.

1. Return to a minimum rent that establishes financial feasibility in each area. Housing available at less than 50% of current market rents can certainly be considered helpful to low-income families. This in turn allows those monies allocated to operating subsidies to be used for new programs. Under the current situation, a few low-income families are being entirely subsidized and the majority not assisted because of lack of production. As a taxpayer, I feel that I am tired of subsidizing a few and seeing others receive nothing.

2. If the current method of rental calculation is to be continued—then a complete revision of the funding process that would include provisions for one subsidy to cover all the financial needs.

I have gained valuable knowledge in my 6 years of dedication to public housing (5 as an Executive Director). During this time, I have seen a deterioration in the relationship between HUD and LHAs and a rising bitter attitude by many dedicated Directors and

Commissioners toward those who are jeopardizing public housing.

You are welcome to visit Santa Barbara County and determine yourself what degree of success in providing public housing since 1942 has been achieved. Possibly this could assist in your remarkable attempt to save public housing!

What lies certain in the future? Not the immediate promise of additional programs or unraveling of current entanglements in existing programs. If I can be of further assistance, please call on me. Your interest is certainly appreciated and I look forward to hearing from you.

Letter from Mr. Robert Foreman, Executive Director, Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1973 information for your much needed "Anti-Impoundment" legislation. In these days of "Housing gloom", it is most encouraging to see someone in your position taking positive action. Be assured, we will be pleased at any time to provide you with any input we can to help you fight this uphill battle.

This Authority, since 1970, has had applications in the HUD Area Office in Los Angeles for 600 units of Turnkey-Conventional Bid Public Housing and 600 units of Section 23 Leased Public Housing. To date, for a variety of given reasons: fund impoundment, processing limitations, congressional appropriations, etc., we have been successful in obtaining only 250 units of Turnkey-Conventional bid housing and 330 units of Section 23 Leased Housing.

As you know, the immediate prospects for funding the balance of our application requests: 350 Turnkey-Conventional and 270 Section 23 Lease units are quite dim. This whole situation becomes even more discouraging when a local Authority tries to explain to the electorate why the 600-unit Turnkey-Conventional Public Housing Project, which they approved by an overwhelming majority vote in November of 1968, has not yet been constructed.

For whatever worth it may serve, local Public Agencies like ours have been facing an impossible task of producing housing for low-income people since 1968, what with the present administration's attitude on these programs and the manifestation of the attitude to the delivery Agency. HUD's incompetence and insecure attitude has created an impossible situation in that no one wishes to make any decisions or put any commitments in writing. As a result, LHAs and other Housing Agencies are wallowing in a limbo state.

May we again thank you for your interest and reiterate our desire to assist if we can.

THE SHEEPSKIN HAS BECOME FOR OUR GENERATION A GOLDEN FLEECE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, in the past few weeks we have all heard or read commencement speeches delivered by government officials, university presidents, and businessmen. But at Wabash College, Ind., a thoroughly thought-provoking address was recently given by a graduating senior from Racine, Wis., James A. Thomas Jr.

Mr. Thomas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Thomas Sr. of Racine, graduated first in his class of 150 at Wabash,

and also received the John Maurice Butler prize for scholarship and character. In the fall he begins study for a doctorate in theoretical chemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, as a fellow of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation.

I am sure my colleagues, as well as anyone concerned about undergraduate education today, will be interested in Mr. Thomas' evaluation of his past 4 years:

THE SHEEPSKIN HAS BECOME FOR OUR GENERATION A GOLDEN FLEECE

(By James A. Thomas Jr.)

I began this speech a number of times. Each time I was amazed at the number of words I was using to say almost nothing. This speech makes an effort to get right at the things I wanted to say in those unsuccessful attempts. I have tried to strip away all of the ornamentation. What follow are reflections on higher education in general, and Wabash College in particular. The speech is direct. It is opinionated. It may offend some. It should disturb every member of the faculty, administration, and graduating class. Some of the realizations I arrived at other me a great deal.

The danger with this type of speech is that it may appear that I am ungrateful for what Wabash has given me over the past four years. Nothing could be more untrue. This has been one of the most productive and rewarding periods of my life. I have made friendships here that I will never forget, I have encountered faculty members whose ability and dedication I may never again experience. I have had opportunities opened to me for which I will always be thankful. No, I am not ungrateful. I am concerned. There are aspects of college education that I have found extremely disappointing. There are aspects of the Wabash experience that have become disturbing. These are things that I cannot ignore.

Four years ago Wabash was a college in transition. Some of the old traditions were being abandoned, and new ones were being sought. There was an attitude of using past accomplishments as foundation for new achievements. There was an optimism about the future and a vitality of purpose that engulfed us all. That no longer is true. We are still a college in transition, but the emphasis now is on recapturing the glories of the past, not facing the challenges of the future. Sometime during the past four years fear overtook optimism, fear that we were giving up too much of our cherished heritage for an uncertain future. Rather than allowing new traditions to evolve, traditions meaningful to us, we found ourselves clinging desperately to old traditions, the meanings of which have (many of them) been long forgotten.

Wabash needs to find its purpose in the present, for only by doing that can it ever regain the confidence it once had in its viability for the future. It must learn again how to be itself. What we have here and now must become our major source of pride, not something that was last year, or five years ago, or thirty-five years ago.

It is said that one of the oldest traditions of liberal arts colleges, one of the traditions most worthy of preserving, is one that is being slowly abandoned by Wabash College. That is a concern for and dedication to the life of the mind. Somehow, in all our fuss over tradition, that one has received little more than lip service. The college guides refer to Wabash as being "scholarly but not intellectual." In recent years "businesslike" would be a more accurate description.

As students we have spent four years at college for one major reason, to obtain degrees, because degrees will get us into grad school, or med school, or law school, or dental school, or into a job at which we can expect

to earn X number of dollars more in a lifetime than if we had only a high school diploma. The sheepskin has become for our generation a golden fleece. It has become something worthy of pursuit in itself. What we might learn along the way is incidental. It is that degree that is of primary importance. This is not only true at Wabash College, all of college education is infested with it. One would think, though, that if concern for the life of the mind has any chance of survival, it will be at small, liberal arts colleges. I would like to think that Wabash College will re-dedicate itself to a concern for the life of the mind, to education rather than training, to true learning rather than the unquestioning acceptance of spoonfed knowledge. And I would like to think that Wabash students will once again share in that concern.

Dedication to real learning, to true education . . . its scarcity has been one of the greatest disappointments of my college experience. I came to college expecting to be given a large portion of the responsibility for my own education. In fact, the responsibility I was given was to learn the material presented to me, and to be able to reproduce it on demand. No, the faculty of Wabash College is not yet prepared to grant students meaningful responsibility for their own education, and for the most part, I would have to admit that students today would not accept that responsibility if it were granted.

Again, the problem does not exist at Wabash alone. Ken Macrorie, an English professor at Western Michigan has written an extremely revealing book on higher education in this country. It is entitled "Uptaught," and in it one finds this view of education:

"I began to see how school is really taught in America, from kindergarten through graduate school.

"In the First Way the teacher hands out a package of information and tests to see whether students can remember its content. The package contains no gifts, and the teacher expects none in return.

"In the Second Way, the teacher provides complete freedom and no direction at all. That way is apt to produce a few splendid, inventive sand castles that are eventually abandoned on a beach strewn with empty beer cans.

"In the Third Way, which I stumbled onto, students operate with freedom and discipline. They are given real choices and encouraged to learn the way of experts."

I would have to admit that at Wabash the overwhelming majority of faculty members are locked into, or have locked themselves into the First Way. Unfortunately, there is little room for true learning in this method of teaching.

What exactly do I mean by true learning? Merely the free pursuit of truth by both teacher and student. Nothing more. Again I quote from "Uptaught:"

"The free pursuit of truth—The university is dedicated to it and organized to prevent it. How could a student feel he's freely pursuing truth sitting in a room listening to a man lecture every day? While he's taking a multiple-choice test to see whether he remembers the textbook or the lecture? While he's writing essay answers to questions he didn't think up himself?"

Mr. Macrorie places the responsibility for the scarcity of true learning in undergraduate education entirely upon faculty, when only a part of that responsibility lies there. Students are receiving the type of formal education that will get them into grad-medical-law school when they have completed it. It has been disappointing to me that we as students desire little more from four years at Wabash. We play the game that is higher education in America, and we rationalize it by thinking that once we have finished with the game we will find ourselves in a position to change things . . . whom are we kidding?

Ah . . . but students, take heart, for we are not the only ones who play the education game. There is another version called the

tenure game. I was at one time convinced that I wanted to teach college level some day. Then I began to doubt seriously whether after eight years of playing the student game I would have the stamina to play the tenure game for another six.

In closing, I would be remiss if I failed to direct some remarks to my fellow members of the graduating class. Well . . . we blew it . . . the best opportunity of our lives to really grow up, and while we were shooting skyrockets and throwing things at one another's living units, while we were being as obnoxious as possible at basketball games, while we were making sure that pledges did the same sort of things that we did when we were pledges because it made real men out of us, while we were engaged in similarly important activities, four years slipped by. Oh . . . we had a good time all right, but while we went away to college, many of our friends, who did not, became much older than we. We have some real growing up left to do. Some of us are four years behind our non-college peers in that regard. It is now our turn to accept the responsibilities of young adulthood, to take our places in society. It is time for us to come of age.

And so it is time for Wabash College to come of age, to more nearly approach the realization of its potential, it is time to face the future with the optimism of four years ago, to regain the confidence and vitality we once enjoyed. It is time that we began to take more pride in the Wabash of today than that of yesterday. And it is time that we once again became genuinely concerned with the education, not the training, with the education of Wabash men. What this country desperately needs is not more people with degrees, but rather, more people with educations. There is a very crucial difference.

THE COURTS CONTINUE TO RULE AGAINST ADMINISTRATION IMPOUNDMENT OF FUNDS—11 COURT CASES HOLD AGAINST IMPOUNDMENTS

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, yesterday three more Federal judges ruled against the excessive and arbitrary impoundment of congressionally appropriated funds. Eleven cases have now upheld the authority of the Congress to decide how the Federal Government should spend its money—and declaring such impoundments illegal.

In a recent case, a Federal judge in Newark, N.J., ordered that a total of \$239 million for the neighborhood youth program be released. Prior to the court's decision, the administration had refused to allocate these needed funds, although the unemployment rate for young people now stands at an alarming 15.4 percent.

In addition, a judge in the U.S. district court here ordered that more than \$380 million, impounded for various education programs, not revert to the Treasury at the end of the current fiscal year—July 30. This action clears the way for the courts to review this impoundment of funds on the merits of the case—and if the decision is rendered that the funds have been frozen illegally the money will still be available for allocation to the Nation's school agencies although the fiscal year has already ended.

Another U.S. district judge in Washington ordered the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to process requests and applications for community mental health centers.

To date, Federal courts have ruled against impoundment in cases concerning water pollution, highway construction, elementary and secondary education, veterans' education, housing, mental health, manpower, and Indian education funds.

Mr. Speaker, because of the interest of the Congress and the American people in this subject, I include in the RECORD two articles which appeared in today's New York Times and an article in the Washington Post concerning the actions of these judges:

[From the Washington Post, June 29, 1973]

JUDGES' RULINGS AIMED TO BLOCK FUNDS HOLDUP

(By Timothy S. Robinson)

Three federal judges issued rulings yesterday aimed at stopping Nixon administration attempts to withhold more than \$650 million in federal money that had been authorized by Congress for three separate federal programs.

Two of the rulings here in District Court merely ordered the money set aside for safe-keeping so it would not revert back to the Treasury Saturday night, the end of the fiscal year.

The other ruling, by U.S. District Judge Leonard I. Garth in Newark, N.J., ordered the government to spend \$239 million in Neighborhood Youth Corps funds by the end of the fiscal year.

The rulings follow by one day an order by U.S. District Judge William B. Jones here that the Office of Economic Opportunity process some 600 grant applications by Saturday.

The rulings here yesterday:

U.S. District Judge Joseph C. Waddy ordered the government to set aside \$380 million in federal funds for elementary and secondary education. The suit was filed by Pennsylvania, later joined by Nebraska, Texas, Nevada, Oklahoma, Hawaii, Wisconsin and Washington State.

The suit claimed that the U.S. Office of Education had not released all of the money appropriated under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Vocational Education Act, and the Adult Education Act. Many of the programs affected involve low-income children.

Judge Waddy said the states had "demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success on the merits" and said the money should be obligated for possible future use instead of reverting to the Treasury.

If the states lose their suit, however, Waddy made it clear that his order could be vacated. "Nothing in the court's order is intended to require expenditure of the sums obligated . . . Should the plaintiffs fail to prevail on the merits . . . the funds [could] revert to the general fund," Waddy said.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ordered Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to process applications for grants for Community Mental Health Centers.

That processing had stopped on Feb. 23 on the order of a HEW budget official, after President Nixon said in his fiscal 1973 budget that no new staffing grants would be awarded.

Affected were grants for more than \$51 million, according to the various plaintiffs in the suit, led by the National Council of Community Mental Health Centers.

Gesell's ruling asked that the funds be retained and earmarked for the grants by Saturday night, and added that it is "highly probable" that the plaintiffs will prevail on the merits of the suit.

In Newark, Judge Garth went one step further to order the Neighborhood Youth Corps program to spend \$239 million by Saturday night. At that time, the money—expected to give 609,000 summer jobs to youths across the nation—would have reverted to the Treasury.

"There is no doubt it was the unequivocal intention of Congress that the amount be appropriated," Garth said. "This is no raid on the public treasury. It is just action required to release appropriated funds."

Nixon administration officials in each instance have refused to spend the money authorized by Congress, stating that impoundment was necessary because of the state of the economy.

In oral arguments in the mental health suit Wednesday, however, Judge Gesell said the President is in the position of spending money on what he wants to spend it on instead of what he has to spend it on as ordered by Congress.

For example, he said the amount for money involved for mental health centers was about one-fifth the cost of a fighter plane.

"Congress felt something should be done about mental health—more than about bombing Cambodia," Judge Gesell said, in reference to Congress' vote to end the air war there.

[From the New York Times, June 29, 1973]

**JUDGE ORDERS U.S. FUNDS RELEASED FOR
YOUTH CORPS**
(By Martin Gansberg)

A Federal judge in Newark ordered the United States Department of Labor yesterday to release \$239-million budgeted nationwide for the Neighborhood Youth Corps summer program.

Judge Leonard I. Garth of the District Court said that the funds must be released no later than 10 A.M. tomorrow and ordered the Office of Management and Budget to refrain from taking any steps that would allow the funds to revert to the United States Treasury. Funds not spent before the end of the fiscal year—midnight of June 30—revert to the treasury.

"There is no doubt it was the unequivocal intention of Congress that the amount be appropriated," Judge Garth said in an oral decision after a five-hour hearing. "This is no raid on the public treasury. It is just action required to release appropriated funds."

President Nixon requested Congress last year to allocate \$256.5-million for summer youth jobs, with the funds to be disbursed through the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Congress made the appropriation, and it reaffirmed the allocation last June 19 by rejecting a Government rescission request.

Since the original request, however, the President imposed his spending ceiling, \$250-billion for the current fiscal year, in order to control inflation without a tax increase. One of the allocations held up, but not impounded, was the money for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The suit leading to Judge Garth's ruling was filed by 22 Community Action Program directors in New Jersey and two girls who had been promised jobs this summer, Mary Ann Weston, 16 years old, and Yvette Young, 19, both of Neptune, N.J.

The New Jersey agencies provided jobs for 11,591 youths last year after an allocation of \$3.3-million.

LINDSAY APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Earlier in the day, before the ruling by Judge Garth, Mayor Lindsay sent a telegram to administration leaders in Washington urging that the Youth Corps funds be distributed.

"Those funds are urgently needed," the Mayor said. "In New York City alone we could use 77,500 summer job slots for our young people, many of whom face neighborhood unemployment levels of up to * * * percent."

Last year, funds from the Neighborhood Youth Corps provided jobs for 50,000 youngsters in New York on an allocation of almost \$20-million. Across the nation, the money was expected to provide jobs for 609,000 youths this summer, through 930 organizations.

The Youth Corps is a nine-year-old program that provides summer employment for disadvantaged youths. The jobs usually are in public agencies or nonprofit organizations and are service-oriented. Many of the youths work in parks, recreational activities or with hospitals.

GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL

The money is allocated by the Department of Labor to agencies in municipalities throughout the nation. A spokesman for the department in Washington said yesterday that the \$239-million "wasn't spent yet because we just haven't had time to spend the money." He said that the Government would appeal Judge Garth's decision.

In issuing his order, Judge Garth declared that the refusal to release the funds "has been activity outside the statutory limits."

The attorney for the plaintiffs, David H. Ben-Asher of East Orange, said the New Jersey Community Action Program Directors Association had decided to file suit last week at the urging of Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey.

THE \$380 MILLION IS FROZEN

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A United States District Court judge today ordered frozen \$380.4-million in Federal education funds previously impounded by the Nixon Administration.

Today's action by Judge Joseph C. Waddy prevents the money, more than 14 per cent of the education funds appropriated by Congress, from reverting to the Treasury on Saturday, the end of the fiscal year.

The order comes as a result of a suit filed June 8 by Pennsylvania. In the suit, which has since been joined by eight other states, the court was asked to allow the allocation of the funds for eight different education programs.

While the decision does not release any funds, the judge ordered the freeze because the states "have demonstrated a substantial likelihood of success on the merits" of the case.

Edmund Kitch, a lawyer for the Justice Department, said that today's decision would allow the impoundment issue to be argued in the courts.

**PUBLIC HOUSING CRISIS IN
CALIFORNIA**

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently sent letters to all housing authority directors in California in order to determine firsthand the way in which the President's impoundment of public housing funds has affected their programs.

I am including the full text of their replies so that other Members of Congress may see the real need for early enactment of anti-impoundment legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the full text of these letters follows:

LETTER FROM Ms. LILA LITTLE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COUNTY OF KERN HOUSING AUTHORITY

MAY 14, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: The impoundment of funds for housing by the Adminis-

tration has had the following effect on the current and future plans of the Housing Authority of the County of Kern:

At the general election held in November of 1972 the electorate of the City of Bakersfield approved the Housing Authority of the County of Kern construction and operation of 200 units of housing especially for elderly. This referendum approval indicates the concurrence of the electorate and the Housing Authority of the County of Kern of the need for such housing. The funds for this housing have been impounded in an estimated amount of \$3,250,000.

This Agency has approved plans for the modernization of 441 units of housing built prior to 1954, including maintenance shops, community and office buildings in each of six locations. The total approved estimated costs are \$4,764,200. The Authority has expended \$218,840 for twelve prototype units plus plans, specifications and bidding documents for the balance of the units. We have tentative approval for \$1,162,000 additional. This amount is an allocation from funds approved prior to June 30, 1973—the impoundment date.

Therefore, the total cost to this Authority for construction due to the impoundment of funds is estimated to be \$6,633,360.

The above estimate does not include the failure of HUD to properly fund the Authority for operating subsidy due to the Brooke Amendments. It is my opinion if the Brooke Amendments were modified to strictly allow housing authorities to charge no more than 25% of tenants' income for rent, most good authorities could operate without extra operating subsidy. That is, the modification would eliminate the special deductions of \$300 per dependent, etc.

Judging from the 235 units and some of the 236 projects constructed in Kern County, I believe these two programs should be further curtailed or better monitored as to planning, construction and financing.

We appreciate your interest in behalf of the subsidized housing program and the result of the impoundment of funds on the communities and more especially the people we serve.

LETTER FROM MR. MICHAEL C. SCOTT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY, COUNTY OF KINGS

MAY 11, 1973.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: In reference to your letter dated May 1, 1973, concerning the Administration's withholding of funds affected my local program.

I would like to inform you that it stopped all proposed plans for additional housing here, and Kings County is in very dire need for housing.

We have submitted an application for 200 units for the County, which is still far too low, and the application has been approved but we were waiting for funding. And after the freeze, that vanished all hopes.

I would like to ask you of any support you may give in getting housing for our county.

LETTER FROM MR. J. B. HEDRICK, SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: In response to your letter of May 8, 1973 regarding the Federal Government, we would like to advise that our production of housing for low-income and elderly has come to a standstill. All of our applications for additional housing that were previously submitted to the area office of HUD have been returned. Our most recent application was for additional housing for the elderly.

The people in our community who will be affected most are those who are of low-income, who cannot afford decent housing without programs such as the ones we were planning. We are particularly concerned since our planning was primarily for expanding housing and services for the disabled and

elderly. As you realize, the cuts and impoundment of funds not only affect housing, but also lapse over into the areas of health, education, recreation, welfare, and well being of these people, since the other programs are so closely related. The moratorium, freeze, and impoundment of funds, which create an uncertainty of future programs, have thrown our budget into utter chaos.

We certainly appreciate your interest and efforts in this matter as it is imperative that we come up with a national policy on these programs in the very near future. If we can assist you at any time, please feel free to contact us.

LETTER FROM MR. D. ROSS PARKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF YOLO COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY

MAY 11, 1973.

DEAR MR. WALDIE: On behalf of the Commission of the Yolo County Housing Authority, we thank you for your letter of May 8, 1973, pertaining to the crisis existing in the Public Housing Program.

With regard to the effect of the Administration's withholding of funds, this Authority reduced its Operating Reserves to what we consider a critical level of only \$31,920.00, or 33 per cent of maximum, as of June 30, 1973.

We are presently preparing Operating Budgets for fiscal year 73-74. We have been informed by HUD, through Circular No. 7475.12, that we will not be allowed to exceed operating subsidies of \$25,608.00. Based upon annualized figures within our current operating year, and in light of extraordinary maintenance requirements within our older projects, we have determined that a subsidy in the amount of \$103,000.00 is required.

In view of the fact that the formula for determining operating subsidies pertains only to fiscal year 71-72, which was prepared and approved prior to the implementation of "Brooke Three" Section 208 of the Brooke law, we shall be unable to accomplish exterior painting and reroofing of units which are in dire need of these repairs.

In summarizing the effects of the Administrations Impoundment of Funds, it should be noted that this Authority, since inception in 1950, provided housing for numerable low-income families and further, produced Residual Receipts for each year of operation prior to the Brooke Amendment. Had the Administration elected to abide by the terminology of the Brooke Amendment, providing for the payment of operating subsidies, this Authority would be in the position to perform all necessary maintenance and administrative services within our communities.

We feel it to be grossly unfair that unlawful action by the Administration have placed Housing Authorities on the brink of financial disaster, despite the efforts of local administrators.

We appreciate your concern on our behalf, and we will be happy to provide you with any further information which you deem necessary.

LETTER FROM MR. FREDERICK G. PLOCHER, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, MODOC LASSEN INDIAN HOUSING AUTHORITY

MAY 11, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you for your inquiry of May 8th.

The building project of the Modoc Lassen Indian Housing Authority was approved for funding on June 30, 1971. At the present time housing for Indians, housing already approved, seems to be immune to impoundment. But our recent request for an increase was denied. The increase is needed because at HUD's insistence our application was prepared in haste to meet an arbitrary deadline of June 30, 1971, and cost estimates were appropriate for construction in 1971. We now face inflated costs of 1973. Therefore, we do in some measure feel the effects of the squeeze being applied by the Administration. I am referring your letter to Mr. James A.

Morvall of the California State Department of Housing and Community Development for more detailed answer. Our Authority has contracted with the State Department of Housing & Community Development for Mr. Norvall's services. He has been in charge of the development of our project and has hand-carried our papers to the San Francisco office of HUD and has personally carried our cause forward. I am certain that he can give you more accurate information than I can.

LETTER FROM MR. S. J. GOMEZ, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF NAPA

MAY 21, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: The following specific information is relative to how the administrations withholding of funds has affected the current and future plans of our local housing program:

1. The local Housing Authority's jurisdiction is confined to that area within the City limits.

2. The five City of Napa Housing Authority Commissioners are also members of the City Council, with the City manager serving as the non-paid Executive Director.

3. Through joint community effort and input, the Housing Authority was reactivated, reorganized and received a grant under the Section 23 program to provide housing for 200 families, including the elderly as of February 2, 1970.

4. Subsequent to this initial allotment to provide for housing from existing dwellings, an additional grant of 50 units was received for new construction under the Section 23 Turnkey Program, of these 20 are to be developed for the elderly.

5. 13 units are currently under construction with the remaining soon to be awarded. Our construction program should carry to the end of the year. Major problems encountered here is the low monthly rental allowance provided for developers and investors based on the HUD Annual Contribution Contract.

6. Also, because of the extreme disparity in offered rental payments and market value, we are forced to accept the older less desirable units in direct competition with low income families.

7. Total units currently assigned to the Authority is 250, of which 75 is either under construction or developers are being sought.

8. There are presently 182 units occupied with the following breakdown:
0 Bedroom—8; 1 Bedroom—66; 2 Bedroom—61; 3 Bedroom—42; 4 Bedroom—4; and 5 Bedroom—1.

9. From our waiting list, we offer the following breakdown:

0 Bedroom—1; 1 Bedroom—141; 2 Bedroom—84; 3 Bedroom—43; 4 Bedroom—10; and 5 Bedroom—2.

10. Source of income and average rent paid by tenants in each category is as follows:
74% of tenants receiving Welfare assistance.

