

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

YEAR-ROUND DAYLIGHT TIME
WOULD BE AID TO RECREATION

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, this coming Sunday, most Americans will set their clocks forward or back—whichever way they are supposed to go—and settle down for 6 months of enlightened time.

Then, on the last Sunday in October, we will return to the dark ages for 6 months at precisely the time of year when we most need daylight saving time.

Most people seem to agree that enlightened time—daylight saving time—is a good idea during the summer; does it not also stand to reason that enlightened time would be equally or more beneficial during the short, cold days of winter?

My colleagues and I who are sponsoring H.R. 5464 to establish year-round daylight saving time think it does. And a large number of public officials and citizens seem to agree.

The reasons are many—lower crime rates, increased traffic safety, savings in electricity—but a new one recently was brought to my attention by Larry Folloni, athletic director and basketball coach at Bridgewater-Raynham High School in Bridgewater, Mass.

Mr. Folloni points out that the early fall of darkness during the autumn and winter months severely restricts after-school activities, particularly football practice and other outdoor activities. Even indoor extracurricular programs, such as band practice, basketball, and club meetings, subject their participants to traveling home in darkness. At best, high school football teams have an hour of practice time in daylight during their season, he points out.

And considering the massive investment that Americans are making in outdoor recreational facilities—athletic fields, parks and playgrounds, and tennis courts—would seem that the reversion to so-called standard time in October is shortchanging us in their year-round usage.

The Los Angeles Times yesterday carried a story by staff writer Howard Seelye on the campaign to provide year-round enlightened time, quixotic as it may be. The Times story follows:

YEAR ROUND—HE IS WOUND UP OVER
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

(By Howard Seelye)

Next Sunday, when Daylight Saving Time begins for most of the nation, Rep. Craig Hosmer will embark again on his so-far fruitless effort to establish Daylight Saving Time year-round.

His crusade will continue until October when it will be time to return the hands of the clock to Standard Time.

In the meantime, Congress undoubtedly will again have failed to act on his bill—just as it has for the past five sessions.

Hosmer, a Long Beach Republican, is sure to arise on the House floor to bemoan, as he did last year, the dilemma faced by the nation:

"Some, certainly, will forget (to change the clocks); others, no doubt, will erroneously set their clocks forward another hour, some people will drop their timepieces and break them; and, of course, residents of Hawaii, Arizona and Michigan will do nothing, other than glow in the contentment that the rest of the country is now back in step with them, whatever that may be."

WILL CONTINUE CAMPAIGN

But in spite of continued setbacks and overwhelming lack of support, Hosmer will press on in his drive to get recognition for his movement, embodied in House Resolution 5464.

He concedes that he has two chances of getting his measure out of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—slim and none.

Unfortunately, says Hosmer, "It's an idea whose time has not yet come."

Hosmer has a long list of supporting arguments for his permanent Daylight Saving Time proposal:

—Twilight hours are the most prone to accidents and is the time when most people are traveling home from work.

—Statistics show that most crimes are committed in the first hours of darkness, at a time when police are busiest with traffic problems in winter months.

—More recreational time will be available for people to enjoy outdoor sports with permanent Daylight Saving Time.

SAVINGS IN POWER COSTS

—There will be a large saving in electrical bills for citizens, plus an overall saving in construction costs of power plants to supply a lessened demand, says Hosmer. He pegs this at \$350 million.

—Children will have more daylight hours to play after school.

The opposition comes from rural America and drive-in movie theater owners, Hosmer contends.

"The farmers worry about their milking schedules being disrupted; the movie people fret about when the curtain of darkness will clothe their profitable passion pits," he said.

"Personally, I am more interested in disrupting the muggers' mugging schedule."

While Hosmer's concern over better use of sunlight has been largely a one-man battle, he has had some support from eight colleagues in the House, whom he calls "The Lonely Eight."

Hosmer, who calls his proposal New Standard Time, credits Benjamin Franklin with originating Daylight Saving Time 200 years ago.

"Ben awoke one morning in Paris to find his hotel room bathed in sunlight," Hosmer says. "Despite the fact that he was a notoriously late riser, Franklin decided—with a certain amount of logic—that the sunlight was wasted while he was usually sleeping and would be better used later in the day."

Hosmer notes that not everyone agreed with Franklin's judgment.

RAILROAD'S ROLE

America's problems with time were left to the railroads and, Hosmer notes, "anything left to the railroads will go awry."

In 1883, every railroad operated on its own standard time. There were more than 100 "standard" times in the United States at that point, eight different ones in Pittsburgh alone.

Hosmer says "this may have been done accidentally, but more likely it was done by the railroads with malice aforethought, so that no one would know when the trains were late."

In 1918 Congress passed legislation to establish official time zones, but cities, counties and states continued to set their clocks

pretty much as they wanted on a local option basis.

The crazy-quilt pattern of standard and daylight times prompted one man to write the Interstate Commerce Commission that "confusion bordering on anarchy reigns supreme, and anarchy is the mode of the day. By such means do states and nations pass through the gates of the graveyard of history."

UNIFORM 1966 TIME ACT

But Congress did not want anything awful like this to happen, just because of the time of day, Hosmer says, so the Uniform Time Act of 1966 was passed.

It provided the Daylight Saving Time be observed on a statewide basis from the last Sunday of April until the last Sunday in October, unless a state goes to the trouble of voting to exempt itself from Daylight Saving Time altogether.

This brought new sanity to the situation everywhere except in Hawaii, Arizona and Michigan, which, in a pique of states' rights fervor, promptly denied the copious benefits of Daylight Saving Time to their citizens," Hosmer says.

Last month Congress amended the Uniform Time Act to permit 12 states split by time-zone boundaries to exempt parts of their states from Daylight Time.

But for Hosmer the battle goes on.

"If an extra hour of sunlight is deemed valuable during the already long afternoons of summer, doesn't it stand to reason that an extra hour of afternoon sun would be equally or even more desirable during the short, cold days of winter?"

But Hosmer is not too optimistic about the chances of his present, or future, bills on Daylight Saving Time.

He says that when someone suggests tinkering with time, they get all emotional, and concedes there is no electoral sex appeal to his proposal.

In the meantime, Hosmer says, "I will give it the water drop treatment and maybe it will catch on."

CURBING NOISE POLLUTION

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the concern many of my constituents have expressed over the consequences of sonic boom, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the following article which outlines steps taken to curb noise pollution:

[From the Trial magazine, March-April 1972]

UNITED STATES PUTS ITS "NOSE" INTO NOISE LEVELS

The House has voted, 356-32, to give the federal government the power to curb noise pollution in the nation. At the same time the Supreme Court has been asked to consider whether the government itself can be sued for sonic boom damage by the military.

The bill would require the Environmental Protection Agency to establish within 18 months noise emission levels for new construction equipment, transportation equipment, motors, electric and electronic equipment.

The proposed federal law would not preempt states and localities in the matter of local ordinances.

Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D.-Fla.), a chief sponsor of the bill, said that without the standards, noise from highways alone would double before the end of the century.

The bill levies a \$25,000 fine for each violation of its provisions and authorizes citizen suits against the EPA or Federal Aviation Administration failing to adhere to the bill.

A suit to determine whether the federal government can be sued when an Air Force aircraft causes damages by a sonic boom is due to be heard by the Supreme Court. At issue is whether the federal Tort Claims Act applies, or whether the "discretionary function exception" in the law bars such a suit, even though a state law imposes absolute liability for ultrahazardous activities.

On the state level, New Jersey Governor William T. Cahill has signed into law the nation's first statewide noise control legislation. The law gives the state Department of Environmental Protection the power to regulate all noises it regards as harmful to physical health and mental serenity. Fines up to \$3,000 can be levied for each violation.

Meanwhile in New England, Boston has adopted the first in a proposed set of comprehensive noise control regulations. The regulations don't deal with all problems of city noise, but they do set performance standards for new vehicles and other equipment.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS REPRESENT BEST INTERESTS OF FREE NATIONS

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the opposition Christian Democrats won a significant victory in elections in the West German state of Baden-Wurtemberg. With slightly more than 53 percent of the vote, the party won its greatest victory in that state in post-war history.

The victory is especially significant because of its impact on the current struggle over ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties which have been represented as the keystones in Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik. Coincidental with the resignation of Wilhelm Helms from the coalition Free Democratic Party which has given Brandt his governing majority, the results of this crucial election have precipitated a move by the Christian Democrats for a vote of no confidence in the Brandt government. If sustained in the Bundestag, this would elevate Rainer Barzel to the chancellorship.