29% of tenant employment and retirement income.

0 Bedroom—\$40.00; 1 Bedroom—\$36.00; 2 Bedroom—\$38.36; 3 Bedroom—\$47.14; 4 Bedroom—\$64.00; and 5 Bedroom—\$30.00.

11. The Brooke Amendment has served to compound our rental income problem thereby encouraging selectivity of tenants by "averaging" income. Policy of our Authority is to continue serving all low income persons based on need, regardless of income.

It is hoped the above information will be of service to you, and do encourage your continued application toward providing for decent and safe housing for all qualified applicants.

MR. ERLAND F. MEYERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, HOUSING AUTHORITY, CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA

JUNE 21, 1973.

DEAR MR. WALDIE: Thank you for your

letter of June 5, 1973 and the opportunity to cite the nature and magnitude of our problem here in the City of Ventura.

As the Housing Authority does not have access to complete information which would include all the activities of the private sector involving the development of federally aided housing within the City of Ventura, the following information relates only to those programs administered by the Housing Authority. The total loss to the community may therefore be somewhat greater.

Simply stated, the problem involves the loss of approximately \$2,474,718.00 in housing funds for the Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura.

The chronology of events leading up to the date of the moratorium is generally as follows:

June 1970—Housing Authority placed referendum on ballot asking voters to approve the development of 300 additional dwelling units of low rent housing—the measure was approved by the voters of the City of Ventura.

January 1971—Housing Authority submitted application to HUD for funding of 300 additional dwelling units as approved by the voters.

April 1972—HUD awarded program reservation Cal 35-D for 140 of the 300 units. The program reservation also included authorization for the design and construction of a new central office and maintenance facility.

April 1972—Housing Authority advertised for proposals for the design and construction of the 140 dwelling units together with a new central office and maintenance facility.

June 1972—Proposals for the design and construction of 115 of the 140 dwelling units were accepted by Local Housing Authority. Proposals for the design and construction of 25 of the dwelling units and the office and maintenance facility could not be accepted for technical reasons.

July 1972—The Authority requested that HUD authorize the re-advertising for proposals for the design and construction of the balance of 25 dwelling units and office and maintenance space which had been a part of the original program reservation.

August 1972—The Authority submitted a supplemental application for the remaining 160 of the 300 dwelling units approved by the voters.

September and October 1972—Prepared advertising material and made all possible preparations for re-advertising for the 25 remaining dwelling units together with a new central office and maintenance facility.

November and December 1972—The Authority was advised (verbally) that a new program reservation was to be announced within days and that Ventura was funded under ACC list number SF 73-106 in the amount of \$2,474,718.00 which would provide for the construction of the remaining 25 dwelling units together with the central office and maintenance facility from the original program reservation Cal 35-D, plus 78 of the dwelling units requested in the supplemental application.

February 1973—Ventura along with other Southern California Housing Authorities were deleted from the ACC list.

May 1973—All outstanding unfunded applications submitted by the Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura from 1970 to date were returned to the Authority by the Los Angeles Area Office stating that the applications were hereby cancelled and returned without action.

All of which means that as of the date of the moratorium, the processing of outstanding applications was not just suspended, further consideration of the applications was terminated and the applications were purged from the pipeline.

At such future point in time when HUD will again accept applications from Housing Authorities for additional program it will

mean starting all over again with new paper work, new delays, and much additional unnecessary effort before the additional housing would become available to the residents of our community.

Any efforts which your office can exert to correct this situation will be greatly appreciated.

LETTER FROM R. C. MAJOR, HOUSING PROGRAMS COORDINATOR, CITY OF LONG BEACH

JUNE 1, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Your letter of May 8, requesting comments from this agency to support your "Anti-Impoundment" bill, H.R. 6284, was held for my return from vacation for reply.

The Long Beach Housing Authority is engaged only in Section 23 Leasing Program, and for the past four years has been serving a significant portion of our low-income population.

The effect of the fund freeze on our agency has resulted in selection of tenants whose income is sufficient to pay a rent equal to the difference between the fixed contribution from HUD and the Housing Authority's operating expenses, including rent to owners. The result, of course, is that the very-low-income citizen is denied housing.

The "Brooke Amendment" prevents a public housing tenant from paying more than 25% of his income for rent, therefore, even if a tenant wishes to pay 35 to 40% of his income for decent, safe, and sanitary housing, the law will not permit it. The release of special subsidy funds and/or some revision to the Brooke Amendment can materially assist in serving the low-income population of our community.

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHEN H. MORRIS, ACTING HOUSING SUPERVISOR, OF THE CITY OF INGLEWOOD

MAY 16, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: This letter comes in response to your May 8, 1973, communication regarding your proposed "Anti-Impoundment" bill, H.R. 6284.

The City of Inglewood currently has under its jurisdiction 200 units of Section 23 leased housing. We have received for Fiscal Years 1973-1974, an additional 100 units bringing our total number of units up to 300.

The most significant impact, as far as impoundment is concerned, is the fact that insufficient operating subsidies and lack of special subsidy funding have acted to undermine the fiscal integrity of the program. Inglewood has not been a victim in the strictest sense as have other local housing authorities with larger operations. We do not anticipate growth as there is a real need in our community particularly for elderly housing assistance programs. Impoundment acts to halt progress in this important area.

I wish H.R. 6284 significant success in its chosen goal so that we may get down to the business of solving housing ills.

LETTER FROM MR. W. EDWARD ROBINSON, CHIEF HOUSING OFFICER, OF THE CITY OF FAIRFIELD

MAY 16, 1973.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WALDIE: Thank you very much for your letter of May 8, 1973. It is always a pleasure to receive correspondence from an elected official who is truly concerned about how major administrative decisions affect his constituency.

The Fairfield Housing Authority is involved solely in the Section 23 Leased Housing Program which I consider the finest housing program in existence. The "freeze" has affected us in three ways: (1) No new applications for additional units will be taken by HUD, (2) Operating subsidies will be cut which will guarantee that housing authorities may have to lease substandard homes to fill the need and this defies the objective of safe, sanitary and decent housing in a suitable living environment.

To further illustrate how the freeze will have far reaching effects on the low and moderate income families of this particular area, a few facts should be made known. (1) The total population of Solano County in 1970 was 181,000 people. (2) There are only 3 housing authorities in the entire county; Fairfield with 350 units, Suisun City with 170 units, and Vallejo with 700 units for a combined total of 1,200 units of low and moderate income housing. (3) Even if we made the assumption that only 20% of the county's population would be eligible for public housing, you can see how short we are on units.

This is where the freeze really hurts all housing authorities, because the housing situation that prevails in Solano County is common throughout the United States. We have a waiting list of more than 400 people and our average waiting period is about 1½ years.

The housing problem is quite critical and growing more and more each day. Since the National Housing Goals have been abandoned, what are low and moderate income families to do about decent housing within their means? I think this is a very important question that needs an answer.

I hope this information has given you some insight on how our present and future plans have been affected by the freeze.

If I can be of any more assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

CLARA BARTON AWARD TO
LUCILLE MORRIS

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 29, 1973

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we must all agree that without the work of devoted volunteers, most American communities would immeasurably suffer. Volunteers are one of a city's most valuable assets. And in Kenosha, Wis., recently, the American Red Cross honored a volunteer for 52 years of continuous service—a truly remarkable achievement. I commend to my colleagues' attention a Kenosha News article praising Mrs. Elmer Morris:

FIRST LOCAL WINNER: CLARA BARTON AWARD TO LUCILLE MORRIS
(By Barbara V. Henkel)

With a mandatory retirement age of 65, and most companies not hiring any one younger than age 18, it will be pretty difficult for people to reach 50 years of continuing service to any one company or line of work.

But one place where there is no minimum and maximum age restrictions is in volunteer work. And that's where Mrs. Elmer (Lucille) Morris gained her over 50 years of service, for which she was honored recently.

Mrs. Morris, 7811 20th Ave., has devoted 52 years of continuous service to the American Red Cross. Last Tuesday night she received the National Clara Barton award at the annual meeting of the Lakeshore counties (Racine and Kenosha) chapters of the American Red Cross.

The award is given to people for outstanding service at the discretion of local chapters. The Lakeshore counties chapter made the award for the first time last year, to a Racine person. This year an award was made to one each from Racine and Kenosha, Mrs. Morris being the first Kenosha recipient.

Mrs. Morris was recognized for her continuous years of service. She had first volunteered as a senior in high school in She-

boygan. She explained that a number of girls went to help out with the clerical and secretarial duties.

Later, as an employee of the Wisconsin Power and Light Co., she joined other employees in presenting first aid demonstrations to various schools and civic and social groups, under the direction of the Red Cross and the sponsorship of WPL.

But, "I always enjoyed all phases of Red Cross," said Mrs. Morris. Part of her recognition came in the fact that she had participated in all of the services offered by the Red Cross at one time or another, even the disasters committee, for which she worked as a secretary.

She had also been very active in Red Cross blood banks. Again, she was responsible for mostly the detail, clerical work, but also the recruiting. She explained that for every nurse there had to be a nurse's aid, whom she had to recruit and schedule.

She did other recruiting, as well. "If you can ask someone for a pint of blood, believe me, you can ask anybody for anything," said Mrs. Morris.

After a person gives blood, he goes to the canteen where refreshments are served. Mrs. Morris not only was active in recruiting and secretarial work, but also at every aspect of canteen work, including making sandwiches.

She was known as the secretary of volunteer services and for nine years worked part time for the Red Cross as a paid staff member. But all that while, she continued her volunteer status by helping out after work.

Throughout the years she had also been involved in the swim classes, the dispensing of first aid handbooks and other information to schools, the dispensing of ditty bags and of "seeing the boys off" when they left for the service, and work at Downey hospital.

Two projects with which she has been most active are the former Lakeshore Council of Volunteer Services, and the Home Service to Military Families.

The former was formed around the end of World War II by the Red Cross chapters in many cities in the eastern part of the state. It is now known as the Hospital Committee for the Veterans Administration hospital council. Mrs. Morris has been active in the council as both a volunteer secretary, and later as a representative from Sheboygan, and then from Kenosha shortly after coming here 14 years ago.

"I spent days at a time on that council work, but I loved it. I wouldn't have done it if I hadn't enjoyed it," she said.

She would also go down to the VA hospital at Woods, Wis. on her offtime.

She is still an active member of the SMF. When relatives want to reach a serviceman because of a death or serious illness in the family, he can be contacted through the Red Cross. When calls are made to the Red Cross on Sundays and holidays, the calls go to Memorial Hospital which directs the caller to contact whichever woman has been scheduled for that day under the SMF plan.

Mrs. Morris is scheduled to be home for 24 hours the day of the first Sunday of the month. "Sometimes these people are so distressed that they couldn't possibly make these calls themselves," explained Mrs. Morris. "These people are always grateful," she added.

Her volunteer work extends beyond the Red Cross. In both Sheboygan and Kenosha Mrs. Morris has been active in the little theater, the hospital auxiliaries (in Kenosha at St. Catherine's), the woman's clubs, Girl Scouting, and other business, professional, social and civic groups. Yet, she remains modest.

"A million people did a million things more worthwhile than what I did," she said. She mused on, "I don't think I ever did a service for Red Cross without thinking I did something for someone." She explained that she was an only child and had no children of her own, so . . . "Oh, for goodness' sakes, everybody has to do something worthwhile."

IS THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
LAYING AN EGG?

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, I have on numerous occasions this year brought to the attention of my colleagues the critical and inflationary situation prevailing in the steel industry because of the rising prices of scrap steel, in part caused by vastly increased exports of this commodity.

As the following information will show: First, availability—inventories—of scrap iron and steel and pig iron continues to decline; second, prices are expected to continue to go up even though "Japanese trading firms have agreed on 'orderly purchases' of U.S. scraps"; and third, the long-term outlook suggests that world demand for scrap will increase as steelmaking capacity and demand is expected to rise sharply through 1975.

I continue to believe the Commerce Department should take action to prevent creating an impossible situation for our domestic steel industry by moving to, at the very least, the immediate licensing of scrap steel exports.

Yet the Commerce Department continues to insist that it anticipates no problems.

This is the same view the ostrich gets when it sticks its head in the sand. It is my hope the Commerce Department will look these figures squarely in the eye and not continue to retreat behind the shifting sands of its incredibly lethargic bureaucracy.

As warning, I would only note that an ostrich lays an incredibly big egg.

I include the following:

BUREAU OF MINES—U.S. MONTH-END STOCKS IRON AND
STEEL SCRAP AND PIG IRON

[In short tons]

	Iron and steel scrap	Pig iron
September 1972.....	8,643,676	1,787,319
October 1972.....	8,592,855	1,744,510
November 1972.....	8,390,168	1,710,916
December 1972.....	8,133,948	1,655,641
January 1973.....	7,877,841	1,654,524
February 1973.....	7,918,050	1,542,166
March 1973.....	7,972,556	1,449,828
April 1973 (preliminary).....	7,839,340	1,426,423
Reduction in stocks since Sept. 30, 1972.....	804,336	360,896
Percentage decline.....	9.31	20.19

Includes inventories of manufacturers of both steel ingots and castings, manufacturers of steel castings only, and iron foundries and miscellaneous users.

[From the Japan Commerce Daily, June 20, 1973]

**NEW U.S. SCRAP DEALS: EAST COAST SHIPLOAD
CONTRACTED AT \$97 C&F PER TON**

Negotiations for import of U.S. scrap steel have decreased since early this month because of rising prices. But last week M. S. Kaplan & Co. of Chicago contracted to export one shipload of scraps to Japan for November/December shipment at the price of \$73.50 FOB per ton for No. 1 heavy melting scraps. Another shipload was also contracted for shipment to Japan in November/December by an unidentified shipper from the U.S. East Coast to Japan at a price of \$97 C&F per ton for No. 1 heavy melting.

Two blast furnace operators, some electric furnace mills, and trading firms reportedly seek to buy more U.S. scraps. According to informed sources, trading firms have contracted for import of a total of 200,000 tons of scraps in the past, mostly October/December shipments, and many U.S. shippers have already sold out scraps for shipment this year.

Trading firms' purchase prices of the said deals range from \$93 to \$96 per ton C&F. But import negotiations had been suspended briefly after shippers' price ideas rose to \$97 to \$98 per ton C&F. Speculations are that some trading firms contracted for new purchases of U.S. scraps at high prices because of expectations that the prices will rise further.

There is a fear that the U.S. may restrict scrap exports. At the same time, Japanese trading firms have agreed on "orderly purchases" of U.S. scraps. Fresh mass import of scraps is thus likely to be held off for the time being.

**WORLD RAW STEEL ESTIMATE FOR 1975: JAPAN
IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION PUTS TOTAL
CAPACITY AT 810 MILLION TONS PER YEAR**

The world demand-supply situation for steel is expected to remain tight for a few years, according to the Japan Iron and Steel Federation.

In a medium-range forecast up to 1975, the federation says that the world's steel production capacity in 1975 will rise to 815,912,000 tons, up 16.8 per cent from 698,345,000 tons in 1972 (actual production 629,400,000 tons, operation rate 90.1 per cent). The world steel demand in 1975 is estimated at 800,000,000 tons, and thus the demand-supply situation will be tight.

The federation compiled the forecast on the basis of existing capacities, planned steel mill construction and expansion projects in the world.

In 1975, the federation says, Japan will be the world's largest steel producing nation with an annual capacity of 148 million tons, followed by the Soviet Union with 146,400,000 tons and the U.S. with 145 million tons. Overall, it says, there are few factors indicating that the demand-supply situation will slacken.

According to the report:

1. Blast furnaces that are expected to go into operation in the next three years, except for those in Japan, total 36. These are unlikely to lead to any sharp rise in the world's production capacities since they are to replace old ones.

2. Construction costs of steel mills abroad will considerably be higher than in Japan. Such costs in developing countries, will be ¥85,000 to ¥150,000 per ton of annual raw steel capacity. Costs in Europe may be somewhat lower, on this basis, with the costs of USINOR's Dunkirk works in France estimated at about ¥65,000 per ton in the later stage of its operations.

3. Estimated production capacities of other major steel producing nations in 1975:

Countries	Annual raw steel production capacities (thousand tons)	
	In 1975	In 1972
West Germany.....	66,100	58,990
Belgium.....	18,400	17,200
France.....	34,700	27,900
Italy.....	30,990	25,220
Luxembourg.....	6,400	6,100
Netherlands.....	7,400	6,800
Britain.....	34,500	31,000
Spain.....	11,680	11,100
Canada.....	16,100	13,637
East Europe.....	51,000	43,850
China.....	29,000	23,000
Latin America.....	30,000	17,270
Greece.....	2,150	1,050
Turkey.....	1,555	1,463
Oceania.....	10,000	8,700
United States.....	145,000	135,000
U.S.S.R.....	146,400	126,000
Japan.....	148,000	124,000

**APRIL EXPORTS TOTAL 1.97 MIL. TONS, UP
17.9 PERCENT FROM A YEAR BEFORE**

Japan's steel exports in April totaled 1,972,000 tons, down 12.4 per cent from March but up 17.9 per cent from a year earlier, or \$393,160,000, down 10.4 per cent from March but up 39.3 per cent from a year earlier.

Item-wise, exports of ordinary steel products totaled 1,701,000 tons, down 13.2 per cent for March; special steel products 82,000 tons, down 12.5 per cent; secondary steel products 110,000 tons, down 7.9 per cent; ingots and semis 74,000 tons, up 5.5 per cent; and other items 5,000 tons, down 82.1 per cent. Only exports of ingots and semis increased from the previous month.

**ATLANTA VETERANS' AFFAIRS
CONFERENCE**

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter today from my very good friend and a truly outstanding fellow Georgian, State Senator Max Cleland of Atlanta, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted on June 8, 1973, by the Atlanta Conference on Vietnam Veteran Education, Training, and Services. Senator Cleland—himself a veteran of the Vietnam war—has devoted a great deal of personal hard work and individual effort toward providing the people of our State with a better understanding of the problems which face our Vietnam-era veterans.

Mr. Speaker, the goals outlined in the resolution were obviously written with a great deal of thought and are certainly deserving of our fullest consideration. I highly recommend the resolution to the attention of my colleagues:

A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM VETERAN EDUCATION, TRAINING AND SERVICES, JUNE 8, 1973

A national travesty against the Vietnam Era Veteran is occurring within America as literally hundreds of thousands of returned soldiers are unable to obtain their basic rights. The situation is tragic. The enormity of the task mandates that the most imaginative and vigorous national leadership reverse this nationwide loss in human capital and resource destruction. This destruction reaches beyond the lives of nearly seven million Vietnam Veterans and their families. It touches us all.

Therefore, we concerned citizens involved with Vietnam Veterans and their problems on a day to day basis urgently resolve and request that:

The President of the U.S. establish a blue-ribbon national commission on the Vietnam-era veteran to identify and prepare recommendations for national legislation and executive decision.

The Commission should have a reporting deadline of no more than four (4) months, with membership drawn one-third from the relevant federal executive agencies, the U.S. Senate and House; one-third from the most influential and broadly based representatives of the community sector; and, one-third from Vietnam era veterans.

Be it further resolved that:

An extraordinary joint committee composed of members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives be convened immediately to create a second generation GI bill with an absolute requirement to resolve

the unconscionable tangle of existing national legislation and the overlapping and frequently conflicting jurisdiction both in the federal executive agencies and in legislative committees of the U.S. Congress.

Be it further resolved that:

The Veterans Administration should be called on to perform critical self-evaluation of their services and resource commitments, similar to the study done by General Omar Bradley following World War II.

Be it also resolved that:

Every American should support efforts to move courageously and boldly to reclaim and save our most precious national resources reflected in the lives of nearly seven million Vietnam era veterans and their families.

THE PEOPLE WHO ARE THE RED CROSS

HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, much of the Southern part of our Nation, including the State of South Carolina, has suffered this year from tornadoes and floods.

Even in tornado clouds, though, there seems to be a silver lining—the dedication and selflessness of volunteers such as the Greenville Chapter of the American Red Cross, in providing relief to the victims of the storm.

In a recent letter, Mrs. Ellen D. Butler of the Greenville Red Cross cited several volunteers for their courage during the recent storm. I would like to join Mrs. Butler in commending these people for their service to the community.

The full text of Mrs. Butler's letter follows:

GREENVILLE, S.C.,

June 8, 1973.

HON. JAMES R. MANN,
Federal Office Building,
Greenville, S.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANN: Shortly after I returned from disaster service through the Red Cross in Abbeville County, you wrote me a most complimentary letter. I deeply appreciated your taking your time to do so.

As you know, we had our own little episode here on May 27th and 28th. I was among the first to report to the Chapter House and by virtue of being the Secretary to the Disaster Preparedness Committee, was assigned administrative duties. In this capacity, I had an excellent chance to observe some direct results of the training Red Cross gives its volunteers. I felt I must share with you some of the near-heroic things I saw during those 24 hours.

One of the most outstanding things was seeing a high school senior, Jeff Bryson, being trained to become a shelter manager. Under his direction was assigned a registered nurse the age of Jeff's mother, and a research engineer in one of our local plants. Jeff worked directly with the minister of the church and with those assigned to him in such a way that belied his years. He was calm, resourceful and meticulously kept records of people checking into the shelter. It was my opinion that Jeff did not regard himself as shelter manager, but that he was working "with" the others.

In the mid-early morning hours, it was discovered that there were some infants sheltered who needed special formulas. In my capacity, I called various druggists and finally found the particular product at the General Hospital. One of our volunteers, a woman

school teacher whose hobby is sports cars, drove to the emergency room and was enroute when a particularly hard storm with hail, thunder and lightning occurred. This woman, Barbara Westray, did not hesitate to complete her mission as if it were a bright, sunlit afternoon instead of tornadic conditions in the wee hours of the morning. Satisfying hungry babies was her only concern.

I could tell you of dozens of other volunteers who operated in the same selfless, dedicated way—people who left their own homes and families to serve those who needed them. Most of the volunteers who left the Chapter House between three and six AM went on to their regular jobs and worked a full day.

About four thirty on Monday afternoon, after we were again under a tornado watch and warning, volunteers—without being called—began to arrive at the Chapter House. They wanted to be here and ready if they were needed.

It would be impossible for you to single out any one, two or three of these people who have volunteered to give up their own free time to take Red Cross training, and then who volunteered to leave the safety of their homes and family to serve on actual disaster duty, lose sleep, go without their own supper and/or breakfast to feed people, and work without stopping for a "cigarette" or "coffee" break. But I am sure if ever the occasion arose for you to express an opinion about Red Cross and the people who are the Red Cross, you would appreciate having some first hand information.

Chapters in other communities were not as fortunate in having the dedicated people as the Greenville Chapter had. Since the Red Cross is people, the efficiency of each chapter depends on the community.

Thank you again for recognizing me in the past for my service to Red Cross, and thank you for allowing me to tell you some of the exceptional service I observed so recently.

Sincerely,

ELLEN D. BUTLER (Mrs. A. A.).

CONGRESS SHOULD END THE WAR NOW

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, Congress should immediately order a halt to the bombing in Cambodia.

Mr. Nixon wants to bomb the people of this small country for 6 more weeks. But Congress had never before agreed to give him this power.

Yesterday's vote may set a dangerous precedent as Congress voted in effect to give up its constitutional power to declare war. We must not allow a President who has consistently ignored the Congress and the American people to be granted such a power.

Even more tragic in yesterday's vote was the agreement to allow innocent men, women, and children indigenous to that land to be maimed, mutilated, and killed by our bombs.

The President's plan for Cambodia will be economically damaging at home. Mr. Nixon plans to bomb away \$60 million at a time when our domestic programs are seriously underfunded.

What is this war all about, anyhow? Mr. Nixon just spent a week embracing and toasting the top Communist leader of Russia. He has been cordially received

in Communist China. He has promised them American food, technical assistance, and trade credits. Yet he warns that a Communist victory in Cambodia would undermine world peace and American security.

Yesterday I voted for the Flynt amendment to stop the bombing immediately. When that failed, I voted against the appropriations bills which approved 6 more weeks of death in Southeast Asia.

I hope we do not see 45 more days of useless bombing and I pray that the President will end this brutal war long before the 15th of August.

PLANT CORN WHEN OAK LEAVES ARE THE SIZE OF SQUIRRELS' EARS

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, because in all of these United States, there are only 14 out of 435 Congressional Districts that have 20 percent or more of their population on farms and only 65 that have 10 percent of their people on farms, I like to bring to the attention of my colleagues from time to time, pertinent information that relates to agriculture.

I have received an advance proof of an advertisement which the John Deere Co. will be publishing in key newspapers on July 3.

I would like to call this information to the attention of my colleagues by inserting it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It gives a good picture of some of the typical problems our producers face every year:

"PLANT CORN WHEN OAK LEAVES ARE THE SIZE OF SQUIRRELS' EARS AND IT'LL BE KNEE HIGH BY THE 4TH OF JULY"—OLD FARMER'S AXIOM

The Corn Belt of the United States is one of the unique natural resources of our earth. Year after year, thousands of square miles of rich prairie soil produce an enormous outpouring of energy in the form of golden corn.

America's Corn Belt doesn't yield this bounty easily. Farmers who till the land suffer the threats of insects and weeds. Crop disease is a constant hazard. So is erosion. And always, there's the weather.

Our heartland is subject to some of nature's most capricious weather. Thus it was in the autumn of '72; torrential rains and early snow snarled the corn harvest. Rain waterlogged the Corn Belt soil this spring, through March, then April, into May. By the time oak leaves came to the size of squirrels' ears, soggy soil in much of the Corn Belt kept farmers out of their fields. A record third flood crest coursed down the Mississippi.

May 10 came and went while anxious farmers watched the sky, knowing that each day of delay in planting could cut yield by a bushel an acre. Experienced observers feared failure of a crop already in short supply. Suddenly, on May 11, skies began to clear. By the 16th, even though oak leaves had reached the size of a hound's ear, some farmers finally were able to work their land. During the next seven days, with new storm clouds gathering, Corn Belt farmers played out one of the high dramas of the year. By the 24th, racing weather and the clock, they had planted an "impossible" 40 million acres of corn.

It was the biggest corn-planting week in history. It saved the nation's precious corn production for 1973.

Much of our corn is higher than knee high this 4th of July. Its promised wealth will reach us all. This is a good day, we think, to fire off this little rocket of gratitude to several hundred thousand skilled and tenacious Corn Belt farmers. Have a happy Fourth.

W. A. HEWITT,
Chairman, Deere & Company.

BOB PAFFORD, A MAN TO MATCH CALIFORNIA'S MOUNTAINS, RETIRES FROM RECLAMATION

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, few men have achieved the stature of the majesty of California's geography. One man who measurably changed that geography, building multipurpose dams, channels, canals, and hydro projects is Bob Pafford, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation—West.

Few projects Bob viewed as impossible. In 39 years of Government service he tackled them all—large and small and with an eye toward pragmatism, ecology, agriculture, and commerce, he moved through redtape like a bulldozer.

Because of Bob Pafford and men like him, the West achieved a high degree of excellence in all fields, because water development was the grease that kept our farms and cities together and allowed them to mutually expand.

The Willows Daily Journal talked of some of Bob's accomplishments the other day as follows:

PAFFORD RECORD IS OUTSTANDING

Robert J. Pafford, Jr., who has announced his pending resignation as Mid-Pacific Regional Director, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, is one of that rare breed of birds—an ardent builder as well as an enthusiastic conservationist.

Mr. Pafford believes strongly in the necessity of harnessing water to meet Mankind's crucial needs: in storing it behind properly situated reservoirs not only to create irrigation water for the production of food, but also to prevent disastrous floods, enhance recreation, and serve a wide variety of other purposes.

Indeed if such men as Mr. Pafford had not held such a conviction, California's Central Valley would remain much as it was some 135 years ago when John Marsh, William Bidwell and other pioneers arrived on the scene. It would be producing largely volunteer grains and wild nuts rather than being, as it now is, the world's greatest and most diversified breadbasket in relation to its size, feeding millions of American and foreign consumers.

The Valley would, moreover, still be subjected to the devastating floods which in this area a half-century ago periodically flooded hundreds of thousands of acres.

The extent of Mr. Pafford's services is indicated in the fact that over and above the huge Missouri River Basin project which he helped set in motion as a top aide to Gen. Lewis A. Pick, he has spearheaded the construction of some \$700 million of reclamation projects in the Southwestern states; also he has directed studies that could lead to construction of another \$3 billion of facilities

to help solve the Southwest's future water needs.

This area's Tehama-Colusa Canal is only one of the many such projects to be constructed under Mr. Pafford's leadership—and far from the largest. Yet it will produce enough additional food to feed more than 280,000 people each day; it will more than triple the annual dollar value of farm production on the approximately 240,000 acres of soil which the canal will irrigate.

While being an energetic, even aggressive, builder of projects to serve Mankind, Mr. Pafford has paid close attention to the effect of these projects on the environment. Clearly he realizes that conservation, or "the wise use of resources," included preserving Man's environment as well as serving his basic needs.

Indicating Mr. Pafford's interest in conservation are his memberships in such groups as the Audubon Society, California Tomorrow and the Wilderness Society, as well as in such professional organizations as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the International Commission on Irrigation Drainage and Flood Control.

Westside residents can take a measure of pride in the fact that one of the major reasons Mr. Pafford received the Department of the Interior's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, was an historic achievement in connection with the Tehama-Colusa Canal.

Plotting an unprecedented course, Mr. Pafford spearheaded the engineering and construction of facilities to spawn salmon in a stretch of the canal just below the Red Bluff Diversion Dam.

The canal's rate of descent had to be carefully calculated to stimulate conditions in natural spawning beds; similarly, rocks and pebbles had to be selected with care. A revolutionary machine to clean the spawning beds literally had to be invented.

Fingerlings have been planted and all indications point to the outstanding success of the facility. Instead of despoiling the Sacramento River fishery, the Tehama-Colusa Canal will greatly improve it.

Mr. Pafford's accomplishments during his 39 years of government service in water development are truly stupendous. His name promises to be written in large letters in the annals of responsible water development benefiting Mankind and the environment which Mankind should preserve and enhance.—E.F.D.

The Bureau of Reclamation lists Bob's accomplishments briefly as follows:

BOB PAFFORD'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Robert J. Pafford, Jr., Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento since January 1963, announced his retirement from Federal service today.

Pafford, 63, said his retirement will be effective June 29, following 39 years of work in water resources development. Prior to joining the Bureau of Reclamation, he worked with the U.S. Corps of Engineers a total of 28 years.

In the long history of the two organizations, Pafford is the only official ever to be appointed from one to the top echelons of the other.

Stamm praised Pafford's career with the Bureau as one marked by "real progress toward the solution of serious water problems." He called Pafford's retirement a "tremendous loss."

The Commissioner said, "It's a tremendous loss to any organization when a man like Bob Pafford retires. The experience and knowledge he has accumulated over 39 years of government service in water development and his leadership during the past ten years as regional director has been highly beneficial to the Reclamation program and has resulted in real progress toward the solution of serious

water problems. I have worked closely with Bob throughout his tenure with Reclamation and I view his decision to retire with personal regret."

Just one year ago Pafford was awarded the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor which the Secretary of the Interior can bestow. The citation recognized Pafford's "outstanding contributions in engineering and administration" during his Federal career.

A native of Salina, Kansas, Pafford holds a degree in electrical engineering from Kansas State University at Manhattan. He joined the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 1934 as a junior electrical engineer, then moved into hydraulic engineering positions on Corps projects in West Virginia and in the Missouri River Basin.

Pafford joined the Corps' Omaha Division in 1942. At that time he was closely associated with General Lewis A. Pick, architect on the Pick-Sloan plan.

While with the Corps' Omaha office he saw the Pick-Sloan plan adopted by the ten Missouri River Basin States and the Congress. During the years that he served in Omaha, the Corps completed construction of Fort Randall, Gavins Point, Garrison, and Oahe Dams, and started construction of Big Bend. Oahe and Garrison are two of the world's largest rolled-earth dams. Each will impound approximately 24 million acre-feet of water.

In 1944 Pafford was named Chairman of the Federal-State Coordinating Committee for Missouri Basin Reservoir Control. He continued in this highly important position until resigning to join the Bureau of Reclamation.

From 1957 until his appointment as Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Region Director, Pafford held the position of Supervisory Civil Engineer with the Corps' Missouri River Division in Omaha.

Since Pafford has been in Sacramento, approximately \$700 million worth of dams, canals, pumping plants, powerplants and other water resources development facilities have been constructed in the Mid-Pacific Region, which includes most of Nevada, the southern tip of Oregon and all of California north of the Tehachapis.

Under his direction, the Region has completed nine major feasibility studies which could lead to the construction of another \$3 billion worth of facilities needed to help solve California's future water problems. These include the Auburn-Folsom South Unit of the Central Valley Project, now under construction; the San Felipe Division, already authorized; and the East Side Division and the Peripheral Canal, still awaiting authorization.

Pafford's demonstrated concern over the environmental impact of Bureau facilities was one of the reasons cited for his award from Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton. Shortly after taking over as Regional Director, Pafford approved and put into effect a plan to construct artificial fish spawning facilities in the Tehama-Colusa Canal near Red Bluff.

Working in close cooperation with State and Federal fishery agencies, Bureau designers solved many highly technical problems which led to the completion of those facilities in October 1971. The facility is expected to add some two million pounds of chinook salmon to the Sacramento River fishery each year.

As a member of the California State-Federal Interagency Group, Pafford has helped develop a plan to have staff members from the Department of Water Resources, the Soil Conservation Service, the Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation work together on specific problems and recommend solutions to the Interagency Group.

In 1966, he helped develop an agreement between the Corps, the State and the Bureau

whereby planning activities were divided to avoid overlap and duplication.

Close cooperation with other Federal and State agencies has marked Pafford's career in California. Construction of the joint State-Federal facilities at San Luis by the Bureau and their operation by a single agency, the Department of Water Resources, has saved millions of dollars in construction costs and will save millions more in operating costs. Planning for the Peripheral Canal and studies of ways of removing nitrogen from drainage waters in the San Joaquin Valley are examples of such joint efforts.

For the past seven years, Pafford has been chairman of an Interior committee which annually recommends operating criteria and procedures for the Interior agencies involved to follow in the Truckee-Carson River Basins in Nevada and California. For nearly four years, Pafford has also been a member of the Federal-State Pyramid Lake Task Force.

He is the author of the "Reservoir" article in the Encyclopedia Britannica and co-author of a paper on "A Disposal System for Agricultural Waste Waters in the San Joaquin Valley of California", which he presented at the Seventh Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage in Mexico City in 1969.

A member of the advisory council of the University of California Water Resources Center at Davis, Pafford has represented the Bureau at many national and international seminars and symposiums.

He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, California Tomorrow, the U.S. Committee of the International Commission on Irrigation Drainage and Flood Control, the U.S. Committee of the International Commission on Large Dams, the Wilderness Society and the Audubon Society.

His previous awards include Federal Employee of the Year in 1955 in the Nebraska area and the Department of the Army's Meritorious Civil Service Award in 1956.

FAREWELL TO FRANK BATTAGLIA

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to congratulate a good friend, Mr. Frank Battaglia, upon his retirement as dean of the Official Reporters of Debate.

One must congratulate him for anyone who could sit here for 30 years and listen and record the volumes of words that flow from the distinguished mouths of so many Representatives of the people and still remain as pleasant and good natured as he has deserves everyone's praise and thanks.

In all seriousness though, his record of dedication to a difficult job and his service under such distinguished Speakers of the House as Sam Rayburn, who first appointed him, and those who followed in his stead, is the real memorial to this man. All the words that may flow at this time for his fellow reporters to take down fall in the shadow of his past performance.

As a fellow American of Italian descent, he also stands out as an example that there are those of Italian heritage

who have pursued the difficult road against prejudice and succeeded in life. His story will be an example to those young Italo-Americans who are striving for recognition in a difficult world.

I wish Frank well in his retirement and hope that all the words he hears and speaks from now on will be about pleasant memories from the past and the peaceful happiness of the present. May he be rewarded with good health and long life in retirement.

INFLATION

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, a large, national company with general offices in my district has recently completed an economic study of the United States with particular emphasis on the relationship of specific cost of living and disposable income.

Using Government figures from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, it has developed an "economic well being index" which is supposed to measure early changes in purchasing and saving power per person after the impact of inflation. The index indicates that the average American has been better off economically each year since 1950, except the recession years of 1954 and 1958.

Of particular interest is the set of figures showing outlays for food, clothing, and housing as a percent of personal disposable income. In 1950 these living costs required 58.2 cents out of every dollar, but by 1971 the most recently available figures, they required only 50.6 cents.

The rising cost of food has been a particular concern in our economy in the past 6 months. This survey shows that food outlays as a percent of disposable personal income were about 22.2 percent in 1950 but had dropped to 15.7 percent in 1972 and actually declined to 15.6 percent by the first quarter of 1973.

One conclusion which could be drawn from these figures is that the average person enjoys 66 percent more buying or saving power in 1973 than in 1950. A further conclusion is that even if cost of living rises 6 percent this year, the average person will still gain 2 percent in economic well-being this year.

These national figures are somewhat reassuring. Obviously, very few of us are average, and some of us, particularly those on fixed incomes, have seriously suffered because of inflation. While the figures will not cause any inflation-harmed person to jump up and down with glee, they should also cause a lot of us to take a closer look at the economic control mechanism now in effect in this country and at demand and supply factors now operating in our economy.

Producers of foodstuffs have sounded dire warnings that future food supplies are being curtailed by the freeze. A num-

ber of leading economists and editorialists are beginning to understand that scarcities, the excess of demand over supply, of food are worldwide and that inflation is a worldwide phenomenon.

Americans have paid half as much for food as a percentage of total disposable income as the people in Japan, Italy, and England last year and are either going to pay more, or continue to endure scarcities. This is an unpleasant picture, but it will not get any more pleasant just because we ignore it. In terms of the crisis of food supply, both domestically and internationally, this country and this Congress must begin to reanalyze the entire situation.

INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT HANDICAPS FIREFIGHTERS

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, the tragic fire in New Orleans last weekend serves as a reminder of our country's grave fire problem. Despite commendable action by the New Orleans fire department, 29 people perished in this fire. Unfortunately, though, these deaths represent only a small fraction of the roughly 12,000 Americans who die each year, because of fire. We suffer a per capita death rate from fire that is twice that of Canada, 4 times that of Great Britain and Japan, and 3 times that of the Scandinavian countries. Further, we sustain the highest per capita losses due to fire in the world. Clearly, more must and can be done to protect the American public from the dangers of fire.

We should establish appropriate flammability and toxicity standards for building materials, enlarge the Federal Government's fire research and development programs, and expand training opportunities and provide improved equipment to the men who risk their lives daily to protect the public from the devastating effects of fire. These are the purposes of the nine comprehensive bills I introduced during the 92d and 93d Congresses with the bipartisan support of 60 Members of Congress.

Today, I wish to call attention to the dangerously and unjustifiably low quality of firefighting equipment. We ask our firefighters to engage in a tough, dirty, and dangerous profession. We expect our firefighters to combat the unprecedented fire problems created by modern toxic chemicals, high flammability materials, and well-insulated highrise buildings.

Yet we furnish our firefighters with equipment designed decades ago. The President of the International Association of Fire Chiefs states this clearly:

Improvements in apparatus, tools and equipment have not kept pace with the technological advances that have been made in buildings, building materials, industry and chemistry. Firefighters must face space age emergencies with stone age equipment. There have been some improvements, but ever

these have been beyond the financial reach of local government.

Most of the protective clothing worn by our firefighters would not even pass the flammability test for children's sleepwear. Their breathing apparatus is clumsy and inefficient. Traditional fire hoses and wooden ladders are burnable, but still widely used. Nonuniform fire hose couplings impede interdepartmental cooperation during general alarm fires. Battering rams and axes are still widely employed in rescue operations despite the development of an explosive device that is far more effective. And the lack of a centralized fire information collection service has fragmented the efforts of scientists, technicians, administrators, and fire officials in all areas of firefighting.

The full effect of our failure in the area of firefighting equipment is hard to measure, but is nothing short of tragic. At least 100 firemen die each year in the line of duty; and nearly 40 percent are injured. We will never know, though, just how many of the roughly 12,000 Americans killed each year by fire could have been rescued if our firefighters were provided with the equipment they need and deserve.

We can make great progress in this vital area if we quickly capitalize on NASA's recent breakthroughs in firefighting technology. They have created a fire suit that offers protection from a 1,500-degree flame. They have constructed a breathing system that is lighter, smaller, and more efficient than current models. And they have developed several types of clothing previously unknown in the firefighting industry.

This new equipment has been tested in actual fire situations by the Houston Fire Department and volunteer firefighters from my district in Connecticut. Paid and volunteer firefighters alike have responded to NASA's innovations with enthusiasm.

Now we must insure that such new equipment is mass-produced and distributed as quickly as it is developed.

No one speaks with greater authority on our failure to provide adequate firefighting equipment than the firefighter himself. I, therefore, bring to the attention of my colleagues an article from the Nation's Cities based upon a poll of firefighters across the Nation. Dissatisfaction among fire chiefs with their communications systems, firefighting apparatus, and protective clothing is shown to reach up to 59 percent. I include this article in full in the hope that this clear indication of our neglect of our fire service will spur us on to insure that in the future America's dedicated firefighters receive the safest and most effective equipment possible.

The article which appeared in the June issue of Nation's Cities follows:

EQUIPMENT: GOOD BUT COULD BE BETTER

Are America's fire chiefs satisfied with the equipment and protective clothing they and their men use daily?

Generally, they are. But an overwhelming 84.6 per cent of the chiefs surveyed said

there's a need for greater innovation to improve them. (The larger the city, the greater need for more innovation was seen by the chiefs. In cities between 10,000 and 24,999 population, 79.9 per cent felt the need for greater equipment innovation. But that figure jumped to 91.1 per cent in cities over 100,000.)

The Nation's Cities Poll asked a series of detailed questions seeking to determine the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with 13 different types of equipment and personal gear used by firemen. The fire chiefs were asked to grade each under these categories: Not at all satisfied, somewhat satisfied, fairly satisfied, and completely satisfied.

By combining the "not at all satisfied" and the "somewhat satisfied" answers, a sort of "dissatisfaction index" was achieved for the 13 types of equipment and personal gear items listed on the questionnaire. Here are those index figures in the order of dissatisfaction:

Police-fire communications center, 58.9 per cent; "911" system for emergency calls, 49.6 per cent; communications devices used at a fire, 31 per cent; turnout coats, 29.1 per cent; gloves, 27.6 per cent; chemicals for fighting fires, 23.4 per cent; communications center at fire headquarters, 21.7 per cent; boots, 21.7 per cent; breathing apparatus, 18.7 per cent; fire trucks, 15.2 per cent; fire hose, 14.4 per cent; helmets, 13.8 per cent; and fire ladders, 7.4 per cent.

When asked which items of equipment and gear needed the most innovation to make them better, chiefs tended to concentrate on those personal items which protect a fireman during a fire: turnout coats, breathing apparatus, boots, gloves, and helmets.

Several interesting sidelights emerged when the equipment satisfaction responses were broken down by city size and region. Generally speaking, the levels of dissatisfaction were higher in larger cities, especially those over 100,000 population, and in cities of all sizes in the West.

Particularly with the "911" system, turnout coats, and breathing apparatus was the larger city dissatisfaction markedly above the national totals. In the West, fire chiefs reported a significant amount of additional dissatisfaction with police-fire communications centers, turnout coats, gloves, chemicals, boots, and fire trucks.

The need for improved equipment and protective clothing also was mentioned by a number of fire chiefs in their personal comments on the questionnaires.

"Just develop a fire coat with excellent insulating qualities, fire retardant textile, light in weight, brightly colored, and priced at \$50 maximum," an Illinois chief challenged. "Just TRY and do it. No one has and much of what is offered is less satisfactory than the traditional duck with rubber lining."

"The fire service is 20 to 30 years behind," said a California chief. "We still use water to put out a fire—as did our forefathers. Through experiments there must be a better way to control a fire chemically."

The use of computers in day-to-day fire service operations is certainly one area of innovation that appears to offer much potential. But the results of The Nation's Cities Poll reveal only 64 (8 per cent) of the 797 responding fire departments actually use the computer now in fire service operations. Again, larger cities over 100,000 (47 per cent of those using computers) and Western cities (34 per cent) are leading the way for such computer uses as locating sites for new fire stations, allocating fire equipment among stations, handling information systems on fire incidence data, and helping to make other firefighting decisions. Indeed, only 20.1 per cent of the fire chiefs reported their departments were even studying the use of computers.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POZNAN WORKERS' REVOLT

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, over the past several days the American people have been subjected to a veritable barrage of pro-Soviet propaganda in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit. The various media have given graphic presentations of the Soviet leader as a benign, jovial Russian exuding good will and camaraderie. Simultaneously, the administration has enlarged the achievements of the summit sessions out of all proportion to the true results.

A few important issues are reported to have been discussed with varying degrees of success, but far more important items were ignored and diplomatically sidestepped, apparently in an effort to avoid unpleasant subjects.

Mr. Speaker, the anniversary yesterday of the Poznan workers' revolt gave us all pause to reflect deeply on why the fate of the Baltic States was so totally ignored. Today as we join with our millions of Polish-American citizens in remembering with justifiable pride the bravery of Polish workers who rose up in revolt against their Red Communist puppet leaders, we cannot escape the feeling that the sessions with Brezhnev were in large measure a sham and a mockery of justice.

Every American citizen with deep ties of birth or kinship with the captive nations—Poles, Balts, Czechs—all of them must bemoan the fact that no effort was made to obtain redress from the Soviet Union for its illegal annexations of sovereign states and for its bestial acts of replacing freedom and independence with virtual slavery for millions of people who covet and prize freedom as much as do you and I.

How can the administration be so shortsighted as to make available huge supplies of grain to the Russians at the expense of the American taxpayers, yet shy away from calling the oppressors to task for their crimes against humanity? It was bad enough to give away grain which will in all likelihood cause some people in our own country to go hungry, but to do so without getting something of value in return is sheer nonsense.

In these roseate, dreamy days of trying to end the cold war and improve our relationships with the godless Soviets, must we forgive and forget the atrocities of the Communists committed against so many of our friends and relatives? For the sake of international harmony, are we supposed to ignore historic events that caused the breach to develop between ourselves and the perpetrators of a whole slate of crimes which only justice can erase?

Every American and particularly every Member of Congress needs to view with careful scrutiny each move being made

to obtain Soviet approval to mutual agreements. We need to summon the same type of righteous indignation which motivated the Poznan workers in their revolt against the usurpers of their freedom. Like those brave Polish workers, we need to demonstrate a steadfast and firm opposition to namby-pamby agreements in the process of formulation for purposes of winning a doubtful friendship with questionable friends.

How can we erase from our minds the sorry plight of the thousands upon thousands of enslaved people of Jewish and other faiths whose greatest desire is to leave Russia and its satellite states?

Brave as were the Polish workers in their heroic efforts to remove the fetters of their enslavement, those efforts proved in vain because they lacked trained leadership and they were not adequately organized. Even so, the opposition they manifested was so telling that the Soviets had to resort to the use of armed troops to quell the revolt.

Mr. Speaker, in continuing our efforts to force the Soviets to effect prompt and suitable redress to the millions of people whom they have enslaved, we must seek to avoid the fate of the Poznan workers. We must call upon our best trained leadership and make fullest use of our fine ethnic and nationality organizations to achieve maximum help for the people still enslaved. We must all unite and do our utmost to see that the question of the future of the captive nations is given priority consideration in up-coming summit meetings. We should strive to seek the establishment of an adequate Joint Commission composed of representatives of all the States involved to begin intensive deliberations on these important matters.

If Brezhnev and his fellow Communist leaders are sincere in their overtures of good will, surely this is the time for us to join with all freedom-loving nations to seek redress and independence for the victims of Communist tyranny.

TRIBUTE TO STOCKTON HOTZE

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday my distinguished colleague, MELVIN PRICE, paid tribute on the floor of the House to Stockton Hotze. I would like to add my voice to his today, June 30, as Mr. Hotze retires from his position as an employee in the Sergeant at Arms Office of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hotze has worked in that Office for 15 years, and I have known him since I came to the Congress in 1961. Like many other Members, I have found him an efficient, courteous employee whose help was always extremely valuable.

Today Stockton Hotze rounds out 15 years of dedicated service to the House of Representatives. There are many other employees like him, removed from the limelight and publicity, working quietly and efficiently to insure that the

business of the Congress goes forward. Paying tribute to Stockton Hotze, as I do today, is one way of paying tribute to them all.

On a personal basis, I know Mr. Hotze to be a highly respected and devout member of the St. Thomas More parish in the Arlington area. Through his good offices, the House was privileged last year to have our session opened with prayer by his pastor, the Right Reverend Richard Burke.

It is my hope that Mr. Hotze will have many years of enjoyable activity in return for his great services for God and country.

THE HISTORY LESSON OF WATERGATE

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Ms. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, when the impact of the Watergate scandal was felt by the public, many wondered what was to come of our Republic. To many the answer was to be found in the basic historical and philosophical tenets of government left to us by the founding parents and in the remedies available to us in the legislative and judicial processes.

I commend to you a thoughtful editorial from the June 1973 edition of the *Cooperator*, a publication of the United Housing Foundation.

The text of the editorial follows:

THE HISTORY LESSON OF WATERGATE

Unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it.—William Pitt, 1770

The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.—Thomas Jefferson, 1787

Power tends to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely.—Lord Acton, 1887

The reputation of the Republic is tarnished and battered, but the Republic still stands.

When, in the distant future, Watergate is but a chapter in history, we may look back and see that the Republic has emerged stronger because of it. Sometimes good does emerge from evil, i.e. the Republic is stronger because it experienced what was known as the McCarthy era.