In the wake of these events the Washington press seems nearly as apoplectic as Willy Brandt himself at the possible outcome. Already the cry has gone up that a change in the government spells doom for the treaties and failures of the treaties will plunge Europe back into the debts of cold war.

Such rantings have no basis in fact. They merely accept, in knee-jerk fashion, a threat by the Soviet Union as if its enunciation automatically made it a fact.

In actual fact, the Christian Democratic Union is anything but the reactionary, Communist-baiting organization it has been portrayed in our press. The CDU is a modern, forward-looking party which, to my way of thinking, represents

the best future interests of West Germany and the free world to a far greater extent than does Willy Brandt's coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats.

Were Dr. Barzel and the Christian Democrats in control of the government we could expect realistic but hard-nosed negotiations with the Soviet leaders, which might produce real detente rather than the mirage which the Brandt government has been so willing to accept.

The policies of the Christian Democrats are not rooted in the past, as the press has implied, but are realistically oriented to the future. A Christian Democrat government in West Germany will continue sharing responsibility with the United States and other free European governments and will continue to seek honorable detente with Moscow, but without abandoning her Western allies or taking unilateral actions that do not reflect consultation with and consideration for the best interests of those traditional allies.

PROJECT BRIGHT EYES

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill, H.R. 12457, with 32 cosponsors, which I first introduced on January 18, 1972. This legislation would provide the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the authority to make grants to States and local communities to pay for the costs of eye examination programs to detect glaucoma for our elderly citizens, those 65 years of age and older. I know that my colleagues share my concern for the health and happiness of our senior citizens, and I therefore urge their careful consideration and support for this bill, which would help to save the eyesight of a vast number of elderly people.

Glaucoma is a disease which can seriously impair vision and may cause total blindness. According to figures obtained from the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness there are an estimated number of 1,701,300 cases of glaucoma in the United States among persons 35 years of age and older. In 1970, of the 437,000 people declared to be legally blind, an estimated 13.5 percent of these cases of blindness were caused by glaucoma. It is well known that the incidence rate for glaucoma increases sharply with age and those who suffer most from the effects of this disease are the elderly.

Glaucoma today is a serious threat to the health and happiness of thousands of people, and particularly to our senior citizens, not only because the incidence rate increases with age, but also owing to the fact that the elderly are often the most reluctant to seek medical attention and the least able to afford it. Yet most cases of glaucoma can be detected by means of a simple test and if detected early, a large percentage of cases may be

successfully controlled, saving the victims from needless suffering and blindness.

However, the nature of glaucoma is such that it is estimated that one half of the persons believed to have this disease do not know they have it and thus do not seek medical attention or are not treated until the condition has progressed to a more dangerous stage. It is clear that measures need to be taken and funds made available to encourage and enable elderly persons to undergo medical examinations for the purposes of detecting and treating glaucoma.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell my colleagues here about a very exciting project that has been taking place in Boston, my home district. This is "Project Bright-Eyes," which is sponsored by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Dr. Ephraim Friedman, project director, and the city of Boston Commission on Affairs of the Elderly under the direction of Mayor Kevin H. White. "Project Bright-Eyes" is a first in the Nation program of complete eye care for 1,000 elderly residents of the city of Boston at no direct cost to the participants.

Each week groups of the elderly are picked up by bus in their own neighborhoods, driven to the City Hospital or University Hospital, where each individual receives a complete eye examination. After the examinations, volunteer medical social workers make sure that any patients needing follow-up treatment such as glasses, additional visits, or surgery, will receive proper directions and care. To help make the experience a happy one for the elderly participants a light lunch is served and then they are returned by bus to their neighborhoods.

Of the 753 patients examined as of March 10, 1972, 23 cases of glaucoma have been confirmed and 40 individuals are still under study for suspected glaucoma. Glaucoma is, of course, only one of many eye diseases which have been diagnosed and treated under "Project Bright-Eyes." This project is funded completely from private foundations. When 1,000 Boston residents have been reached, the money will be gone and "Project Bright-Eyes" will not be able to continue its work.