The wise founding fathers of this nation, recognizing the evils of unbridled power of tyrants, attempted to establish a system based on checks and balances between three branches of government. For nearly two hundred years, through thirty-seven presidents, and ninety three congresses, through a civil war and many international wars, through many years of prosperity and many years of depression and inflation, all things considered, the structure established by the founding fathers has worked effectively. Let us not, because of one power driven individual, who has surrounded himself with corrupt individuals, be too quick to discard the system which has worked effectively for so long.

However, let us be vigilant to perfect and safeguard our basic rights guaranteed under the constitution. Let us use the established processes available under the judicial and

legislative systems to the fullest possible extent to weed out and punish those who for the sake of personal and corporate power would corrupt and destroy the democratic system.

Finally let us be extremely grateful for those courageous publishers, editors and reporters, and their counterparts in other media, who serve us well as the fourth branch of government. Without the courage and independence of these institutions it is unlikely that the public would have ever known the meaning of the Pentagon Papers and Watergate.

THE PENN-CENTRAL CRISIS—THIS TIME THE WOLF IS REAL

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I am deeply concerned with the condition of our Nation's railroads.

The crisis of the railroads in the north-eastern quarter of the United States has been talked about so much, that I am afraid our railroads may suffer the same fate of the boy who cried "wolf."

Today, the wolf is really at the door, and the Penn Central Railroad, a vital link on our Nation's entire transportation system, is about to be devoured in liquidation.

This calls for serious consideration by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and by the Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee, of the problem—and an even more important step, the definition of a proposed solution that will soon see the light of day.

Let any of my colleagues doubt the need for action and believe this is just one more cry of "wolf" to see who comes running, I submit the following report from today's Washington Post:

HALT OF ALL PENNSY TRAINS ASKED

(By William H. Jones)

Trustees of the bankrupt Penn Central railroad proposed a drastic plan of reorganization yesterday that would stop all service along its 20,000 miles of track starting Oct. 31, unless the government provides financial aid before Oct. 1.

In a detailed proposal filed with U.S. District Judge John P. Fullam of Philadelphia, the trustees said that once Penn Central's railroad business is ended and all rail assets put up for sale, remaining holdings of the firm would be combined into a new non-transportation company with real estate and pipeline subsidiaries.

A hearing on the rail liquidation plan is scheduled before Judge Fullam on Monday. If the judge approves the trustees' petition, the plan will be submitted immediately to the Interstate Commerce Commission with a recommendation for expedited hearings and action.

Liquidation of the railroad is necessary, the trustees told Judge Fullam, for two fundamental reasons:

It would be illegal to continue spending assets owned by Penn Central creditors without any possible return.

Penn Central will lack money to pay such expenses as payrolls. Cash forecasts, said the trustees, indicate that the Penn Central might run out of money as early as late

summer but certainly by January or February at the latest.

The decision by the trustees to seek an end to all railroad business came as a shock to some members of the House and Senate, who had expected a proposal to reduce operations sharply, possibly by discontinuing 9,000 miles of freight routes.

The consensus was that the trustees' reorganization plan effectively sets an Oct. 1 deadline for Congress to act in establishing a new system for operating train services in the densely populated region served by the Pennsylvanian and five other major bankrupt lines.

But there is no consensus on what action should be taken. The Nixon administration favors creation of a new for-profit corporation that would reorganize all Northeastern railroads without the constraints of existing labor, regulatory and environmental laws, and costing the federal treasury no more than \$40 million in start-up expenses.

The chief administration spokesman on all rail matters, Federal Railroad Administrator John W. Ingram, wasn't surprised by the trustees' plan. "It's about what I expected," he said yesterday.

"I think it is important, given their petition, that we get on with the Department of Transportation plan," said Ingram. "I think it can be done." Many segments of the Penn Central railroad are components of a potentially profitable business, Ingram continued. "The problem is to get rid of the parts of the railroad which are unproductive."

The DOT proposal envisions that one or more new railroad firms would be set up in the Northeast, financed entirely with private capital, to compete with the existing and profitable Chessie System and Norfolk & Western.

Opposition to the administration plan has come from organized labor, some shippers, local and state government officials and members of Congress, who believe that the for-profit emphasis in the DOT plan will eliminate too many routes and jobs.

To support a system that provides for public services, they believe, large doses of federal money will be needed—at least for an interim period of several years.

One major effort at solving the problem was launched yesterday by Rep. Brock Adams (D-Wash.), a key legislator on transportation problems, who introduced a bill that includes portions of many previously proposed plans. The Adams bill has three major sections:

Definition of a railroad system that will provide needed service, to be accomplished by a Northeast Transportation Commission—13 people representing labor, local governments, consumers, regulators and industry. The Secretary of Transportation would propose a basic core system to the commission.

Raising money to finance the restructured system through a new federal corporation, Federal National Railway Association (Fannie Rae). It would sell government-guaranteed bonds to the financial community for cash it could use to operate trains.

Operation of necessary train services by a Northeast Railroad Corp., which would buy assets of the Penn Central and other bankrupt lines.

In their plan of railroad liquidation, the Penn Central trustees endorsed the concept of a big government role in operating Northeastern railroads.

"As the trustees have testified before the Congress," they told Judge Fullam, "the preferred course would begin with a program of federal financial support to stem erosion and ensure adequate and efficient rail service on Penn Central's lines."

At the same time, the trustees said, the federal government should "create the machinery for resolving with finality the rail problem plaguing the Northeast and, because of the interdependence of American railroads, the nation."

The trustees noted that government emphasis to date has been on the overall rail crisis, making it "highly doubtful" that the Penn Central Railroad will continue to exist as a private enterprise for very long no matter what the government ends up doing.

The trustees also noted that chairmen of the House and Senate Commerce committees—Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.)—had written Judge Fullam recently, stating that "we expect action by Congress sometime this summer or early fall."

A ranking Republican on the Senate's Surface Transportation subcommittee, J. Glenn Beall of Maryland, said yesterday he hopes that the Senate will be considering rail legislation before Congress recesses the first week of August.

Beall predicted that interim financial aid will be necessary to keep trains running while new private or semi-government corporations are established.

The House Transportation subcommittee is expected to devote full time next week to marking up proposed rail legislation, including the Adams bill offered yesterday.

The trustees said they had considered alternatives to a complete shutdown, including continuation of an 11,000-mile core freight system.

But studies indicated, they said, that this would still cost too much if the corporation had to pay benefits to employees laid off because of the change.

The only alternatives, then, the trustees concluded, are liquidation or federal aid by Oct. 1. The aid could take the form of acquisition of Pennsylvanian assets for a new Northeast system or direct appropriations to stop erosion of estates of bankrupt railroads for a temporary period—no longer than a year.

According to Capitol Hill sources, Judge Fullam has said in private conversations that he opposes any federal aid plan that amounts to a "Band-aid" approach rather than long-term solutions.

Penn Central is losing money at a rate of \$600,000 daily, operating freight service in 16 states, Canada and the District of Columbia, as well as long-distance passenger trains for Amtrak and commuter trains in many urban areas.

Over the past three years, the court-appointed trustees—George P. Baker, Richard C. Bond and Jervis Langdon Jr.—have tried unsuccessfully to reduce Penn Central's unprofitable lines, to trim the labor force more sharply, and to be fully compensated for passenger operations.

In a related development last night, 15 railroads controlled directly or indirectly by Penn Central filed petitions for bankruptcy along with the larger company. The separate firms constitute about half of the overall Pennsylvanian system and have been operated by Penn Central trustees.

The routes involved are, in many cases, the most profitable operated by the Penn Central, and include the Michigan Central; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railway; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway; Union Railway Co. of Baltimore; and the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad.

PALUMBO VOTED IN HALL OF FAME

HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that fame is fleeting, and, except for the record-

keepers and the memories of those fans who were privileged to watch them in their moments of glory, this often is the case with the heroes of sports.

In recent months, however, it has been a pleasure for longtime followers of University of Virginia football to note that Joe Palumbo, widely rated the best defensive guard in the university's gridiron history, has been recognized again by induction into the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame.

Joe Palumbo came from Pennsylvania to study and play football at the University, and he stayed on in Charlottesville, the seat of the University, to establish his home and family, and to become a successful businessman.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a news article by the Associated Press which appeared in a number of Virginia newspapers.

At the same time, as an alumnus of Virginia Tech—more formally known as Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and with deference to my valued constituents, the University of Virginia and Joe Palumbo—I also include an Associated Press article reporting the election to the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame of the late Hunter Carpenter, VPI backfield star of the early years of the century:

PALUMBO VOTED IN HALL OF FAME

PORTSMOUTH.—Joseph C. Palumbo, 43, described as the best defensive guard in University of Virginia football history, has been voted into the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame.

The youngest of 10 former athletes voted into the "Hall," Palumbo is best remembered by long-suffering Virginia football lovers as the All-America guard of the 1951 team, regarded as one of the university's finest.

Under Coach Art Guepe, the Cavaliers won 23 and lost 5 games the years Palumbo played.

Born in Beaver, Pa., Aug. 1, 1929, Palumbo was graduated from Greenbrier Military School in Virginia.

He captained Virginia his senior year and was voted to the Associated Press and NEA All-America teams. He became an officer in the Army Transportation Corps in 1952 after graduation and made All-Army and All-Service in football.

Barney Gill, a Virginia halfback of that era, says Palumbo "was one of the most dedicated athletes I ever met."

Palumbo was not massive physically, but at 5-8, 200 pounds, he lulled a lot of opposition linemen into a false sense of security.

Said Gill:

"A nice guy off the field, Joe was. But once he crossed that line, buddy, he would lay the wood to his best friend.

"Joe used to sharpen the points of his elbows by popping them against the walls of the shower. Bam, bam, bam. Just like that. And when he did situps, he would fall back on the floor so hard the room would shake. Yeah, 'dedicated' is the word.

"Virginia in those days never went to the 4-3 defense, but used a 6-2-3. Hardly ever an odd-man line. Guepe would play Joe nose-up on the guard or overshift to put him nose-up on the center, and by the end of the game the guy would be hiking the ball into the seats."

Just as aggressive in the insurance business as he was in football, Palumbo is a member of the Million Dollar Roundtable. Said Gill: "I've been told Joe is one of the top five insurance salesmen in the w-o-r-l-d." Gill spelled it out.

Palumbo represents American Defender Life Insurance Co. of Raleigh, N.C., is president of Colter Corp., president of Real Prop-

erty Investors Inc., president of Library Restaurant Inc., an officer of Superior Excavating Co., a director of Peoples' Bank of the Virgin Islands, on the advisory board of the Virginia National Bank of Harrisonburg, and on the board of Remote Consoles Inc.

He lives in Charlottesville, and will be officially installed in the VSHF here April 27. Sam Snead, Chandler Harper, and Bobby Dodd also will be installed in the Hall of Fame that night, along with two deceased nominees yet to be announced.

FORMER GOBBLER FOOTBALL STAR VOTED INTO STATE HALL OF FAME

PORTSMOUTH.—Hunter Carpenter, the legendary hero of Virginia Tech football, was named Saturday to posthumous membership in the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame.

Carpenter became the sixth all-time Virginia sports great to be chosen this year.

Previously announced were Sam Snead and Chandler Harper of golf fame; Bobby Dodd, Tennessee All-American quarterback and longtime football coach at Georgia Tech; Joe Palumbo, the University of Virginia's All-American football guard of 1951; and Jimmy Leech, VMI's great halfback of the unbeaten football "Flying Squadron" of 1920.

Leech and Carpenter are deceased. Induction ceremonies will be held here the night of April 27 at the Virginia Sports Hall of Fame's second annual banquet.

Carpenter played in the early 1900s when football belonged to the boys, eligibility rules were enforced or winked at by individual schools, and the transfer athlete flourished.

He matriculated at Virginia Tech in the fall of 1898, a 15-year-old youngster from Clifton Forge who had never gone to school. He had been schooled by private tutors and entered Virginia Tech to complete his high school work.

He'd never touched a football in Clifton Forge, but he was a husky youth and took to football in a hurry. By 1900, when he was 17, Carpenter was a regular halfback motivated by one burning obsession—to beat the University of Virginia.

For four years Carpenter and the Gobblers went against the Cavaliers and for four years the Cavaliers won.

The 1903 game was the most disappointing to the by-then swift 210-pound Carpenter. Later, when North Carolina—beaten earlier by Tech—defeated Virginia 16-0, Carpenter transferred to North Carolina with the words, "I want to beat the University of Virginia."

He was doomed again to disappointment. He played brilliantly against the Cavaliers, only to have Virginia win the game 12-11 when an extra point kick was deflected through the uprights by a Carolina player who like Carpenter, had transferred from Tech.

Carpenter was elected North Carolina's captain for 1905 but transferred back to Blacksburg for his sixth varsity season.

Finally, he was on the winning side against Virginia. Carpenter and the Gobblers won their first game from Virginia in 1905 by an 11-0 score. The Gobblers won nine games that season and lost one—to Navy by 12-6.

The six men elected to the Hall of Fame this year will follow Clarence "Ace" Parker, Bill Dudley, H. K. "Cy" Young, Robert W. Spessard, Dr. Walter Johnson and Eppa Rixey Jr., who were inducted last year as charter members.

THE TRAGEDY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy in Northern Ireland lingers on. Since

the summer of 1969, almost 900 people have been killed and thousands others wounded, many maimed for life. Once again, that terrible situation is bolstered by the British Government through the presence of over 17,000 troops.

Earlier this week, I included the first section of a motion before the European Commission of Human Rights concerning alleged violations of human rights on the part of the British Government against the people of Northern Ireland. I would recommend to my colleagues' attention the next section of this important brief which will follow my remarks today.

There is only one solution for peace as yet untried in Northern Ireland, that is, reunification with the South. All the other coercive attempts and so-called initiatives, as outlined in the countless numbers of British Government white papers, have failed. That is obvious if we look at the fact that the number of deaths has increased steadily over the last 5 years and Northern Ireland's society is more fragmented than ever.

These two sections of the aforementioned brief presented by Mr. Luis Kutner of the Commission for the International Due Process of Law are striking explanatives of the horrors of life in Northern Ireland.

BRIEF

I. THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS DIRECTIVE LETTER OF JUNE 6, 1973, DENOTES THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE SOLEMN PROMISES MADE BY THE SIGNATORIES TO THE STATUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

It is a matter of record that less than one (1%) per cent of the individual petitions submitted to the Commission are declared to be admissible and worthy of a hearing on the merits. Liberalization is long overdue.

Protean effort has gone into the compilation of the various texts of the European Commission of Human Rights. Tragically, the Council of Europe is over-burdened with superficial, bureaucratic machinery. The Statute of the Council of Europe is concededly a noble document, full of sound and fury, but apparently signifying nothing. Praises are due the Utopian drafters of the Statute. Regrettably, their Utopia is indeed EREHWON.

Procedural rules are too restrictive and political climates negate the promise that individuals are truly subjects of the law.

The philosophic aspirations embodied in the Statute of the Council of Europe are of the most solemn dignity. The embodiment of international consensus of moral aspirations, basic precepts for the treatment of man in society, the definition of the relation of individual rights to authority and society within the purview of the international community are doubtless significant events of the twentieth century.

Noteworthy though the embodiment of philosophic aspects of the human rights concept may be, such an achievement is but a hollow promise unless coupled with an effective means of enforcement.

Has the condition of man in fact improved within the last twenty-five years? There is concord that international human rights activities are replete with examples of spurious concern, hypocrisy, double-standards and apparent indifference to suffering.

The Preamble to the Statute of the Council of Europe [to which Respondents were original signatories] avows:

"[That the High Contracting Parties are] . . . Reaffirming their devotion to the spiritual and moral values which are the common heritage of their peoples and the true

source of individual freedom, political liberty and the rule of law, principles which form the basis of all genuine democracy."

The actions and inactions of the Commission since the filing of the within Applications on July 10, 1972 belie the solemn purpose of its founding. While scores of men languish in the squalid and Nazi-type prisons of Long Kesh and Crumlin Road the Commission engages in prolix year-long verbalistic procrastination.

The Commission is in the unique position to effect substantial justice regarding the situation in Northern Ireland. Yet, its dilatory proceedings have become part and parcel of the injustice being wrought in Northern Ireland. The vaunted avenger of international human rights has become the lag-gard perpetrator of gross injustice.

The Commission is charged with the duty of rendering fundamental justice, not only under the relevant Articles of the Statute of the Council of Europe, but justice consistent with the conscience of mankind. Its obsession with technicalities and procedural niceties is now obfuscating the ends of justice. "Secret diplomacy" masquerades as fundamental due process. Dignity and decency of human life are less than minimum requirements in compelling signatory obligation to comply with the Statute of the Council of Europe.

II. APPLICANTS HAVE SUFFERED AND CONTINUE TO SUFFER CRUEL AND INHUMANE IMPRISONMENT, TORTURE AND ARBITRARY DEPRIVATION OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.

A. The Special Powers Act of 1922.

The fact of Great Britain's long-standing campaign to suppress opposition and individual freedom in Northern Ireland is well-documented.

On the night of August 9, 1971 and subsequent thereto—"Black Monday"—the British Military Police, in collaboration with the Royal Ulster Constabulary, under the diabolical cloak of the Special Powers Act of 1922, wantonly and brutally arrested, tortured and imprisoned hundreds of "suspects," including Applicants.

The Special Powers Act of 1922 permits the deprivation of individual freedom insofar as it allows the arrest, imprisonment and prolonged detention of individuals without any provocation or just cause. Under this Act, there is no British justice—only totalitarian military enforcement of British power. The Act empowers authorities to arrest and search without warrant; to imprison without charge or trial; to prohibit meetings and processions, declare curfews, and:

Punish by flogging;

Deny a claim to trial by jury;

Arrest persons required as witnesses, detain them against their will, force persons to answer questions against their will;

Prevent a person imprisoned without trial from seeing his legal counsel or relatives;

Force finger-printing and photographs against a person's will;

Prohibit inquest procedures after a prisoner's death;

Arrest a person who "by word of mouth" spreads false reports or makes false statements;

Prohibit the circulation of any newspaper; Prohibit the possession of any film or record; and

Arrest a person who does anything "calculated" to be prejudicial to the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order in Northern Ireland and not specifically provided for in the regulations.

Further, the Special Powers Act deems it an offense to be a member of an "unlawful association," including "Republican clubs or any like organizations howsoever described." Military and police officers have the power to "close roads, paths, bridges and ferries."

Civil authorities may also order the evacuation—either temporary or permanent—of houses and buildings.

The Government may invoke any section of the Special Powers Act at any time. Orig-

inally intended to last for one year when enacted in 1922, the Special Powers Act was renewed until 1933 and then caused to endure indefinitely. As early as 1936 the Act was vilified by the NCCL Commission of Inquiry, which found: "The Commission cannot conceive circumstances which would justify the embodiment of such drastic powers as are contained in the Special Powers Acts . . . This abrogation of the rule of law has been so practised as to bring the freedom of the subject into contempt . . . Wherever the pillars of constitutional rule, Parliamentary sovereignty and the rule of law are overthrown, there exists the essential conditions [sic] for dictatorship".

Such a total abrogation of fundamental human rights, and of the guarantees of the Magna Carta, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and indeed of the Statute of the Council of Europe itself, cannot be countenanced. The Commission must take cognizance of the abhorrent and odious nature of the Special Powers Act and the grievous injustice its exercise has wreaked.

B. Detail of torture and inhumane imprisonment of applicants.

The details of the applications made herein, along with the several reports of the British Home Office Commission of Inquiry, the Compton Report, and the report of the *Sunday Times* Insight Team, have surely been sufficient to put the European Commission of Human Rights upon *judicial notice* to inquire as to the inhumane treatment of Northern Ireland detainees.

The sworn statement of Mrs. Brigid Toolan McDonnell, mother of one of the Applicants named herein, is ample condemnation of the barbarities which have been perpetrated. Mrs. McDonnell states that her son was forcibly taken from his home at 4:25 a.m., August 10, 1971, in his nightclothes. Patrick and other arrestees were beaten with batons upon the throat, arms, kidneys and groin; they were set upon by police dogs; they were caused to run barefoot over rough ground, tripped and kicked; they were deprived of toilet facilities for long periods of time; excrement was rubbed into their faces; some prisoners were hooded, caused to stand without moving for long stretches of time; others were forced to jump from low-hovering helicopters.

All manners of the modern assemblage of torture have been employed: Irish victims of British brutality have suffered persistent beating with batons on the head, shoulders, hands, thighs, knees, legs and feet. They have been forced to run barefoot over broken glass, rocks and debris; they have been hooded and manacled for extended periods of time. Their sustenance has been maggot-swarming gruel. In short, Applicants have been and continue to be the victims of horrific psychological and physical castigation. The effect of the cruel and inhuman practices of the British military may well be expected to bring about the condition of PROGERIA among large numbers of Applicants and other detainees. PROGERIA, a disease rarely encountered in normal situations, but prevalent in situations of barbaric torture, is the preternatural acceleration of the aging process. Its grievous effect is to cause a man in his twenties to have the appearance and infirmities of a man fifty years his senior. Such is the toll of the acts of Respondents in Northern Ireland.

Applicants and other detainees are daily subjected to savage tortures. They are severely maltreated, forced to live in dank and filthy cells, shackled for long stretches of time. Their food is insufficient to maintain even a marginal condition of health, and indeed, is so repugnant that it is spurned by the Alsatian police dogs which constantly menace the detainees.

CRISIS IN ENERGY

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an excellent series of articles on the "Crisis in Energy" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks section of the RECORD. The articles appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and were written by Bill Wyant, Jr., the distinguished Washington Correspondent for the Post-Dispatch.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAJOR ENERGY CRUNCH LIES AHEAD: CONCERN FOUND ON NATIONAL SCALE—I

(By William K. Wyant, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Thornton F. Bradshaw, president of Atlantic Richfield Co., told the Petroleum Club of Los Angeles in a speech last November that one trouble he had in convincing people that an energy crisis was coming was that nobody believed an oil man.

" . . . People do not believe us when we talk," said Bradshaw, who once taught at Harvard Business School.

"The image of the Texas oil billionaire, buying Senators and lighting cigars with hundred-dollar bills, is rooted deeply in the consciousness of America."

Bradshaw is regarded as one of oil's most enlightened spokesmen. He speaks up for the environment, favors sharply increased taxes on big automobiles. His company is starting a series of advertisements in the vein: "Why not ride a bicycle?"

But today is not, as Bradshaw noted, an Age of Belief as far as industry is concerned. There are raised eyebrows when it turns out that the energy industry's proposed solutions for threatened future shortages are things that have been on the industry "wish list" for some time.

These include higher prices for oil, gas, coal and other energy products, easier access to federally owned lands in the West and offshore, a softening of costly and troublesome environmental curbs, and greater freedom from governmental restrictions along with a more generous outpouring of Federal financial help.

At a time when a broad segment of the public thinks the American political process is awash with oil and gas campaign money, the curative potion brewed by industry is unlikely to be swallowed with enthusiasm by the citizen who views cheap energy, and plenty of it, as his birthright.

This will mean embarrassment and hard choices for politicians and public officials, even for President Richard M. Nixon. He has taken the energy question off the back burner and given it highest priority. With no easy answers in sight, White House aides are sweating over a long-awaited energy message to Congress.

What Bradshaw said about the oil man's difficulty in catching the public's ear has been echoed on Capitol Hill, where a legislator said that the industry suffered from lack of credibility.

Yet the consensus is that the United States does have an energy crunch ahead, a grievous one. It makes no difference whether one praises the energy industry for its glories and accomplishments, or damns it for its sins. The difficulty exists. It is real.

Last winter's fuel troubles—shortages, schools forced to close because they could not

be heated, no gas for crop-drying machines in the Midwest, and so on—were skirmishes on the eve of what could be a long, grim battle. Next year could be worse.

The details of energy production and distribution in the world's richest nation are complex, but the broad outlines of the energy problem are clear. For the short term at least, a steadily soaring demand has outrun immediate supply.

Action can be taken fairly quickly to import more oil from overseas and to find more oil and gas in this country, but hovering in the background is the specter of a dollar-crushing balance of payments burden when the United States buys massive amounts of oil from the Middle East.

To get energy, this nation may have to cover the deserts of Saudi Arabia and Iran with greenbacks. The net dollar drain for imported fuels was 2.1 billion dollars in 1970. Experts say it will range from 9 to 13 billions in 1975 and from 7 to 32 billions by 1985, depending on what is done.

If things do become harshly difficult over the next few seasons, somebody will smart for it because the near-term crisis could have been avoided. There is plenty of energy fuel in the world and, as a matter of fact, plenty in the United States, as industry and Government officials agree.

There is no cosmic law that says the American people, as distinct from peoples elsewhere, have a divine right to all the gasoline, heating oil, electricity and air-conditioning they want, from this time forevermore. The American citizen represents 6 per cent of the world's population and uses some 33 per cent of its energy, with a bigger bite in prospect.

But the average citizen will not switch cheerfully from steak and potatoes to bread and water. He may well find it reasonable to complain that his Government has not looked after his interests and that the energy industry has not done its job.

The protagonists in the energy shortage are pointing the finger of censure at one another. Government blames industry. Industry blames Government. Both blame the conservationists.

Senator Henry M. Jackson (Dem.), Washington, a practical conservationist who is interested also in economic growth, jobs and national defense, thinks there is plenty of blame to go around. He is harshly critical of what he calls "the one-sided marriage of the oil industry to the Federal Government."

Industry has become the dominant partner, Jackson said. The Government has no way of getting information about energy resources except from industry, and the result is that Congress cannot get reliable facts. He is moving aggressively to change that and a lot of other things.

Senator Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, says the energy crisis is real. He does not charge industry with rigging it to force higher prices on American consumers, but he points to evidence of negligence—on the part of Government, or industry, or both—in the shortage now coming up.

Jackson is worried particularly about the United States over the long haul becoming overly dependent on energy supplies from overseas. He proposes a 10-year, 20-billion-dollar program aimed at making the nation self-sufficient in energy by 1983. He wants an urgency and drive comparable to the American effort to put a man on the moon.

In addition, the Senator will introduce legislation designed to prevent reckless waste of energy and cut the frightening rate of growth in national consumption of energy.

"We need to ask whether we should put ourselves in hock to Middle Eastern sheikdoms to keep our roads clogged with gas-hungry automobiles," he said.

Late in February, Jackson had four oil and gas executives before the Senate Interior

Committee. He urged witnesses to admit mistakes and speak with candor. He warned that the American people would hold industry to account.

"They are going to blame you folks," Jackson said in an exchange with Randall Meyer of Houston, president of Exxon Co. U.S.A. "If you think they are just going to blame the Government, you are just whistling Dixie, because they are not. The public is going to take it out on you."

Another widely publicized critique, this one blaming Government, came from S. David Freeman of the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project, set up here last fall. Freeman, a lawyer, formerly headed the energy policy staff in the Office of Science and Technology, a White House agency.

"Thus far, the energy crisis is a self-inflicted wound," Freeman told the Consumer Federation of America here Jan. 25. "It is not Mother Nature but Uncle Sam that is to blame."

Freeman singled out the Oil Import Quota System set up in 1959 by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower. That system, justified officially as a national security measure, limits the flow of foreign oil into the United States. Theoretically, it protects and encourages domestic producers.

A basic reason there were shortages in Denver, Des Moines and other places last winter when the world had plenty of tolerably clean fuel, Freeman said, was that the Federal Government did not remove the barriers it had erected to stop the free flow of oil into this country.

"Three years ago the President's own Cabinet Task Force recommended to him that he scrap the present oil import quota system," Freeman recalled. "This winter's so-called 'energy crisis' was manufactured right here in Washington. It could have been averted with a stroke of the President's pen."

Until recently Americans talked of "cheap foreign oil." But overseas oil is no longer cheap. It costs as much as or more than domestic oil. President Nixon has relaxed the controls somewhat in the last few months to ease shortages here.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., Friday, the President took further action to emasculate the quota system and knock down the Federal bulwark against foreign oil.

In view of the Federal Government's heavy dependency on industry data and expertise, it was only natural that when the Department of the Interior wanted a comprehensive study of the United States energy outlook through the year 2000 it gave the task to the department's industry advisory group, the National Petroleum Council.

Hollis M. Dole, then assistant secretary of the interior, assigned the job in January 1970. An interim report came out in July 1971 and the full report, called "U.S. Energy Outlook," followed last December. It is an awesome set of documents crammed with data, graphs and charts.

Published in addition to the full 381-page report and a 134-page summary was a 40-page presentation made by John G. McLean, chairman and chief executive officer of Continental Oil Co., and Warren B. Davis, director of economics for Gulf Oil Corp.

McLean headed the council's Committee on Energy Outlook, with Dole as the Federal co-chairman. Davis was in charge of a coordinating subcommittee. The study covered coal, nuclear and other forms of energy in addition to gas and oil. It obviously was a Herculean undertaking.

The council saw no relief for the increase of energy demand over supply in the U.S. for the next three to five years. It said that the domestic energy supply situation was expected to get even worse with a resultant sharp and apparently inevitable increase in fuel imports.

"The nation's dependence on imports of oil and gas increased to 12 per cent of total en-

ergy requirements in 1970 and is likely to be 20 to 25 per cent by 1975," the council said. "The long lead times required to provide new domestic supplies make this development virtually certain."

It was pointed out that the balance of trade deficits for fuels in 1975 would be 9.5 billions to 13.2 billion dollars, compared with 2.1 billions in 1970. For fuels alone, this would double or nearly triple the nation's total over-all 1970 balance of payments deficit of 4.7 billions.

Between 1975 and 1985, the United States bill for oil and gas purchased overseas would reach even more astronomical sums unless something were done, assuming that energy consumption would continue to grow at about 4.2 per cent a year, the council said.

The American appetite for energy is not slackening. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton announced March 10 that the U.S. had used more energy in 1972 than ever before. The rate of increase was 4.9 per cent for the year, more than doubling the 2.4 per cent increase in the 1970-71 period.

A coast-to-coast check by the Post-Dispatch indicates the shortage is not to be dismissed as a temporary foul-up that might cause slight inconvenience in time of very hot or very cold weather. There is nervousness and rustling among the giants as well as the pygmies.

Big utilities are worried about the possibility of having to cut off blocks of customers at times of peak load.

"The fun has gone out of the utilities business," said a Phoenix power and water official who had been scrambling for fuel. "Now we're grappling with problems we can't find answers to."

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY LAGS IN FINDING NEW OIL, GAS—II

(By William K. Wyant, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The historic "partnership" between government and the energy industry—with government sheltering industry and industry keeping the nation supplied with oil and gas—failed to prevent the prospective American fuels shortage.

On the theory that it is better to light a candle than curse the darkness, a frantic search is in progress in Congress, the White House and industry to establish what went wrong and what ought to be done about it.

Despite an abundance of oil in the world, government and industry planning and cooperation were not good enough to insure an adequate supply from domestic sources or bring in and distribute enough additive fuels from overseas in timely fashion.

The result is an energy crunch that made itself felt last winter and promises to get worse before it gets better, no matter what is done. Projections of the soaring United States energy demand have been revised upward. So have estimates of energy supplies that must come from abroad, particularly the Middle East.

What this presages in the short term is a scramble for fuel among electric utilities, manufacturers and other fuel consumers, a rise in costs and possibly hardship for many. Over the long range, it threatens a grievous—perhaps intolerable—burden on the American balance of payments in foreign trade.

"A heavy and growing dependence upon imported fuels is regarded as inevitable until at least 1985 or 1990," reported Arlon R. Tusling, a staff economist for the Senate Interior Committee, after plowing through the literature on the subject.

In 1970 the U.S. obtained only about 12 per cent of its total energy requirement and 23 per cent of its oil from abroad, chiefly from Venezuela and Canada. Last year imported oil rose to 28 per cent. The Continental Oil Co. estimates the figure will go to about 35 per cent this year.

Authoritative forecasts see oil imports rising to between 41 to 50 per cent by 1975. Meanwhile, the balance of trade deficit caused by energy fuel imports—only 2.1 billion dollars in 1970—would vault to a 1975 range of 9 to more than 13 billions.

A comprehensive survey by the Interior Department's National Petroleum Council found that the nation could be importing more than 64 per cent of its petroleum "if present trends continue," or as little as 17.4 per cent if a crash effort is made, to develop domestic fuel sources.

In terms of total negative impact on the balance of payments, the burden on the nation in 1985 was estimated to range from 7.5 billions in the best case to a staggering 31.7 billions in the worst.

"Unless export earnings are very strong in areas other than energy the substantial demand for foreign exchange which the forecast energy deficit represents may create problems for the dollar," said the Petroleum Council.

There is a danger that the public, which is being subjected to panic-button propaganda in speeches by government and industry officials and in advertising campaigns, will sicken of the subject before the energy problem reaches its full dimensions.

Thus responsible men in government and industry are trying to avoid making things sound too dire, for fear they will be asked why they let the shortage happen, nor do they want to soft-pedal the perils ahead, lest they be accused of not having given proper warning.

The spotlight thrown on energy—traditionally cheap and abundant in this country—has served to focus fresh attention on tax advantages and preferential treatment long enjoyed by the petroleum business and on the controversial oil import control system established by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959.

He set it up to protect domestic producers from being drowned in foreign oil, until recently much cheaper than oil produced here. In the 1960s, it was estimated, the program was costing American consumers about 4 billion dollars a year.

In the current squeeze, wherein the price difference between domestic and foreign oil has been substantially erased, President Richard M. Nixon has tinkered with the import controls so that more foreign oil could flow in to meet American shortages. His aides say he now is leaning toward replacing quotas with a tariff.

At the Florida White House last weekend, President Nixon took action that in effect eliminated the daily quota on imports to this country of petroleum and petroleum products from overseas. The nominal ceiling had been 250,000 barrels a day.

Under the quota system, the oil industry pocketed the difference between the subsidized American price and a lower world market price. Under a tariff, revenues would go to the federal treasury and foreign producers would have more incentive to lower their prices to share in the American market.

One of the major underlying causes of the fuel shortage is that, in spite of the tax depletion allowance and other privileges granted to keep the petroleum industry healthy, the effort to find new oil and gas has lagged. Domestic drilling reached a peak in 1956, and it began to look as if the easy oil had been found.

"We are not replacing our reserves of oil," Fred L. Hartley, President of Union Oil Co. of California, said last month in testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

"It's no secret. It's a matter of record that the number of years of reserves of oil in the United States is now down to eight, excluding the North Slope (of Alaska), which only adds two more years. It's an unconscionable number in terms of the stability of our nation."

"And the reason for it is that we just are not doing enough exploration."

Hartley told senators that his company would have spent another \$100,000,000 in exploration if the cash flow had been available. He said Union and other companies lacked funds for the search for new oil and gas.

Hartley and industry spokesmen generally maintain also that natural gas—regulated by the Federal Power Commission since 1954—has been frozen at an artificially low price with consequent evil effect on availability of future supplies.

For natural gas, a clean fuel, there has been a downward trend in exploration and development of new fields for 15 years. The cheapness of gas has tended to undercut other competing fuels, the argument runs, and thereby depressed financial incentive for the energy search generally.

It was after World War II that natural gas came into its own. Before that, it was a by-product of oil production. Enormous quantities were "flared," or wasted. Some gas still is. In 1946 the petroleum hydro-carbons nudged out coal as the nation's leading energy supplier, and in 1958 gas displaced coal for second rank to oil.

Last year natural gas was supplying 49 per cent of the industrial, 60 per cent of the commercial, 52 per cent of the residential and about 25 per cent of the electric utility markets. Shortages have forced some users to turn to oil or coal.

The FPC, faced by the fact that natural gas may have to be imported at much higher prices, has been easing its hold on that fuel. Hartley called for dropping government regulation. The oil industry, as represented by the NPC, says natural gas should be allowed to reach its competitive level—that is, go to higher prices.

A fairly broad consensus appears to support the contention that natural gas ought to be allowed to find a higher price level, if only to save for selective use a fuel that has undergone prodigious wastage because of its low price and convenience.

The National Petroleum Council estimated that "real energy prices" of domestic fuels at the wellhead or mine must rise considerably by 1985 over 1970 levels. The council set an upward range of 80 to 250 per cent for gas, 60 to 125 per cent for oil, and about 30 per cent each for coal and uranium.

Many conservationists agree that the dollar costs of energy in the United States have been too low, thus encouraging rampant consumption of fuels and failing to reflect the true price to society of repairing the environment and eliminating pollution.

There will be a fierce debate, doubtless against a background of rising fuel costs, over the extent to which federal and state regulatory policies have contributed to the energy shortage. Industry blames government meddling for much of the present difficulty.

But Gen. George A. Lincoln, USA (Ret.), until January director of the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness and chairman of Mr. Nixon's Oil Policy Committee, made clear before leaving office that he had given the industry early warning. He said major refiners offered assurance last September that they could meet the winter's fuel requirements.

Factors in the shortage that nevertheless came about, Lincoln said, included a national "gasoline binge" last summer, the cutting off of "interruptible" gas customers who switched to oil, also in short supply, tardiness of refiners in starting to make the right kind of fuel, distribution problems, and unusual crop and weather conditions.

Lincoln's authority to tell industry what to do was limited. There is more profit in gasoline than in heating or diesel oil. The industry needs more domestic refineries but is not building them for environmental and economic reasons, and because of uncertainties about oil imports. Air pollution rules inhibit use of coal.

A share of the onus for the recent and prospective fuel shortage is attributed to the nation's new concern for the environment. This has delayed the availability of oil from Alaska's immense North Slope reserve, as yet untapped. It has held up offshore drilling, caused trouble in selection of nuclear and other plant sites, and channeled industry funds into pollution control and repair of damage to the earth.

The new pollution-control devices for automobiles tend to cut down gasoline mileage, thus increasing fuel consumption.

Dogged by a bad public image, plagued by distrustful consumer interests and caught in a bind that might generate further wrath, the oil industry is engaged in a multimillion dollar advertising campaign designed to remind people that the American machine will not run without oil.

There are billions of dollars at stake in the industry's effort to stir up moral, legal and financial support for an all-out effort to find and exploit new energy sources in the United States. But there is no assurance the industry will get everything it wants.

President Nixon reacted strongly to the energy problem early this year by turning it over to a high-level triumvirate—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger, and the White House aide for domestic affairs, John D. Ehrlichman.

As was noted by the Oil and Gas Journal in breaking the story Feb. 5, Shultz has been a critic of the oil industry. As Secretary of Labor, Shultz headed the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control, which recommended in 1970 that import quotas be replaced by a tariff. Mr. Nixon decided against the move, which would have dropped the price of domestic crude by 80 cents a barrel.

Shultz made a spirited defense of his position three years ago before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly. In an appendix to his testimony, he said the oil industry "is capable of behaving irrationally for short periods . . ."

The industry is even capable, Shultz continued with an irreverence that shocked oil men, "of contriving an apparent disaster by ceasing exploration, dramatically revising its reserve additions, closing up intra-marginal properties prematurely, etc."

"Not every firm would do this, but enough might do so (from panic or from calculated strategic reasons) to produce an appearance of crisis calling for immediate 'correction' action . . ."

The international oil picture has changed since then. The task force underestimated the rise in American oil imports. It could not foresee the rise of an international cartel of overseas producers and increased revenues, damaged by oil-producing nations that drives up oil taxes and prices. Foreign oil is no longer cheap oil.

One thing Shultz said in 1970, however, has not changed. It must not be forgotten, he pointed out, that the "facts" available to government decisionmakers are produced largely by the gigantic American oil industry and the organizations that represent it. In short, a lot must be taken on faith.

TO ESCAPE CRITICISM: BUILT IN WEST—III (By William K. Wyant Jr.)

PAGE, ARIZONA, March 29.—One way of getting a coal-fired electric power plant built in these times of environmental turmoil is to put it out on the western range, where seldom is heard a discouraging word and the skies are not cloudy all day.

A guest at Wahweap Lodge, the modern caravanserai above the marina at Lake Powell, can look across the silken sheen of the waters and see the twin spires of the \$601,000,000 Navajo Power station in the distance.

The new plant, begun in 1970, will generate 2,250,000 kilowatts when it is finished

in 1976. It will have its own 78-mile railroad, costing \$52,500,000. The computer-controlled train will have three electric locomotives.

Partners in the project are the Federal Government, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Salt River Reclamation Project at Phoenix, the Arizona Public Service Co., Nevada Power Co., and Tucson Gas & Electric Co.

The plant will burn about 17,000 tons a day of coal mined by Peabody Coal Co. of St. Louis at Black Mesa, under leasing arrangements with the Government and the Navajo and Hopi Indian Tribes. The train will deliver the coal from Black Mesa to the plant.

"You got to have power," says a man at the marina. Dozens of sleek pleasure craft are moored there. Lake Powell was formed by the construction of Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River. Nearly 1,000,000 tourists a year visit this high, remote picturesque region, which receives less than 10 inches of rain a year.

The well-churched town of Page, with about 2500 permanent residents, is proud of its clear, almost constant sunshine and a scenic backdrop which the Page Chamber of Commerce says is "the most magnificent scenery on earth." Many of the people around Page live in mobile home parks.

There is not much else around except Indian reservations, high desert, mountains, high tension lines, huge quantities of coal lying near the surface, and numerous national parks, museums and recreation areas including the Grand Canyon.

The power generated at the new Navajo plant will go elsewhere on transmission facilities costing about \$143,000,000. Most of it will go south to the heavily populated Phoenix and Tucson areas and southwest to the Los Angeles metropolis.

How did the Federal Government become involved in this development?

In 1968, Congress authorized the Department of the Interior then headed by Stewart M. Udall to share in the cost of building the plant to provide electric power for pumping water from the Colorado River to the Phoenix-Tucson areas, 275 miles south.

It was first advocated that power for the Central Arizona Project, as the Phoenix-Tucson venture is called, be obtained by putting dams at one or both ends of the Grand Canyon. The screams of anguish from conservationists were such that the idea was dropped.

Congress ruled out the dams. It provided instead that Udall could obtain power for the Central Arizona Project by joining with nonfederal interests in setting up the coal-fired thermal plant at Page. The Government will receive about one-fourth of the power.

Water for the project will be pumped not from Lake Powell at Page but much farther south, at Lake Havasu, where the river has backed up from Parker Dam, also a federal project. This is the locale of Lake Havasu City, "America's home for the London bridge," a real estate development promoted by McCulloch Oil Corp.

The Navajo plant is one of six major power installations in the so-called "Four Corners" region where Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico come together on the map.

The power intrusion in this land of pure air and lonely buttes got under way back in the 1950s, when nobody was looking. It began as a cloud of stack emissions no bigger than a man's hand. Now it is a subject of fierce controversy and indignant magazine articles, but the smoke is rolling forth.

Two of the plants—Four Corners near Farmington, N.M., and Mohave in the southern tip of Nevada—are built and operating. Navajo and two others—San Juan in New Mexico only ten miles north of the Four

Corners plant and Huntington Canyon in central Utah—are under construction. The sixth—Kaiparowits in Southern Utah—is only proposed; if built, it will be the largest of the group.

The first of the plants to be built was Four Corners, started in 1961 and completed in 1970. It is operated by Arizona Public Service Co., the state's biggest gas and electric utility. Southern California Edison Co. is a major participant.

For Mohave in Nevada, Southern California Edison runs the facility and is the principal owner. The plant began operating in 1971. It burns powdered coal brought more than 273 miles from Arizona's Black Mesa in a buried 18-inch steel slurry pipeline.

Mohave receives its coal from the same supplier, Peabody, as will the Navajo plant at Page. That is one reason the southwestern power combine put the Navajo facility ahead of the Kaiparowits plant, which will be on the other side of Lake Powell.

"Since Peabody probably is going to begin stripping the Navajo coal this year," then Secretary Udall told the House Interior Committee in 1968, "it is logical in order to achieve economies to build both of the plants that will use this Navajo-Hopi coal at one time."

With the Federal Government's co-operation, the development of the Four Corners as a vast industrial park was planned by a consortium of 23 power companies in seven western states, organized in 1964 and known as the Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates or WEST.

A number of other coal-fired power plants are projected for the region. More than half the land in the area is federally owned and 16 per cent is Indian reservation. Coal is abundant but water, vital in power plants, is scarce. Federal officials are heavily involved.

All went swimmingly at first. Private industry was giving the Indians jobs, and money for their coal and land. The Southwest needed power. But now the wind has shifted. Conservationists and new federal and state laws are giving industry a hard time. The Navajo plant's investment for environmental purposes is said to have added \$200,000,000 to the project's cost.

People are asking whether a great scenic wonderland ought to be ripped up for coal and the national parks smudged by coal smoke. They are asking how the Federal Government got mixed up in it.

Utility executives defend the development on the grounds that they are worried about shortages of fuels and their ability to meet a soaring demand for electric power.

Rod J. McMullin, general manager of the Salt River Project, the nation's oldest multipurpose reclamation project and one that claims its water and power make Phoenix "a miracle in the desert," is president of WEST Associates, the power combine.

"Philosophically," he said in an interview in his Phoenix office, "I would accept that utilities didn't have the concern for the environment they should have had—any more than anyone else. But I am going to say categorically that the utilities are now very aware of their environmental responsibilities."

McMullin said the utilities are not "fighting the problem, but are pleading for public understanding that there are no instant solutions."

McMullin said the energy shortage might have started "as a scare to maintain the depletion allowance," but he is satisfied that it is genuine now. There was only one petroleum supplier bidding for Salt River's gasoline contract this year, he said, whereas in the past there were always four or five.

The Salt River Project, as part of the southwest power network, owns 10 per cent of the Mohave power plant and more than 21 per cent of the Navajo. It has a vital in-

terest in being able to use the area's coal for power.

Coal is a dirtier fuel than natural gas or oil, and pollution problems formidable.

Edward B. Danson, director of the Indian-oriented museum of northern Arizona at Flagstaff and chairman of the Colorado Plateau Environmental Advisory Council, has tried to bring industry and conservation groups together.

"As a conservationist and lover of Arizona and the beauty of this state," Danson said, "I'd throw out every mine and every power plant, but it's very obvious you can't do that and live in today's society."

"If they had to be built in Colorado, New Mexico or Utah, they'd be spoiling those states."

Danson said the museum had tried to encourage business to pay attention to the conservation groups, to get the conservationists to understand some of the legitimate problems business faced and to stimulate research.

"We've got to have power to meet the needs of America," he said, "but power companies must recognize that they have an obligation to do as little as possible in spoiling the country."

Danson's environmental council, a broad-spectrum group, receives financial support from the utilities. He responds that the funds from conservationists have not been forthcoming.

Much opposed to the Four Corners development is William J. Breed of Danson's staff. He is curator of geology at the museum, chairman of the Sierra Club's plateau group and president-elect of the Arizona Academy of Sciences.

Breed, who is from Ohio, said that "they are destroying what people escaped to in order to build more of what people escaped from."

Another opponent of the power developers is Mrs. Alice Wiebe, state air specialist and Flagstaff conservation chairman of the League of Women Voters, and a third generation Arizonan.

"We oppose putting all the eggs in one basket and putting the basket in the Four Corners," she said.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FACING ENERGY CRISIS—IV

(By William K. Wyant Jr.)

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—Perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the national energy crunch is southern California's sprawling megalopolis and the efforts here to reach out for power and water, and to prevent the populace from being engulfed by smog.

The South Coast Air Basin has more than 11,000,000 persons, about 55 percent of the state's population living in 9200 square miles. In the area, which includes Los Angeles, there are about 6,000,000 of the nation's 85,000,000 automobiles.

E. John List of the California Institute of Technology's Environmental Quality Laboratory estimated the South Coast Basin drivers burn up more than four billion gallons of gasoline a year.

"Over 400 gallons for every man, woman and child in southern California," List said. He considered the figure staggering.

Nationally, the demand for electric power has been doubling every 10 years. Here in southern California, the doubling time is only about eight years. Efforts are being made to curb the rate of growth, which already has slackened a bit.

Like Americans elsewhere, Californians are worried about the implications of an unchecked, escalating demand for energy at a time when fossil fuels like oil and natural gas are becoming less abundant. They also are concerned about damage to the environment resulting from a search for more.

By 1975, the electric utility industry in the United States is expected to be the largest user of primary fuels. By 1985, the national requirement for electricity is projected to increase threefold or more. The cost for new plant and transmission equipment will exceed 200 billion dollars.

The Los Angeles plain viewed from the San Gabriel Foothills above Pasadena on a clear spring night is a sea of lights, wondrous to behold. But citizens here have been warned of power shortages ahead.

Southern California Edison Co., which serves 2,500,000 customers in a 50,000-square-mile territory outside Los Angeles City, is saying that the hard reality of an energy crisis might be here in 1975.

What may happen is that, at times of peak electricity use, it will become necessary to cut off large blocks of 200,000 or so customers on a rotating basis. Nobody would be cut off more than about one hour, apparently—not long enough to ruin the meat in the freezer.

William R. Gould, a senior vice president of the company, told a meeting of physicians last fall it would be prudent for them to install emergency power units in their hospitals, offices or clinics.

"We have worked out a prearranged plan—near finalization—in which we have looked at the circuits that have critical power needs on them," Howard P. Allen, also a Southern California Edison senior vice president, said in an interview.

"We will take the other circuits and rotate them."

Two years ago the company stopped promotional advertising of the kind that exhorts people to use more electricity. Instead, it has turned to institutional ads urging the 7,500,000 Californians in its service area to conserve energy and "make every kilowatt count."

Another thrust of Southern California Edison's effort is allaying public fears about the safety of nuclear power plants. The company thinks nuclear power is the solution. It wants to build new plants and expand its existing San Onofre nuclear generating station on the coast near San Clemente, six miles from the Western White House.

Allen describing his company's difficulties, frustrations and hopes, said something has to give if the demand for electricity keeps soaring and the company continues to be unable, because of environmental factors or Government red tape, to build new plants to meet the need.

There are no gray areas in the utility business, Allen said. The lights are either on or off. He expressed concern about the decline in availability of reserve power for periods of peak need, such as air-conditioning in summer.

"What makes our guys tight," he said, "is they like to have a 20 per cent reserve. When it gets below 13 per cent, they get nervous."

Allen said his company in 1969 had five plants under construction. This year it has none except for a gas and oil-fired plant near Oxnard, nearing completion. Yet demand in the last two years has grown by the equivalent of a city of 1,500,000 persons.

The difficulties described by Allen are typical of what is going on nationwide as utilities struggle to find sites. Nationally, the shift to nuclear power—only about 1 or 2 per cent of capacity now but projected to be 42 per cent by 1985—is not moving as rapidly as some had expected.

There are only two nuclear power plants operating in California, San Onofre and Humboldt Bay on the northern coast. The outlook is that the state will need 130 new power plants, of which more than 80 will be nuclear, by the year 2000. At present the nation as a whole has only 29 nuclear power plants, with a prospect for more than 800 by the turn of the century.

A great advantage of nuclear power generation, even at its present stage of development, is that it avoids some of the pollution problems caused by burning fossil fuels like oil and coal. But the public is nervous about nuclear accidents.

The San Onofre pressurized water reactor near President Richard M. Nixon's residence at San Clemente was built in the period 1964-69. Allen said expansion of the plant was announced in 1970 and \$37,000,000 had been invested, but not a spadeful of earth had been dug on the job.

"We don't have a permit from the Atomic Energy Commission to build it," Allen explained. Among other things, the AEC has been worried about earthquakes. AEC licensing procedures have been delayed by the 1971 court decision on the Calvert Cliffs nuclear plant in Maryland, holding that the agency must make an independent environmental impact study for each proposed plant.

The cost of energy is going up in California. Ronald D. Doctor of the Rand Corp., which made a study for the State Assembly with the National Science Foundation's support, said Feb. 16 that fuel costs might well be two or three times higher by the year 2000.

Martin Goldsmith, visiting associate professor of environmental engineering at California Institute of Technology, saw the price of electricity doubling in 10 years. He said the average Southern California Edison residential customer also will be using twice as much electricity.

The average household electric bill, he said, will therefore be increased fourfold from a present \$120 a year to \$480.

These sharp increases are based on assumptions that obviously could change, Goldsmith noted, but he said, "We must face the fact that the growth in electrical consumption will proceed apace unless Draconian measures are adopted to modify that growth rate."

California has been using more clean-burning natural gas in its energy mix than the nation as a whole, but the nonavailability of gas has caused a shift to oil, which costs more. In this state, natural gas has been supplying about half the energy while in the nation over-all the proportion is closer to one third, with coal rather than gas accounting for more than half.

Southern California Edison board chairman, Jack K. Horton, told the Business Council at Hot Springs, Va., last May that most electric utilities in the country were trying to use fuels in the environmentally-preferred sequence if possible—nuclear first, natural gas next, then low-sulfur oil and finally low-sulfur coal.

But there is a catch. In terms of the energy shortage, using natural gas for power plant boilers is wasteful of a precious resource. A major argument for a price increase for natural gas is that it would conserve gas for such optimum uses as home heating.

In California as elsewhere, the shortage-induced switch from natural gas to oil as the fuel for utility and industry boilers contributed to a domino effect. It put pressure on oil supplies and helped drive up prices and cause distribution problems.

Southern California Edison's vice president said his company, which had 1972 operating revenues of nearly 1 billion dollars, had spent about \$60,000,000 a year for the last two years on environmentally-reflected costs. This is one fifth of total capital expenditures.

An oil price hike was expected to cost the company \$56,500,000 a year. Allen said his company used only 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 barrels of oil in 1969 at \$2.25 a barrel. This year it will be 47,000,000 barrels at a range of \$4.75 to \$5.75.

"And in 1975 and 1976, we could use as much as 100,000,000 barrels, and we will have as little as 10 percent of our boiler fuel in gas," he said. The oil has been mostly a low-sulfur grade shipped from Indonesia.

Allen said that the licensing procedure for nuclear plants must be speeded up. Southern California Edison is planning to build two nuclear plants at cost of about \$953,000,000 in the eastern California desert, between the populated area and the Colorado River.

It will take eight to 10 years to build the nuclear plants, if all goes well. Meanwhile, the company is not expecting much in the near future from geothermal heat sources or from farout possibilities such as harnessing the sun or the tides for power generation.

As for coal, Southern California Edison has a big stake in the mammoth and controversial undertaking to build coal-fired power plants in the Four Corners area of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah.

Allen personally negotiated the contract for the Four Corners plant in New Mexico, the first to be built. It was finished in 1970. Southern California Edison is a major owner.

The company operates and is the chief shareholder in the Mohave plant in southern Nevada, which began operating in 1972. In addition, the company is involved in the proposed Kaiparowits plant in Utah, near Lake Powell.

"We thought at the time, in the mid-1960s, it was in the public interest to put these plants in remote areas where there were no other pollution sources," Allen recalled.

Allen said federal and state officials were entranced by the idea at first, but, as he put it, "then we have a big environmental movement—Government and public attitudes change."

OIL INDUSTRY CALLS FOR HELP TO MEET U.S. ENERGY DEMAND—V

(By William K. Wyant, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2.—"A country that runs on oil can't afford to run short," the oil companies of America say in their advertisements. It is a statement even the industry's sharpest critics must admit has some truth in it.

But despite the petroleum industry's all-out campaign in the energy shortage, it has not yet achieved a national consensus to support its laundry list of things that ought to be done.

The relationship between oil and government has traditionally been very close, like morning glory vines and the back fence. Many skeptics, however, still distinguish between the public interest and the welfare of the oil business, particularly big oil.

"Blackmail" is the unkind term applied to the industry demands by Senator Thomas J. McIntyre (Dem.), New Hampshire, whose New England area has no oil wells and loses \$62,000,000 a year when the price of heating oil goes up a penny a gallon.

McIntyre told Secretary of the Treasury George S. Shultz's Cost of Living Council in February the oil shortage had been "contrived," with the oil industry and the Federal Government joining in an alliance.

Much grouching is heard from consumer representatives to the effect that oil men are grabbing all the energy materials—coal and uranium as well as oil and gas—and stand to reap billions in profits from increased prices and the deregulation of natural gas.

"There may well be a rip-off by the oil companies, but it is difficult to document," said Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Association. He often warns against what he regards as a trend toward monopoly in fuels.

The average American, puzzled by talk of energy famine in this land of traditional plenty, might be even more confused if he waded through the mountains of reports, speeches, studies, hearings, recommendations and conflicting statements that have been pouring forth on the subject.

The latest and most up-to-date addition to the literature is at the same time a prime example of the industry-government partnership. With the imprimatur of the Federal

Government, the oil industry has come up with specific recommendations for alleviating the shortage in the form of a report issued last December by the Interior Department's National Petroleum Council.

The council is an industry advisory group, set up in 1946 under the late President Harry S. Truman, to assist the Government on oil policy. It is headed by H. A. True Jr. of the True Oil Co. as chairman and Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton as the government co-chairman.

The new report on energy, requested by the Interior Department in 1970, was prepared by a committee headed by John G. McLean, board chairman of Continental Oil Co., and Hollis N. Dole, until recently the Interior Department's assistant secretary for mineral resources.

Dole was one of several Interior officials who departed as the second Nixon Administration got under way. Atlantic Richfield Co. announced three weeks ago that Dole had become its senior executive in charge of the Colony Development oil shale program at Denver.

The National Petroleum Council pays its own way and bears its own costs. Such industry advisory committees have been highly praised as an example of the kind of cooperation that made the nation great, and criticized as hostile to the public interest. A frequent critic is Senator Lee Metcalf (Dem.) Montana.

When Metcalf had hearings on advisory committees in 1971, the petroleum council estimated that the cost of its study on energy would run to \$5,788,000. Metcalf said the council's only advantage seemed to be that it gave the heads of large oil companies special access to the Secretary of the Interior, and the President.

Ignoring Metcalf's doubt, the council plunged ahead with its comprehensive report. The final product, published last December, pointed to difficult times ahead for the energy-hungry U.S. It recited the projections on supply and demand, specified the probability of mushrooming foreign imports to make up for slackening domestic production and translated the figures into a sickening negative impact on the nation's balance of payments.

Not only that. The council pointed to formidable other financial implications and logistical problems. For example, it said imported oil should be brought in with very large tankers—250,000 to 400,000 deadweight tons—but there are no ports in the U.S. today that can handle ships of that size.

The big carriers can transport oil from the Persian Gulf much more cheaply than can smaller ones. Furthermore, the council argued, the possibility of oil spills will be reduced by using the mammoth tankers, 400 of which will be needed by 1985.

What should be done? The council said the nation had three choices—increased emphasis on domestic supplies of energy fuels; much greater reliance on imports from abroad, and curbs on the growth of demand for energy in this country. It said all these things could help, but it picked increasing domestic supply as the best course.

Although domestic exploration and production of oil and gas has not kept up with increased demand, the council said, there is enough of these and other fuels underground to last for a while if only the industry has the right climate and incentive to find and produce it.

The council recommendations include changes the oil industry has sought for years. Oil's proposed remedies are being peddled across the land by industry leaders, some government officials and such trade associations as the American Petroleum Institute headed by Frank N. Ikard, former member of Congress from Texas.

Environmental standards are essential, the petroleum council said, but should be

realistic. The Government should set up consistent energy policies. It should encourage development of energy resources on federally owned lands where half the remaining oil and gas potential and most of the oil shale, was thought to be.

The report said tax incentives that encouraged the development of energy supplies ought to be continued, but it opposed such measures as the 1969 Tax Reform Act, which cut the oil depletion allowance and cost the petroleum industry \$500,000,000 a year. The controversial 1959 oil import quota system should be kept in force and so should import controls on uranium, the council said.

Natural gas should be liberated from the grasp of the Federal Power Commission, which keeps its price unrealistically low, the report recommended. Research should be expanded, and the Federal Government should establish "an economic and political climate which is conducive to energy development by private enterprise."

Ordinarily the National Petroleum Council deals with oil and gas but in the December study it called in experts from other energy industries. An effort was made to make the report comprehensive.

In another sense, oil has the right to speak for the rest of them anyway. The major oil companies, as their critics seldom miss a chance to point out, own about 72 per cent of the natural gas, 30 per cent of domestic coal reserves and more than 20 per cent of coal production capacity, more than half the uranium reserves and one-fourth of the uranium milling capacity.

The major companies in addition are buying up oil shale and tar sands along with water rights in many parts of the country.

Working against acceptance of the industry's pattern for future action is the fact that despite the special tax treatment and other benefits worth multiple billions, enjoyed for decades by oil, domestic supply has not kept up with demand.

In 1969 Congress cut the oil depletion allowance from 27½ to 22 per cent. Senator Henry M. Jackson (Dem.), Washington, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, said it was apparent the industry had spent a large part of its depletion money for profitable overseas activities rather than plowing it back into the search for oil at home.

"I am for incentives," Jackson told the Post-Dispatch, "but incentives must be tied directly to advancement of a specific goal."

The adverse impact of the depletion cut-back three years ago was mentioned during an interview in New York City with Ruddick C. Lawrence, a vice president of Continental Oil Co. His company in 1965 acquired Consolidation Coal Co., which produces about 10 per cent of the nation's coal.

Asked why the depletion allowance had not encouraged more exploration by the industry for oil and gas, he replied: "It has. We'd be in a worse situation without it."

The American outlay for energy is now only about 5 per cent of gross national product and this will inevitably go up, he said. Gasoline could eventually cost 50 per cent more than now.

"We can afford to pay more for energy without really causing any hardship," he said.

Gerald D. Gunning, vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank's energy economics division, discussing the same situation, said that the major oil companies had increased their spending for domestic exploration to find new oil and gas at home, but the independent producers had put their money into real estate, cattle feed lots and such enterprises. Gunning said that much of the energy trouble could be traced to an artificially low price for natural gas.

Across the country in Los Angeles, on the 50th floor about Atlantic Richfield Plaza, Arco's executive vice president, Joseph P.

Downer, pointed out in philosophic vein that 70 per cent of the world's population today had not entered the world of energy.

They still live primitively, about the way people did 500 years ago, Downer said, and even in civilized areas there are still huge pockets of people who need a better economic shake.

"It is energy," he said, "that provides the goods and services you need for a tolerable standard of living. Every projection is that the free world's energy requirements are going to double between now and 1985."

There is no question but that the nation has been profligate in its use of energy, Downer said, but the doubling now in prospect is justified to meet legitimate demand—not profligate uses. He called for rational and consistent Washington policies that will help industry get on with its task.

"... We only devote 5 to 6 per cent of our gross national product to energy costs," he said. "Energy has been terribly, terribly cheap in this country, compared to energy elsewhere."

Atlantic Richfield announced an immensely rich oil strike on Alaska's north slope in 1968. A proposed pipeline to bring out the oil has been delayed by environmental, legal and other problems. The pipeline would transport up to 2,000,000 barrels a day.

"We think it is in the national interest to get that oil in production," Downer said.

DWINDLING FUEL SUPPLIES MAY ALTER U.S. LIFESTYLE—VI

(By William K. Wyant, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—With some new tools and a heightened sense of urgency, President Richard M. Nixon is trying to set a new national course that will—in his words—"insure necessary supplies of energy at acceptable economic and environmental costs."

"We must face up to a stark fact in America: We are now consuming more energy than we produce," the President told Congress in mid-February. He promised he would soon be sending a comprehensive message on energy.

The message, anxiously awaited, has not yet appeared, Mr. Nixon's counselors still are weighing difficult alternatives. They are probing for a safe passage between Scylla and Charybdis, and past other hazards beyond.

Basically, the trouble is that the nation's increasing appetite for energy has outstripped its readily available domestic supply to an extent that dictates much larger imports of oil and other fuels from abroad.

Big American-owned international companies—notably Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, Mobil and Standard of California—own or control more than half of the world's output, including the Middle East's.

But that does not allay concern here about increased dependence on foreign supplies and the dollar outlay for huge tonnages of foreign oil, which is no longer cheap.

The oil-rich Arab nations helped cause the recent run on the American dollar. Their revenues, now mostly from Western Europe and Japan but increasingly from the United States, were 7 billion dollars in 1970 and are expected to soar to 35 billions in 1980 and 55 billions in 1985.

One of the United Arab Emirates on the Persian Gulf, Abu Dhabi, is expected to be raking in four billions a year from oil sales in 1985. Abu Dhabi has only about 70,000 people.

The energy crunch had long been forecast. Its imminence somewhat earlier than expected suggests the failure of federal energy policy and of the traditional partnership between the Government and the oil and gas industry.

In the name of national security, the government's role was to protect American pro-

ducers from cheap foreign oil and provide tax benefits and other privileges. Industry's job was to find and produce the energy. The system obviously has not worked.

A business executive's prime obligation is to his stockholders. The trouble with the system, critics say, is that it calls on oil men to behave like statesmen and federal officials to behave like oil men, while the public interest is forgotten.

The petroleum industry's close relationship to the American political process and the multibillion-dollar favors it has received tend to damage the industry's credibility. So does the fact that, except for federally owned lands, the Government must take industry's word on the amount of oil and gas still in the ground.

Senator Henry M. Jackson (Dem.), Washington, who has introduced corrective legislation, has said that it is not good policy for the Government to depend on industry for information that is vital for decision-making. What is to prevent concealment of reserves in anticipation of higher prices?

"The Federal Government has made no independent check of reserve figures reported by industry," Charles F. Wheatley Jr., manager of the American Public Gas Association, told Senator Jackson's Interior Committee.

President Nixon has shown keen awareness of the consequences an energy shortage might have on the world's most advanced industrial nation. His "clean energy" message to Congress in June 1971 was the first of its kind in American history.

The president noted then that prices of oil, coal, natural gas and electricity had been increasing at a slower rate than consumer prices as a whole. He said energy had been a bargain in the United States. The price, he indicated, must go up.

"One reason we use energy so lavishly today," Mr. Nixon said in 1971, "is that the price of energy does not include all the social costs of producing it."

Nearly everybody agreed on an obvious point Mr. Nixon and others had been making for some time, that more attention should be given to speeding the advent of nuclear power and putting such sources as oil shale, tar sands, gasified coal and geothermal heat on the firing line.

Too far off to be of immediate help, but in need of a hotter head of steam for research, were such possibilities as nuclear fusion and ways of obtaining energy by harnessing the sun, tides, ocean currents, thermal gradients in the sea, and so on.

With a shortage of natural gas and oil nipping at the nation's heels last winter, Mr. Nixon moved to give energy high priority. He handed the problem to Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs.

To help this powerful triumvirate shape energy policy, the President on Feb. 23 announced the appointment of a special consultant, Charles J. DiBona, an Annapolis graduate and Rhodes scholar. Already on loan from the Department of State was James E. Akins, an expert on the Middle East.

DiBona has a brilliant academic record but no background in the oil and gas business. As head of the Center for Naval Analyses, he has been accustomed to dealing with complex issues. Akins, who speaks Arabic, is director of the State Department's Office of Fuels and Energy.

Mr. Nixon's new chairman of the cabinet-level Oil Policy Committee is deputy secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon. He succeeds George A. Lincoln, former director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, which Mr. Nixon is phasing out.

Thus far, DiBona has had little to say publicly, but Akins appeared March 12 in

a televised debate as a witness, along with Thornton F. Bradshaw of Atlantic Richfield, favoring immediate development of the nation's domestic fuels.

"First thing you ought to do is increase domestic production," Akins said. "There's Alaska. There's the outer continental shelf. There's more production of domestic gas."

Also on the program as chief advocate of a more intensive United States search—a course strongly urged by the oil industry—was Charles E. Walker, a former deputy secretary of the Treasury. He resigned last December and was succeeded by Simon, a wealthy New York investment banker.

Akins' views were further exposed in an article in the current *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* descriptively titled: "The Oil Crisis: This Time The Wolf Is Here."

In addition to saying that at least 300 billion barrels of the non-Communist world's 500 billion barrels of proven oil reserves are in the Arab Middle East and North Africa, Akins termed "spectacularly wrong" the projections made in February 1970 by Mr. Nixon's Task Force on Oil Imports, headed by Schultz.

The Schultz task force, Akins said, assumed that the United States could remain essentially self-sufficient in oil, that increases in the world price of oil would be modest, and that the nation would need to import only 5,000,000 barrels a day in 1980, mostly from the western hemisphere.

"Total imports this very year, 1973, will be well over 6,000,000 barrels a day . . . imports from the eastern hemisphere constituted 15 per cent of consumption in 1972, and are expected to rise in 1973 to 20 per cent," he said.

Akins said the State Department had been calling attention since 1970 to the underestimates, which he attributed in part to failure to consider the effect of a declining availability of natural gas in this country and a resulting switch to oil.

"As Mr. Nixon's new team sifts the options and looks at the national and international complexities of the energy shortage, the oil industry is drumming up support for a package of proposals it says will help resolve the problem.

But the oil industry's wish list is one thing and Mr. Nixon's forthcoming energy message is another. Nobody knows what will be in that. Mr. Nixon has been striving desperately to hold prices down. Soaring consumer costs for energy will not be popular.

For example, a prime industry objective is the deregulation of natural gas prices, now controlled by the Federal Power Commission. If that happened, critics say, prices to consumers would more than double and the increased billings would exceed \$6,000,000,000 a year.

Another obstacle to the oil industry is that Secretary Shultz is in charge of both oil policy and the Cost of Living Council. He is not considered a pushover. In February he told the oil industry, which had raised prices, that the "club" was "out of the closet and laid on the table."

Without doubt President Nixon will recommend measures to encourage domestic exploration for oil and gas, but if men like Senator Jackson prevail, any new incentives for industry will be tied directly to that effort.

It is logical to assume the President will take or urge Congress to take actions aimed at minimizing the political and financial impacts of bringing in Middle Eastern oil, and to clean up the nation's coal, the one fossil fuel that is abundant.

He could give the coup de grace to the 1959 Oil Import Quota Program, already moribund. Certainly he will call for fiercer efforts to squeeze oil from shale and gasify or take the sulfur out of coal, and for stepped-up research.

The United States has about 150 billion tons of recoverable coal, enough to last a

while. Environmental restrictions have hit coal hard. Mr. Nixon's planners are worried that it will suffer even more in the late 1970s as laws already passed take effect.

The President is expected to try to soften environmental restrictions somewhat in order to permit wider use of coal and lessen the need for overseas oil.

The Atomic Energy Commission expects that its fast breeder reactor, which produces more fuel than it consumes, will become commercial in the 1980s. It is talking about being able to produce fusion power, a tremendously exciting possibility, around the turn of the century.

Meanwhile, the use of nuclear power is not coming on fast enough to play a spectacular role in the energy crunch between now and 1985, when it will account for about 35 per cent of the electricity generated. It now accounts for only 2 per cent.

A great danger from the standpoint of public interest is that the hard-won environmental gains that have been made in the United States in recent years will go by the board as the nation adopts emergency measures to satisfy its voracious appetite for gasoline and electricity.

The move to smash ahead with the long-debated, long-delayed trans-Alaska pipeline is an example. Another is the effort to water down air pollution standards that inhibit use of high-sulfur coal. As things are, federal planners fear that 150,000,000 tons of dirty coal now being used annually will be outlawed by 1975.

There will be all kinds of pressure to ease up on curbs and postpone restrictions. The argument will be that the nation must have energy, and any failure to use domestic fuels means economic hardship for Americans and runs up the bill for oil imports.

President Nixon has already urged an end to wasteful uses of energy. Oil spokesmen can be heard suggesting a tax to discourage use of big, high-powered cars. The clamor for conservation of energy can be heard everywhere. It is not at all unlikely that a change in the American lifestyle is in prospect.

"We have got to look in the mirror and look at our living practices for what they are," said S. David Freeman, who formerly headed the energy policy staff in the Executive Office of the President. He is now directing the Energy Policy Project, set up here last year by the Ford Foundation.

What has happened thus far, Freeman said, is little more than an early warning signal. It may be the first sign, he said, that there are limits to the rate at which the nation can grow.

Will the nation keep on in the same path, trying to be bigger and better, or will it choose a pattern of growth in which there is more stress on the mind and spirit than on three cars in every garage?

"I think that's the issue we are really snuggling up against," he said.

H.R. 8877

HON. J. KENNETH ROBINSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in H.R. 8877, the House has passed and sent to the other body a bill which exceeds the President's budget recommendations by well over a billion dollars.

I voted against this bill, because I regarded the total as entirely unrealistic in our present budget deficit situation.

As I have said in the past, it is not

pleasant to vote against a bill providing money for health and education. In this situation, however, I voted for a motion to reduce the overage by about half, which still would leave the bill well over a half billion dollars above the budget.

When this motion failed to carry, I felt obliged to vote against the bill.

If the total is not reduced sharply by the other body, I believe the President will veto the bill. If he does, I will vote to sustain his veto.

I wish to support programs for education and health, and I should like to see a bill with realistic figures brought back after a veto, so that I might be able to vote for an appropriation measure in this area of national concern.

BAN ON EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the administration did the best thing when it applied an embargo against the export of soybeans and their products.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Ohio Soybean Association which gives a good explanation of the problem and tells why an export embargo is not the proper solution.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, and to give my colleagues a better understanding of some of the problems our producers are facing, I insert this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

OHIO SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION,

Irwin, Ohio, Jun 25, 1973.

Re Ban on Exports of Soybeans and Soybean Meal.

HON. JOHN ZWACH,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ZWACH: Since the advent of the depression, except for the period of World War II and the five year period to follow, U.S. agriculture has been plagued with surpluses and depressed prices.

During recent years the American Soybean Association has done a tremendous job in developing foreign markets for the U.S. soybean growers. As late as 1967 there was a carryover of approximately one-third of crop. Today soybean growers have markets, and like most other types of farmers they are enjoying their first period of prosperity.

Banning the exports of soybeans and soybean products is to invite substitutes, and in turn lose these developed markets.

The present flare in price of soybeans is a wild speculative market. Most growers received in the range of \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel for their crop.

There was as much soybean meal available this year for feeding of U.S. livestock as there was the previous year. Poultry houses have been emptying for some time due to low poultry prices. The reason for a shortage of pork is the \$16, \$18 and \$20 price of two and three years ago.

Having to pay plumbers at the rate of \$12.00 per hour and having to buy medium size tractors at \$10,000 to \$12,000 and grain combines at \$20,000 to \$32,000, does not permit farmers to continue to produce the cheap food U.S. consumers have enjoyed so much for so many years.

May we suggest that before you cause the U.S. soybean growers to lose the markets which they have developed that this proposed ban be given more serious thought. Also, consider whether or not the American farmer has an obligation to continue to produce at non-profit prices so that the consumer may enjoy cheap food. Is not the farmer entitled to share in higher prices as are most other segments of the economy? Apparently foreign consumers who are buying the products of the U.S. farmers do not expect that advantage.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES NEEDS,
President.

WITH ENGINE COMPANY 21

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, the International Association of Firefighters, which is a 165,000-member affiliate of the AFL-CIO, has always been particularly concerned with getting the firefighter's story across to the general public. The union reasons, quite correctly, that when the public understands both the awesome hazards that face the average firefighter and the large number of varied skills that he must possess the public will better appreciate the job he has to do.

In line with its program, the IAFF conducts an annual awards contest, in which the various local affiliates submit news stories, photographs, television programs, and radio commentaries. The judging of these entries is conducted by a group of impartial experts unconnected with the union.

The quality of the winning entry is very high, and in my estimation deserving of the widest readership, including the attention of my colleagues. Accordingly, I am taking this opportunity to insert in the RECORD one of the prize-winning articles which appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle. It was written by Chronicle reporter, Duffy Jennings, who was assigned for 5 weeks to the San Francisco Fire Department's Engine Company 21. During his stay with the fire company he worked as a firefighter: riding the engine, setting out the hose, fighting fires, or simply waiting with the other men on Engine 21 for the alarm bells.

The article which appeared on Monday, July 24, 1972, follows:

RIDING WITH ENGINE 21

(By Duffy Jennings)

The bells hit. Onetwothree. Onetwothree-fourfive. Onetwothree. Onetwothreefour.

With the last four, a thunderous clatter of wooden chairs and benches. Heavy black boots pound across the linoleum.

The men of Engine Company 21 scramble out of the communications room and slam through the big double doors to the apparatus floor. Paul Arvonen shouts into the firehouse intercom:

"Inside for the engine! Chief goes too! Box 3534, Fillmore and McAllister! Everybody!"

The huge automatic overhead garage doors grinds open. Men run down both sides of the pumper, jump on. Seventeen tons of glossy red steel, rubber and hose.

Paul guns life into the big diesel. Biff O'Brien, on the backstep gives the go-ahead. Paul jams down the accelerator. Siren. Red Lights.

The rig bolts out onto Grove street, into the night. Mike Keating grips the handrall on the right side with one hand, snaps up his turnout coat with the other.

Paul takes a wide turn at Broderick street. Up the block, tear around the next corner. Down Fulton street jostling through traffic. Two ear-shattering blasts of the air horn drown out the siren.

Inside the cab of San Francisco's busiest fire engine, Joe Medina barks into a radio headset:

"21 Engine responding to Box 3534!"

Past Scott street, Pierce, Steiner. Gotta be doing sixty, seventy maybe. Moving van on the right! Swerve! No sweat.

BRAKES

Paul pumps the brakes at Fillmore. Two more rigs tear up Fulton from the opposite direction. 14 Engine and 6 Truck. Sirens everywhere.

Mike points to a decayed hotel up ahead on Fillmore. The Manor Plaza. It is abandoned. (Later, Battalion Chief Bill Favilla says there used to be so many pimps, junkies and whores in the joint, no fireman would go in alone. And never without an ax.)

On the fourth floor, at the rear of the building, an orange glow beats against the window.

Lieutenant Medina is on the radio again: "Box 3534, workin' fire." He bends out the cab window, and yells "Drop the hydrant jumper!"

HOSE

Biff hooks his arm through a loop of "big line," yanks a 50-foot length off the hose bed and heads for the hydrant.

The pumper pulls up to the front of the building. The coupled hose snakes out behind it, flops on the pavement.

The Manor Plaza's outer foyer is boarded. Old campaign posters splashed on rotting plywood sheets. Can't make a lead from the street.

Chief Favilla orders 6 Truck to "ladder" the front fire escape—take the line up from the outside.

HALL

The men haul the hose up, through a splintered window on the fire floor. Down a pinched hallway, thick with soot and smoke.

Mike humps the nozzle to the doorway of the cracking room. The opposite wall is curtained in flame. Another wall is blistered and bubbly, the ceiling scorched.

Mike swears at the lifeless hose flaked out behind him. "Charge the line, dammit!" he yells. The hose ripples up the hall, swollen with water. Sixty gallons a minute.

HISSING

Mike cracks the nozzle open, floods the room. Choking black steam hisses up the walls and ceiling. Cruddy hot smoke belches out in the hall. The truckmen crouch beneath it, coughing, eyes red and runny.

Mike, wiping a moustache of black snot from his lip, moves in another two feet. He drives the powerful stream against the window on the blazing wall. The glass explodes, showers the empty lot below.

The smoke pours out the window. A smoldering mattress, now a pile of soggy cotton and crusty springs, is visible in the far corner. The fire is out. Mike gives the room a final washdown and shuts down the line.

AXES

Two truckmen throw the mattress out the window. Others move in with ceiling hooks and axes to pull the walls, checking for hidden fire.

Cause of this fire—unknown. "Probable discarded smoking materials," the official report will say.

Someone had been living in the room. No

plumbing, no electricity, no heat. Just a mattress, a shirt, a pair of shoes.

In another room, more clothing, an empty bottle of white port. Fresh human waste in the corner.

Still another room. Empty wine bottles knee-deep along the back wall. Favilla says: "They'll be back when we leave."

HOMEWARD

He tells 21 to "pick up." Uncouple each length. "Bleed" the water out. Recouple. Feed the hose back onto the engine. Go home.

The box—the bells sounding alarm—hit at 9:07 p.m. Fourteen minutes later, the fire is out. Engine 21 dropped the most line; they are the last to go home. First there, last back. It is after 10 p.m. when the pumper backs into the firehouse.

Mike and Biff leave their turnout coats and black leather helmets on the rig and walk back to the kitchen. The coffee is hot and fresh.

UPSTAIRS

It is past midnight when Paul climbs the stairs to the second-floor dormitory.

He goes to a bank of small open cubicles to get his turnouts—heavy canvas pants "turned out" over clumpy rubber boots.

He carefully sets them on the floor beside his bed, boots pointed toward the glistening brass pole in the center of the dorm.

His body jerks forward as a box hits on the big bell over his bed, but it is for another company.

"You know what they say," he says, turning back the covers. "Only two people get paid in bed—whores and firemen."

WOULD PRESIDENT NIXON EVEN VETO THE HEAD START PROGRAM?

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in one of the most crucial and controversial periods in our history this Nation must continuously be ready to direct its priorities toward the basic needs of its citizens. Our labor must center around providing a decent opportunity for every person in this land, for the future of America lies with these people.

One of the most vitally important areas in the development of these goals lies within the Office of Economic Opportunity. Programs under the OEO such as the community action program and Headstart have for the first time given poor people in urban and rural ghettos a feeling that they could have an input into their lives and their society.

I feel any attempt to reduce or discontinue these programs would greatly lower the chances of the poor of raising themselves to a decent standard of living. Furthermore, any reduction in this standard would decrease our image as leaders in the eyes of the poor who have seen great prosperity through the windows of poverty and frustration.

One of the most useful programs to be implemented through OEO and the Office of Child Development is the Head Start program. During the first 5 years of a child's life, Head Start focuses its attention on a variety of different aspects of a child's development, and helps him adjust to the world he will soon be thrown into.

One study just completed back in my district in California was compiled by Neva C. Brown of the Yolo County Economic Opportunity Commission. Mrs. Brown concluded that Head Start has produced a startling difference between children who have had the benefit of Head Start and those who have not.

Mrs. Brown has said from her experiences with Head Start that it encourages a child to take notice of the things going on around him. The children study things such as nature, color concept, the five senses, and are urged to think and reason for themselves. This program also helps the child to relate to other people, how to treat other people and how to share.

When Mrs. Brown tested those children who were in the Head Start program and those who did not participate, in areas such as basic concepts, colors, alphabet, math, and physical and psychological maturity, the results were very significant. On graded tests, Head Start children scored 20 to 82 points higher than non-Head Start graduates—as astounding statistic of success.

Head Start is vital tool in developing a climate of confidence for the child which will make him want to learn by improving and expanding his ability to think, reason, and speak clearly.

The Head Start program is further a strengthening device in tightening community and family ties. By developing responsible attitudes in the child toward his family and the community Head Start encourages respect instead of fear toward figures of authority such as policemen and teachers.

The aim of Head Start is to aid in the emotional and social development of a child by encouraging self-confidence, self-expression, self-discipline and curiosity, thus, helping both the child and his family achieve greater confidence, self-respect and dignity.

I urgently stress the importance of this program to ourselves and to those it serves in such an excellent manner. The Head Start program is one very much worth saving, the benefits of this program immeasurably outweigh the costs to the people. Fortunately in the HEW appropriations bill now pending in the Senate, passed by the House, adequate funds are provided. The problem soon will be a Presidential veto?

I include the following:

EOC OF YOLO COUNTY, INC.,
Woodland, Calif., June 21, 1973.

Congressman ROBERT L. LEGGETT,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: Enclosed with this letter you will find a copy of a paper done by Mrs. Neva Brown, who has been an employee of EOC for several years. Mrs. Brown, as part of her career development program, participated in a sociology course at Sacramento City College during this last semester. In conjunction with this course she was required to do a paper. She selected a rather novel approach to evaluation of the Head Start program. She interviewed, as she says in the paper, 10% of the parents who have had children in the program since its beginning and inquired of them regarding the impact of Head Start on their own children and their assessment of the program. This paper was presented to the EOCYC at its June meeting and they di-

rected us to relay copies to elected officials and particularly those engaged in the legislative activity regarding ongoing funding of poverty programs. I think you will find the paper informative. It is the only approach of its type on the subject that I have seen.

Secondly, I wish to inform you of the fact that I will be leaving the EOC after June 29, 1973. I will not, however, be leaving your district insofar as I have been offered a job with the Directory of Mexican-American Affairs which, while it is housed in Sacramento, will be engaged in a comprehensive economic development effort in Fairfield, Woodland, Sacramento and an area up to Chico and down to Stockton. While the principal thrust is obviously toward the Spanish-speaking, the project will be working in minority economic development efforts generally. The Directory is funded by the Catholic Church but has developed a project which involves the coordination through the State Office of Minority Business Enterprises and the VISTA Program, which is contributing 18 VISTA workers. Consequently, I am looking forward to continued interaction with your office.

I wish to thank you personally and in behalf of the EOC for your continued efforts in support of our interests.

The turmoil of the past few months has been critical to many CAPs throughout the nation. The EOCYC can take some degree of pride in the fact that during this turmoil they have been able to maintain and improve program effort rather than to disband or decline. No small part of the credit for this can be extended to you and your office for your attempts to clarify our situation and your continued support of our operations. It was due to your office that we were able to secure an advance from the County Supervisors, enabling us to continue operations uninterrupted. The fact that there was considerable effort being expended in our behalf I am sure gave assurance to Commission and staff and promoted stability. We have not lost an employee during this entire period. I think you have even made believers out of some of the Republicans we've got on board and on the Commission.

During the interim, Dr. Richard Gifford is stepping down as President of the Commission and will be functioning as the Acting Director. Any correspondence should therefore be directed to him.

Thanking you once again for your time and consideration and looking forward to working with you in the future, I am,

Sincerely,

DAVID A. POLLARD,
Executive Director.

HEAD START

The Head Start Program is a Federal program funded by the Health, Education and Welfare Department's National Office of Child Development. Head Start is for the low-income. This program is designed to give children a head start in life, to help them adjust when they get into public school.

I conducted a survey to find out if parents of Head Start children feel that Head Start is worth keeping, and if it is benefiting the people it serves. I took a 10% sample of the parents whose children attended Head Start since 1968 in Yolo County. This resulted in a sample of 50 Mexican-Americans, 15 Blacks and 30 Caucasian parents. For the first two years in existence Head Start only had a summer program; in 1970 it became a full school year program, running from October to May.

The following questions were asked in the survey:

- (1) What did you think (the parent) of the Head Start program when your child attended it? 100% of the parents whom were surveyed felt it was a good program.
- (2) What type of effect did it have on your child? 100% of the parents surveyed said it

was favorable, and that it helped the child's progressive learning.

(3) Did they have any children that didn't attend Head Start? 70.9% of the parents surveyed said yes and 21.1% said no.

a. If yes, to the above question, was there any difference between the child who went to Head Start and the one who didn't? 70.9% of the parents surveyed said yes and 21.1% said no. The parents who said no were the ones who didn't have any other children in Head Start.

(4) Do you think that any of the learning that your child has received in Head Start is still with him? 70.9% of the parents surveyed said yes, up until the first grade. 21.1% of the parents said that they didn't know. Most of the parents who said no, the children are either physically and psychologically immature, hyper-active or mentally retarded.

(5) If a similar program was available for your child of an older age would you use it, for instance after school or during the summer? 89.5% of the parents surveyed said they would especially if the child still had some physical or psychological immaturity.

In Yolo County the Head Start program has six centers, each has a teacher and one aide. The classes are structured similarly to public school systems, the only difference being that the parents are more involved. Each parent of a child is asked to help out in the classroom at least one hour, one day a week.

The Head Start is a program that makes a child aware of the things going on around him. The children study animals, nature, color concept, the five senses, and they are encouraged to think and reason for themselves. This program also helps the child to relate to other children, how to treat other people, and how to share.

Most medium and high income children have an entirely different environment than that of a low-income child. The higher income child is exposed to different kinds of things such as camping trips, art shows, travel, etc. Also a higher income child may know objects by what they are, their whole concept is different. Such as a fire hydrant, to a higher income child this may be an every day word, but a low-income child may only know it as a fire plug, if this were asked on a test the lower income child would not pass it. Just like a light socket, a higher income child knows it as a socket but a low-income child may know it as only a plug in. The Head Start program tries to bring the low-income child up to the same level as the higher income child.

Two tests which are given to all children entering Kindergarten in Yolo County are, Doctor Thorpe's Developmental Test, and Pre-School survey. These tests which not only check the readiness of a child for school but his potential. Other things which were determined are the language problems, mental retardation, physical and psychological maturity.

A special survey was conducted to compare a child who could of attended Head Start but didn't, with a child who did go, and how they rated on the test. The test scores are from 20 up to 82 points, higher for the child who attended Head Start. These tests were covering areas such as basic concepts, colors, alphabet, math, and physical and psychological maturity. The survey showed 85% of the children who went to Head Start had a rating of 70 and above. The other 15% were children of mental retardation, or physical and psychological immaturity.

The following are the broad goals of Head Start.

- (1) Improving the child's health.
- (2) Helping the child's emotional and social development by encouraging self-confidence, self-expression, self-discipline and curiosity.
- (3) Improving and expanding the child's ability to think, reason and speak clearly.

(4) Helping children to get wider and more varied experiences which will broaden their horizons, increase their ease of conversation and improve their understanding of the world in which they live.

(5) Giving the child frequent chances to succeed. Such chances may thus erase patterns of frustration and failure and especially the fear of failure.

(6) Develop a climate of confidence for the child which will make him want to learn.

(7) Increasing the child's ability to get along with others in his family, and at the same time, helping the family to understand him and his problems. Thus strengthening family ties.

(8) Developing in the child and his family a responsible attitude toward society and fostering feelings of belonging to a community.

(9) Planning activities which allow groups from every social, ethnic and economic level in a community to join together with the poor in solving problems.

(10) Offering a chance for the child to meet and see teachers, policemen, health and welfare officers, all figures of authority, in situations which will bring respect and not fear.

(11) Giving the child a chance to meet with older children, teenagers, and adults who will serve as "models" in manners, behavior and speech.

(12) Helping both the child and his family to a greater confidence, self-respect and dignity.

All of these goals help make Head Start an excellent program. They not only help the child but the parents as well.

I feel that the Head Start program is needed. I can relate to Head Start, due to the fact that I once had a child in Head Start. I have seen how it helped him. Also, I had a child who didn't attend Head Start, and I could clearly see the difference between the two. I say let's push to make sure Head Start stays with us.

SECRETARIAT—A HORSE FOR ALL AMERICA—REX AMERICAN EQUINUS

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, at Belmont Park, not far from where horses raced in colonial America on Long Island's Hempstead Plain, nearly 70,000 people were witness to a phenomenal performance by a great athlete—a three-year-old thoroughbred horse from Virginia named Secretariat.

The manner in which Secretariat won his Triple Crown was nothing less than awesome and incredible. He won the Belmont by 31 lengths in front of his closest rival, almost the length of a football field, in world record time of two minutes and 24 seconds, under little or no urging by jockey Ron Turcotte. Veteran horseman, including those who had seen the immortal Man O' War run, were awed. In all respects, the Belmont was a sporting event to match the greatest.

This astonishing victory followed his Kentucky Derby victory in record time and his Preakness stakes victory in what may have been record time, although the disputed official time makes it only the second fastest Preakness. This record is unparalleled in thoroughbred racing history.

By winning the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes and Belmont Stakes, Meadow Stables' three-year old, Secretariat, accomplished what no race horse has accomplished since the mighty Citation 25 years ago. These three races, the Triple Crown of American thoroughbred racing, represents the hopes and goals of virtually all breeders and owners of some 25,000 thoroughbred foals produced in this country each year.

The performances by this superhorse in winning the Triple Crown have to make him a leading candidate for the title of greatest thoroughbred of them all—Rex Americana Equinus, the King of the Sport of Kings.

It has been said many times that behind every great man there is a great woman. Although in a different context, this can also be said in the case of Secretariat. Mrs. John Tweedy, whom I personally know to be a most attractive and charming lady, directs the breeding and racing operations of Meadow Stud, the owner of the chestnut colt. She took over the direction of the horse operations when her father, the late Christopher T. Chenery became too ill to continue management. It was Mrs. Tweedy who chose the breeding matchup between the great Kentucky sire, Bold Ruler, and the now-famous dam, Something Royal.

Possibly some Members of the House, properly mindful of the cost of printing a tribute to a horse, will question the expense of this article.

Let me indicate two things to my colleagues:

First. This is a tribute not only to America's greatest horse in racing today, but to the owners, breeders, trainers, jockeys, and lovers of racing. They all contributed in great measure to the triumph of Secretariat. In doing so, they gave not only an unforgettable thrill to millions of watchers around the world, but they served to remind us of the value of racing to our country as a form of recreation and producer of revenue.

Second. Secretariat, a quadruped American did at least four great things for our country in the space of a few minutes.

First. He demonstrated that in thoroughbred racing, America continues to hold her place of leadership. At a time when many abroad and, indeed, too many at home question America's greatness, we can gain inspiration from the new level of excellence under the Triple Crown.

Second. Secretariat demonstrated that the several States can cooperate together to produce progress. He was sired in Paris, Ky., at Claiborne Farms.

His breeding is a tribute to all Kentuckians, particularly the late "Bull" Hancock who was a close friend and supporter of our beloved departed colleague, John Watts. From Kentucky, he went into training in Virginia and added to the tradition of that great Commonwealth as a breeder of champions. Thus he prepared for his conquering run for the Roses in Old Kentucky at Churchill Downs, then the Preakness in Maryland, and then to the ultimate test in the longest and oldest feature race—the Belmont in New York.

We of New York are pleased to join

with our sister States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky in our common claim in the record of this great horse. In addition, we are duly proud to be the home State of Mr. and Mrs. John Tweedy and the Chenery family. Today, they are giving the people of Illinois a chance to see their horse in the Arlington Invitational.

Third. Secretariat illustrated graphically that our system of taxation intervenes in all things human and equine. To settle the Chenery estate on the passing of C. T. Chenery, it became necessary to syndicate the horse to retain capital assets sufficient to pay the Federal estate tax and yet continue the operations of Secretariat's home, the Meadow Stud. Secretariat showed that he can carry the whole U.S. Internal Revenue Code on his back and still come up a winner. I gripe about taxes, as do many of my friends. Perhaps we can all learn a lesson from this taxpayer who sleeps on straw and eats bran, oats and an occasional carrot.

Fourth. Secretariat helped our balance of payments. I recall the late "Bull" Hancock, master of Claiborne, telling me how an imported sire, Nijinsky, from France had been acquired for several million dollars in cash. As the transaction was in process our country devalued the dollar. The horse, destined to fly from France to Kentucky, was held up until the currency necessary to offset devaluation was sent abroad as an addition to the agreed price.

No such transfer happened with Secretariat. In fact, Secretariat and his offspring may well bring many dollars and other currencies back to the United States as his breeding days begin. We should never forget the importance of entertainment and sports to a nation's economy. In this connection, I am reminded of the words of a great statesman, the late Charles De Gaulle. He remarked that Brigitte Bardot could bring into France more foreign exchange than the Renault Auto Works.

"My kingdom for a horse," a fallen ruler once said. We Americans observe no king, but we have a son of Bold Ruler, Secretariat, fit for any king. In the great State of New York this horse's inspirational qualities were brought home to millions of people watching on nationwide television. As Secretariat came down the stretch, the nearly 70,000 people at Belmont—each in his own way riding the horse—began clapping to create an emotional feeling that gave chills to the crowd.

Having served several years as a trooper in the U.S. Cavalry during my youth, I feel that I am perhaps qualified to recognize a great horse when I see one. He is a great horse, and I salute him. The striking configuration of Secretariat, his great reaching stride, his stamina, and his spirit have given us a thrilling experience that lifts all our hearts. For this, we are most grateful to all American racing, but in particular to Meadow Stud, to the Tweedy family, and to the fine team which gave us, back to back, Riva Ridge and Secretariat, true rulers of the sport of kings. We all await the future from this fine stable with great delight.

GILMAN POLLS DISTRICT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently I polled my constituents in the 26th Congressional District of New York on some of the critical problems confronting our Nation. Their response to the issues of Government spending, mass transportation, health care, foreign policy, and our economy are enlightening. Accordingly, I respectfully request that the results of my congressional poll be entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The number of constituents responding was over 10,000.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

The people in my region are strongly against appropriating any funds for the reconstruction of North Vietnam with 64 percent in opposition.

THE ECONOMY

Fifty-nine percent of those polled expressed a desire to reinstate wage-price controls and 63 percent supported rent controls.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

My constituents also favor a more aggressive and, to some degree, a more liberal foreign trade policy. Though 35 percent favored import controls, they prefer them to be selective and temporary, until our own industries have a chance to become more competitive. A more liberal trade policy is advocated by 18 percent of those polled. Increased efforts to remove foreign barriers to U.S. trade received 26 percent of the vote.

FOREIGN POLICY

The 26th Congressional District is almost evenly divided on the question of normalizing relations with Cuba with 46 percent voting for normalization and 45 percent voting against.

OVERSEAS COMMITMENTS

The great majority of my constituents, 72 percent, voted for mutual and balanced reduction of all forces in Europe as opposed to any unilateral withdrawal—22 percent.

DEFENSE

Forty-six percent of those responding felt that defense spending should be reduced. Maintenance of our present level of defense spending was advocated by 38 percent.

IMPOUNDMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Presidential impoundment of money appropriated beyond the administration's budget received the support of 55 percent of our people. Twenty-eight percent wanted legislation prohibiting impoundment. The spending of all appropriated funds received 11 percent of the vote.

AMNESTY

A majority are opposed to amnesty by a margin of 56 percent. Conditional amnesty was favored by 33 percent of the respondents with unconditional amnesty

receiving little support, being advocated by 10 percent.

AGRICULTURE

The elimination of farm price supports was favored by 61 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

By a margin of 61 percent those replying to my questionnaire are in favor of allowing the States to provide money for mass transportation out of the highway trust funds.

STEWART AIRPORT

A major issue in my region is the development of Stewart Airport. Planners envision this to be the fourth major jetport in the metropolitan New York area. While 32 percent want no airport at all, the MTA's master plan for development of the airport is favored by 48 percent. Sixteen percent favor even faster development. However, all those who favor the master plan for Stewart Airport also want the plans to consider responsible public opinion.

HEALTH CARE

Of those responding to the poll, 41 percent want the Federal Government to administer a national health insurance program, 28 percent would like a Federal health insurance program to be administered by private insurance carriers. In any event, some Federal presence in the health insurance field seems desirable to 69 percent of those who responded.

ABORTION

Of those responding, 55 percent supported the Supreme Court's decision permitting abortion. Allowing the States to devise their own abortion laws was favored by 21 percent, while a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion received 21 percent of support.

CRITICAL ISSUES

In requesting my constituents to list the issues they considered critical, they selected the following: One, Wasteful Government spending; two, crime; three, welfare reform; four, tax reform, and five, food price controls.

EXPORTS VITAL TO STATE

HON. JAMES ABDNOR

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, today the combined influences of frozen food prices and embargoed exports severely threaten recent progress agriculture has made in the marketplace. Livestock feeders find themselves at odds with their colleagues, the feed grain producers, because of this, and reports continue to circulate that the end result of these inconsistent policies will bring severe food shortages in the not-too-distant future.

I am in agreement with those who call for measures to halt the inflationary spiral, but I feel that current measures fail to recognize needs of the agricultural sector of our economy.

The recent administration action to limit soybean and cottonseed exports and the jawboning directed at other feed grains is inconsistent with long range goals set for American agriculture, and this aspect of this critical situation is most adequately addressed in an editorial carried in the June 26 edition of the Huron, S. Dak., Daily Plainsman. I commend its reading, and I here include it in the RECORD:

EXPORTS VITAL TO STATE

"The Japanese, Western Europeans and South Dakotans are all about equally confused by President Nixon's request that Congress give him authority to curb farm exports if necessary.

"At U.S. insistence, we have been reducing the tariff on soybeans every year since 1968, and now you talk about cutting off soybean exports," says an official of Keldanren, Japan's Federation of Economic organizations.

Export controls could undercut U.S. efforts to persuade the Common Market and other foreign customers to lower their barriers to U.S. farm products in upcoming trade negotiations.

"Why," asks an administration official, "should Europe and Japan risk being dependent on U.S. food when it may fail them?"

The administration is counting on increased farm exports to help reduce the U.S. balance-of-payments.

The surge of exports which has added to upward pressures on food prices in the U.S. shipments of agricultural products overseas rose from \$7.7 billion in 1971 to \$9.4 billion last year, and jumped 73 per cent in the first three months of this year.

Last year, a study prepared for the President's Council on International Economic Policy estimated that the U.S. could achieve an \$8 billion improvement in its balance of trade within 10 years by increasing agricultural exports. An improvement in this balance is essential to the stability of the dollar. A sizable increase in exports would provide another sizable boom to the economy of South Dakota, as events of the past year have proven.

The problem right now is that the rapid increase in exports is being blamed for the upward pressure on food prices. There are demands that this pressure be relieved by limiting exports. And a request for authority to limit exports has raised foreign doubts about the U.S. as a dependable supplier.

The administration has taken steps to put some 40 million idle acres back into production. This new production was planned to take care of increased exports without upsetting the domestic market, but exports have apparently increased more rapidly than expected before the new production came to market.

The idea of increasing both production and exports is an excellent one. But it will work only if the administration is capable of meeting long term export goals. If future markets are lost through uncertainty and bungling, the producer, or the taxpayer, or both, will be left holding the bag.

Farmers have the productive capacity to provide abundant food for export. They have the only major product that is capable of attracting enough foreign buyers to balance our payments and bolster the dollar. But they must get a reasonable return to do all this. And a reasonable return will require both strong domestic prices and a dependable foreign market.

Obviously South Dakotans must be concerned over the management of both prices and exports at the Washington level.

FIFTH ANNUAL HIGH SCHOOL
SCHOLARSHIP TRIP

HON. JAMES R. MANN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, I was troubled by the lack of an availability of means by which our young people could become acquainted with their national Government. They received fine introductions into the primary subjects within the system of public education, but I felt had no real method of indepth exposure to their Government in Washington. To fill this gap, I implemented an expense-paid program, sponsored by concerned local organizations. The goal of the Fourth District Scholarship Trip is to introduce outstanding high school students to their Nation's Capitol, the functions of the three branches of their Government and the history of our people as a country.

Over the last 5 years, 65 students have participated in this program, each recommended by his or her respective school on the basis of proven ability and performance in high school activities. This year's 15 scholars include: Dexter Blanton, Landrum High School, son of Mrs. Cleo Blanton, sponsored by Jones Tractor Co.; Julie Brooks, Spartanburg High School, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benson Brooks, sponsored by Hillcrest Breakfast Optimist Club; Jack Burton, Spartanburg High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burton, Jr., sponsored by Hillcrest Breakfast Optimist Club; Mike Daisley, Greenville High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Daisley, sponsored by Greenville Jaycees; Rusty Dimsdale, Parker High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dimsdale, sponsored by Greenville Lions Club; Cindy Dobbins, Byrnes High School, daughter of Mrs. Hugh G. Dobbins, sponsored by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; Terry Gilmer, Pacolet High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Gilmer, Jr., sponsored by the Pacolet Lions Club; David Goodman, Dorman High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Goodman, sponsored by the Spartanburg Lions Club; Carroll G. Jones, Carolina High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jones, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Greenville; Janet McDuffee, Eastside High School, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Stark McDuffee, sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Greenville; Debra Reynolds, Boiling Springs High School, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Reynolds, sponsored by the North Spartanburg Rotary Club; Bob Spencer, Wade Hampton High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Frank Spencer, sponsored by the Greenville Sertoma Club; Jimmy Stephens, Blue Ridge High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Stephens, sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Greer; Hack Trammell, Greer High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Trammell, sponsored by the Greer Exchange Club; and Tony Willis, Cowpens High School, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Willis, sponsored by Hoechst Fiber, Inc.

These sponsoring organizations of the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina have indeed made a promise come true for this most capable group of young people. Because of this impression of our Government in action in Washington, D.C., it is possible that one or more of these honor students might choose a career in Government service. I am proud to have had the opportunity to open this avenue to all of them.

CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, AND
CAMBODIA

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I believe that our vote today on the compromise date of August 15 was wise given the circumstances within which we found ourselves. On one hand, we have a President who, as Commander in Chief, believes that his course of action is best designed to implement the peace treaty throughout Indochina, and on the other, those who just as sincerely believe it is decidedly the wrong course. In my opinion, it would have been terribly wrong to cut off all moneys for combat activity throughout Southeast Asia. That would have been an open invitation to the North Vietnamese Communists to violate with impunity the Paris agreement for which so many lives and so much time, money, and energy were expended.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have managed the withdrawal from Vietnam and the return of our POW's far better than anyone else, especially those who counseled "cut and run." My position consistently has been to allow the President the necessary flexibility in negotiations to achieve a modus vivendi throughout Indochina, and I would submit, Mr. Speaker, much progress has been toward that goal.

My position, however, is by no means an indication that I would support a policy of propping up Cambodia indefinitely with B-52's. Our only proper objective, I believe, is to bring about the cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign troops agreed to in article 20 of the Paris agreements. Acceptance of any lesser objective is the perpetuation of a "no-win" policy in Southeast Asia and something I cannot condone.

Debate over the Vietnam war frequently centered on the question of its morality. But to my mind, the most immoral aspect of the Vietnam war was in committing the lives of our men—our families, neighbors, and friends—without committing the full military and political strength of America. It must never happen again. We must never ask young Americans to make sacrifices that we here at home are not also willing to make.

Our success in developing in South Vietnam one of the strongest and best equipped military forces in the world obviates any further necessity for Amer-

ican air power beyond the point at which a cease-fire and troop withdrawal have been secured unless the President seeks the cooperation of Congress. But first of all let us give the South Vietnamese a chance to defend themselves.

By setting a deadline of August 15, we are giving the very sensitive negotiations that will be going on in July a realistic chance to be productive and I am pleased that the administration has indicated its willingness to accept a compromise deadline. This is a far better framework within which to work than earlier indications that perhaps the bombing would continue no matter how the Congress acted.

We have made a long and costly investment in Southeast Asia, and should the President feel additional military action is necessary after August 15, the Congress and the American people deserve a clear up-and-down vote on the issue. However reluctantly, Congress has cooperated with the President in establishing the policy of firmness coupled with an openness to negotiation which has succeeded in bringing about the agreement of January 27 and which we hope will succeed in securing its implementation. If late January to mid-August is not time enough to secure implementation of the treaty, then surely that is the time to put the question squarely before the Congress in an open and clearcut manner—not as an amendment to a debt ceiling bill, or to a bill funding the entire operation of the Government. This question should be made to stand on its own for the first time in the long and controversial history of the Vietnam war.

Nothing like this was ever done in the history of the Vietnam war: if it had been done, either the policy would have been different or Congress and the Nation would have been more united behind the policy that was followed. Either course would have been preferable to what happened.

This kind of clearcut decision, it seems to me, is at the heart of constitutional government and the foundation of our responsibility to the American people.

NAVY LOSES MOST HONORED
SERVANT IRV WHITTHORNE

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, the year was 1908, and President Roosevelt was completing his first term as President when Irwin "Irv" Whitthorne began his remarkable career at Mare Island Naval Shipyard in Vallejo, Calif.

After a devoted career of 59 years and a fruitful life of 83 years, we have lost the most honored civil service employee in the history of Mare Island Naval Shipyard.

As a prominent member of the Vallejo community, Irv Whitthorne played a key role in the development of relations between the city of Vallejo and

Mare Island. On the job he made countless contributions and throughout his career served in almost all capacities in his field.

He was proud of his achievements which spanned the period which saw progress from sail to coal, to oil and finally to nuclear power.

In Memorial Park on the Vallejo waterfront, Mayor Florence Douglas has placed a plaque honoring Irwin Whitthorne. The plaque overlooks Mare Island, a place which in its 119-year history has built over 500 ships; Irv Whitthorne was on hand for the construction of all but 15.

Although his life in the community was that of a tireless servant and devoted worker, Irv's major achievements came with his work on submarines. He was lauded for his innovations, especially in the piping of nuclear submarines.

Irwin Whitthorne's insistence on quality in his work has benefited the community and the U.S. Navy, and his achievements will leave his name permanently in the history of Vallejo.

The fourth congressional district and my office have lost our most valuable naval adviser but the education we have received from Irv Whitthorne will provide an effective living memorial.

Not only was Whitthorne a one-of-a-kind public servant, but he was courageously helpful to me in chairing many times the public employee sector of my many campaigns.

Irv Whitthorne, shipbuilder incomparable, the U.S. Congress salutes you!

The Vallejo Times Herald analyzed the Irwin Whitthorne career as follows:

IRWIN WHITTHORNE, DEAN OF ALL M.I. WORKERS, IS DEAD

Irwin H. Whitthorne, 83, retired Mare Island group master whose career of 59 years and three months remains today unmatched in length of service to the Navy, and perhaps to the entire government service, died Tuesday night in Broadway Hospital of a heart condition.

The most honored civil service employe in the history of Mare Island, he retired Sept. 30, 1967, after an unmatched career of federal service.

In 1959 he was the only Navy employe on the Pacific Coast ever to be awarded the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Award. He also held the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Award.

"Mr. Mare Island," as he was affectionately known, "Irv" Whitthorne probably knew more top people in the Navy and the Department of Defense than any other person.

The Navy gave him special retirement services in Washington, D.C., in 1967. At that time he was presented a special plaque and a letter from then-Secretary of the Navy, Paul R. Ignatius, by the Hon. Graeme C. Bannerman, assistant secretary of the Navy.

Among the more than 100 friends and colleagues of Mr. Whitthorne who gathered for that unusual ceremony were Admiral I. J. Galathin, USN, then chief of naval material; the Hon. Robert L. Leggett, D-Vallejo, congressman from California's Fourth District and close personal friend; Vice Adm. Mahlon S. Tisdale, USN, Ret., now deceased, formerly commander, San Francisco-Vallejo Area, U.S. Naval Base, and Mare Island Navy Yard; Rear Adm. Bernard Manseau, USN, Ret., (now deceased), formerly commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard; Rear Adm. E. F. Fahy, former commander, Mare Island Naval Shipyard and

then commander, Naval Ship Systems Command, now retired; and Rear Adm. Frank C. Jones, vice commander, Naval Ship Systems Command, now retired.

BEGAN IN 1908

The year was 1908 when Irv Whitthorne began his remarkable career at Mare Island. President Theodore Roosevelt was completing his first full term as Chief Executive and well into the process of making his name secure as the "Father of the Modern American Navy."

In the summer of that year Irv Whitthorne came to work at Mare Island as a "minor under instruction." The pay was \$2.16 a day, and he liked the work. His superiors liked him, too, and he was marked for success from the start. He became a journeyman pipefitter in 1910, leadingman, 1918; quartermaster, 1920; master of Pipe Shop 56, 1940, and finally Group Master of a complex that included the Pipe Shop, Boilermakers Shop and Marine Machinists.

He said on one occasion, "Since I've been working for the Navy Department, our ships have gone from sail to coal, to oil and to nuclear power. I'm the only one in naval service who has been connected with all the various types of submarines.

"The first one I ever saw—and worked on—was the Grampus in 1909. And in 1927, it was a big year for Mare Island. We began construction of our first submarine, the Nautilus."

UNMATCHED CAREER

An even more impressive statistic is that all the more than 500 ships built in Mare Island's 119-year history, Mr. Whitthorne was on hand for all but 15 of them when he retired.

His long line of ships ranged from the collier Prometheus, launched in 1908, to the nuclear attack submarine Gurnard, launched in May, 1967. The list includes the battleship California, launched in 1919; the heavy cruiser San Francisco, launched in 1933; the submarine Gudgeon, launched in 1940; USS Sargo, the first nuclear-powered submarine built at Mare Island, launched in 1957; and USS Mariano G. Vallejo, which in 1967 was the latest of seven Polaris submarines built at the shipyard.

Mr. Whitthorne received scores of tributes for his work in submarines. He won special recognition for the development of valuable innovations, especially in the piping of nuclear submarines. His work in submarines is legend and his insistence on quality resulted in Mare Island-built submarines without peer.

In 1970 Mr. Whitthorne was honored on his 80th birthday by 300 friends who gathered in Gibson Hall on the Solano County Fairgrounds. A plaque in his honor was unveiled paying tribute to him. Mayor Florence Douglas said it would be placed in a prominent place in Memorial Park on the Vallejo waterfront.

PUBLIC SERVICE

His career of public service did not stop with his retirement from Mare Island. He continued to take a leading role in community affairs. He served on the Police-Community Relations Committee, the Beautification Advisory Committee, the Solano County Fair Board and many others.

His activities at Mare Island were recognized by Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, USN, generally regarded as the "father of the U.S. nuclear Navy," who wrote: "Congratulations on your 80th birthday. I have always appreciated your support and I know it will continue in the future."

Mr. Whitthorne, who had a history of heart trouble in recent years, entered the hospital last Thursday and died quietly last night. Funeral arrangements are pending at Twin Chapels.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Amanda

Ting, of Reno, Nev., and a brother-in-law, Fred Ostrowski, of Vallejo.

His wife, the former Rose Ostrowski, a native of Vallejo, died in an automobile crash near Gorman in 1964. She was 71, Mr. Whitthorne was injured, but recovered after a short stay in the hospital.

MISHANDLING THE ECONOMY WILL CREATE A REAL CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE IN OUR GOVERNMENT

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, I have long felt that unless the President used the powers granted him to bolster the economy and effect an international trade policy that is both beneficial and sensitive to the needs of American industry and jobs, that the American people will understandably and justifiably register their frustrations next November in a way that could substantially alter the composition of Congress. It is logical to assume that Republicans would be a likely target for dissatisfaction over Presidential and congressional inaction. But I do not believe either party is immune from the American people's distress over governmental failure to halt inflation and stem the adverse flow of trade overseas. People are cynical about the effectiveness or willingness of Government to act in their behalf.

I, myself, have been greatly disappointed by congressional reluctance to confront issues of the great proportions of inflation, trade imbalance, and unemployment. Through my research, I could conclude that only the White House has the power and the decision-making mechanism adequate to handling these problems.

To this end I had attempted to encourage the administration to take bold action to curb the upward spiral of prices in key commodities and raw materials by placing a 60-day embargo concurrent with the freeze on such items as feed grain, scrap steel, lumber, and other raw materials. Although I view this action as but a stopgap measure, consistent with the President's announced 60-day freeze on wages and prices, I was disappointed with my conversations with key administration officials, most notably Mr. Herbert Stein, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, who could not be persuaded that the President did in fact have sufficient powers, under the Export Administration Act of 1969, to limit the flow overseas of these goods, in short supply, for which demand was forcing a rapid rise in prices.

I was pleased to read in yesterday morning's Washington Post that the administration had slapped an immediate, emergency embargo on exports of soybeans, cotton seeds, and their byproducts. I applaud this action, although in the face of abnormal foreign demands and decreasing domestic supplies, which had been apparent for the better part of the year, action is long overdue, and not of a

sufficient scope to curb the inflationary trend which perplexes American industry and jeopardizes American jobs.

Since last February, I have been urging the President to curb the freedom of American scrap dealers to export scrap steel and other precious metals at a time when the rise in prices is creating a crisis in the specialty steel industry and threatening to close the doors of foundries in Pennsylvania and the Midwest.

Our domestic steel industry is a true building block for other vital industries. Yet, despite obvious and serious inflation indicators, which over the last 6 months have resulted from abnormal foreign demand for U.S. scrap steel, the White House has failed to curtail excessive exports of this critical resource. Since approximately one-half of the materials consumed in the manufacture of steel consists of iron and scrap steel, rising world steel production has necessarily boosted both domestic and foreign demand for these items to a level 65 percent higher than normally experienced in the last 10 years. Projections show that approximately 12 million tons of ferrous scrap steel will be exported in 1973, compared with 7.2 million tons in 1972, and an average of 1.7 million tons over the last decade. At the same time, domestic industry will demand 41½ million tons for all purchases steel scrap, up from 37 million tons in 1972. Rising demand has resulted in a marked increase in scrap prices in the United States. Currently, the composite price of No. 1 heavy melting scrap is \$55 per ton, 57 percent higher than a year ago. What's more the domestic steel industry projects additional costs resulting from scrap price increases in excess of \$500 million this year. Such jumps, if they continue, will work to the detriment of the entire steel industry, and of the small, individual specialty steel companies, which are dependent 100 percent on scrap for their continued operations. These huge cost increases may very well price them completely out of the competitive market.

Clearly, this is no time for reluctance. Action, similar to that taken by the President on cotton and soybeans, is needed in scrap steel. More to the point, however, we must view these moves as short term stop-gap measures to relieve pressing problems before they get worse. We must, moreover begin to examine present trends in our industry, in our trade, and in our employment in terms of what they portend for the United States now, and for the next 20 years. We must be able to define where we want to be economically at the end of the century.

The Congress will have to work closely with the President in the development of economic policy which will be reflected in the development of trade that aids the growth of new employment and new commerce in this country. If we begin with an embargo on all feed grains—including corn and wheat—lumber, and scrap steel, I think we can assume that these key commodities will play a role in reducing the retail prices of such items as milk, bread, butter, and meat, and they will point the way toward

creating more housing starts and thereby creating more jobs. In this way we can work toward lowering the costs of housing, toward developing even more competitive prices for our manufacturers in both domestic and foreign markets. Such efforts will stop the deterioration of our economy and point us more confidently toward the future.

Mr. Speaker, I also submit for the RECORD a copy of a letter to the editor I sent back on June 22 to one of my district newspapers:

JUNE 22, 1973.

THE EDITOR, PITTSBURGH PRESS.

DEAR SIR: On Tuesday, June 19, the Banking and Currency Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved H.R. 8547, legislation expanding the President's authority to invoke export controls.

I hasten to point out that under the Export Administration Act of 1969 the President already has the authority to control exports "to the extent necessary to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand" (Public Law 92-150: Sec. 3(2)(A)). One of the cornerstones of our domestic economy is our domestic steel industry; it is a true "building block" for dozens of other vital industries. Yet, despite obvious and serious inflationary pressures in the domestic steel industry over the past six months resulting from "abnormal foreign demand" for U.S. scrap steel, The White House has failed to curtail excessive exports of this critical resource.

Approximately one-half of the metals consumed in the manufacture of steel consists of iron and steel scrap, making steel manufacturers heavily dependent upon scrap dealers and other outside sources for supplies of scrap. This dependency is virtually total in the case of specialty steel companies, which utilize electric furnaces whose metallic charge consist of almost 100 percent scrap. Therefore, scrap iron and steel classifies as a crucial commodity in a crucial national industry.

Rising world steel production has boosted foreign demand for U.S. iron and steel scrap this year to a level 65 percent higher than normally experienced over the past 10 years. Approximately 12 million tons of ferrous scrap exports are projected in 1973, compared with 7.2 million tons in 1972 and an average of 7.1 million tons over the last decade. With the rapid expansion of the national economy, and with domestic production rising, our own mills' and foundries' requirements for scrap are moving up as well. Present projections show a domestic industry demand in 1973 for 41.5 million tons of purchased scrap, up from 37 million tons in 1972.

Rising domestic and foreign demand has already resulted in a marked increase in scrap prices within the United States. Currently, the composite price of No. 1 heavy melting scrap is \$55 per ton, 57 percent higher than a year ago. The domestic steel industry projects additional costs resulting from scrap price increases in excess of \$500 million this year. Such jumps in costs will be detrimental to the entire steel industry, and in the case of small, individual specialty steel companies, who are 100 percent dependent upon scrap for their continued operations, these huge cost increases may very well price them completely out of a competitive market. At the very least, significant price increases will result. Because of the importance of steel in our economy these price increases will be felt throughout the business and consumer sectors, creating additional inflationary pressures. Moreover, there's the strong likelihood that small foundries and

producers, unable to meet increased costs, will close their doors and swell the unemployment rolls.

On June 15, I discussed this situation with Mr. Herbert Stein, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. I argued that by limiting the export of this critical commodity we would lower the price of specialty and other steel products whose increased prices have pushed up the costs of automobiles and other durable goods. Mr. Stein indicated reluctance to advise the President to control scrap exports, not because they were undesirable, but because he felt the Export Administration Act insufficiently broad to support this action.

After carefully reviewing this language in the law, I must confess bewilderment as to why Mr. Stein would believe the President to be so restricted. Certainly President Johnson, who acted to control exports on more than one occasion under this same language, did not feel so restricted.

While I believe the language of the 1969 Export Control Act clearly permits the necessary Presidential actions, I am gratified the House Banking and Currency Committee has voted the President certain expanded powers to control exports in inflationary situations. Perhaps passage of this legislation will embolden Mr. Stein to advise President Nixon of the critical need for strong executive action limiting scrap steel exports. By barring the continued export of critical commodities, we can help avoid the inflationary pressures that built up under Phase II, and which were so carelessly released in the abortive and stumbling Phase III just ended.

Sincerely,

H. JOHN HEINZ III,
Member of Congress.

THE PLIGHT OF THE BALTIC STATES

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, June 30, 1973

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, the fate of the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, represents one of the most tragic aspects of modern international relations; the arbitrary denial of the right of self-determination. I would like to join in paying tribute to the courageous people of the Baltic States who continually struggle for their freedom.

Throughout the history of the Baltic States the goals of self-government and self-determination have incessantly eluded the peoples of this region. Fifty-five years ago, Estonia declared her independence. During the 22 years of freedom that followed, Estonia was a prosperous and growing nation carving out her own destiny. She lost her independence with the advent of World War II when the Soviet Union signed the non-aggression pact with Germany.

Latvia, too, declared her independence in 1918 after more than two centuries of domination by the Russian empire. The newly formed state quickly became a model democracy, its government functioning on true proportional representation and free and open elections. In 1932, Latvia and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of nonaggression which absolutely forbade Russian intervention in Latvian affairs.

Soon afterward, in violation of their written promise, the Soviet Union began to undertake the active subversion of free Latvia, culminating in total domination by 1940.

Russian domination of Lithuania began in 1795 and lasted until 1915 when the German Army began its occupation. This lasted until 1919 when occupation by the Soviet Red Army began. On July 12, 1920, the Russian Government pledged to renounce forever all rights of sovereignty, recognizing Lithuania as an independent nation. During the next two decades, Lithuania enjoyed a period of independence and national resurgence. With the outbreak of the Second World War, Lithuania became one of the first countries to experience the brutal aggression of both Hitler and Stalin. In 1940, she was forcibly annexed into the Soviet Union.

Since 1940, the Baltic States, under the control of the Soviet Union, have not only lost their national independence, but under the intensive pressure of Russification, are in danger of losing their national culture and identity.

Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1965, the House of Representatives unanimously

adopted House Concurrent Resolution 416 "to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia."

It unanimously passed the Senate on October 22, 1966.

On behalf of my constituents, many of whom are of Lithuanian, Estonian, or Latvian descent, I wish to express my continuing and vigorous support for, and strongly urge the President to implement, the aforesaid legislation. In spite of the loss of their freedom, the democratic and independent spirit of the Baltic peoples is still present and is still strong. I believe it appropriate at this time to include in this tribute the text of House Concurrent Resolution 416, of the 89th Congress.

The concurrent resolution follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 416

Whereas the subjugation of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they

freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic and the American people; Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—

(a) to direct attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

SENATE—Monday, July 9, 1973

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, a Senator from the State of Kentucky.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou companion of the pilgrim years, who has watched over us in days past, we bring to Thee renewed powers and restored souls for service in this Chamber. We beseech Thee to light up the path we must take through the maze of this stricken generation. May the evils of the few never dim the virtues of the many who serve faithfully and honorably in the Government of the Nation. Enlarge our spirits to meet the expanded dimensions of these epic days. May Thy kingdom come in us and through us. O God, to whom the future belongs, use us evermore in Thy service.

In the Redeemer's name, we pray. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., July 9, 1973.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, a Senator from the State of Kentucky, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HUDDLESTON thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 30, 1973, the Secretary of the Senate received the following messages from the President of the United States:

On July 3, 1973:

Sundry nominations. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On July 6, 1973:

Sundry nominations. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 30, 1973, the Secretary of the Senate, on June 30, 1973, received the following message from the House of Representatives:

That the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

H.R. 5452. An act to extend and make technical corrections to the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1966, as amended;

H.R. 7445. An act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 1 year, and for other purposes;

H.R. 8410. An act to continue the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit through November 30, 1973, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 636. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills and joint resolution

were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 30, 1973, the following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, without amendment:

H.R. 7935. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage rates under that act, to expand the coverage of that act, and for other purposes. Reported without recommendation (Rept. No. 93-301).

By Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments:

S. 1861. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to extend its protection to additional employees, to raise the minimum wage to \$2.20 an hour, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-300).

By Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with an amendment:

S. 1559. A bill to provide financial assistance to enable State and local governments to assume responsibilities for job training and community services, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-304), together with additional views; and

S. 1560. A bill to extend the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, to provide public service employment for disadvantaged and long-term unemployed persons, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 93-305), together with additional views.

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce, with an amendment:

S. 1149. A bill to increase the supply of railroad rolling stock and to improve its utilization to meet the needs of commerce, users, shippers, national defense, and the consuming public (Rept. No. 93-303); and

S. 1983. A bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of species or subspecies of fish and wildlife that are