Mr. Speaker, "Project Bright-Eyes" is important not only because of the very real assistance it has extended to the elderly residents of Boston in providing eye examinations and treatment. Its success is also a symbol of what can be done to encourage and enable our senior citizens to receive medical attention for glaucoma and other eye diseases. It would be a tragedy if "Project Bright-Eyes" could not continue operations for lack of funds. It would be a still greater tragedy if glaucoma continues to cause blindness and sight impairment in our elderly citizens, when proper medical treatment could alleviate much of the suffering caused by this disease.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am reintroducing today would make possible the establishment of programs similar to Boston's "Project Bright-Eyes" throughout the country. Helen Keller once said:

If one-tenth of the money spent to support unnecessary blindness were spent to prevent blindness, society would be the gainer in terms of cold economy, not to men-

tion the considerations of the happiness of humanity.

Our eyes are one of our most precious possessions and we must not allow our senior citizens, those who have contributed to us so much of their lives and service, to suffer from the despair of blindness and impaired vision from glaucoma, a disease which can be arrested and controlled. Therefore, I urge the careful consideration and adoption of H.R. 12457.

MRS. HARRIET WEINERMAN NAMED CONNECTICUT MOTHER OF THE YEAR

HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, just recently, the city of Hartford was honored when one of her most distinguished women was named Connecticut's Mother of the Year.

Mrs. Harriet Weinerman was suitably recognized for her outstanding contributions to the city and to the State.

Mrs. Weinerman effectively combined full family responsibilities and community responsibilities.

I am sure my colleagues wish to join me in congratulating Mrs. Weinerman on her achievement.

The article follows:

CITY WOMAN HONORED AS STATE MOM OF YEAR
(By Karen Willett)

"I have found that the old adage, 'A busy woman finds time for everything,' is true," said Mrs. Robert (Harriet) Weinerman of Hartford who was officially named Connecticut Mother of the Year this morning at a ceremony in Gov. Thomas Meskill's office.

"My days are full," said Mrs. Weinerman who took time yesterday for a luncheon interview between a meeting with the League of Women Voters and an afternoon tea at Loomis school. "But I try not to go to any meetings at night or take phone calls," said Mrs. Weinerman, whose particular interests are in community projects to which she devotes much of her time.

She and her husband, president of the Southern New England Contracting Co., have three children. A daughter Leslie, 22, is married and lives in Boston; Lynne, 19, is a sophomore at Syracuse University; and Harry is a sophomore at Loomis School.

Mrs. Weinerman, who is 46, said her interest in volunteer work started while her husband was studying for his masters degree at MIT. She had received a degree in math from Goucher College in Baltimore, Md., and had hoped to teach but found no jobs available and started volunteering her time to community organizations.

When they returned to Hartford, she continued her interest in the community and started raising her family. One of the first organizations she joined was the Women's Auxiliary of Mt. Sinai Hospital of which she has been president. That group nominated her for the Mother of the Year award.

Then she became involved in many other groups such as the Women's Division of the Hartford Jewish Federation of which she is past chairman; and the Noah Webster PTA, where she was a member of the board for 15 years. She was the second woman to be named to the Board of Directors at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

She is also chairman of volunteers for the Hartford Arts Festival, a position she also held last year.

Of her family, Mrs. Weinerman says they often gather in the library of their home to talk and are very much interested in one another. "We have always had a part in the children's activities," she said. They have taken many vacations together and spent summers down at the shore in their house at Clinton. And she and her husband and her father-in-law, David Weinerman, (who lives with them) often go to the Yale University football games in the fall; both men are alumni of Yale.

Mrs. Weinerman's mother-in-law, the late Mrs. Weinerman, was Connecticut Mother of the Year in 1958, and Mrs. Weinerman is very proud of the fact that she has received the same honor.

She and her husband and son Harry were away on vacation at St. Croix in March when her father-in-law called to tell her the news. "We were all terribly excited," she said. She is looking forward to the national convention which will be held in New York City May 8 to 13 where the American Mother of the Year will be selected.

Her husband, Mrs. Weinerman says, "is even more active than I am." He has been president of many organizations and fund drives, including chairman of the Hartford Jewish Federation.

The Weinermans have employed a woman who has lived with the family for 10 years. Mrs. Martha Brown is "not really a domestic but more like a part of the family" said Mrs. Weinerman, "but she helps me a lot."

When Mrs. Weinerman is not working with committees or community projects she says she likes to attend a lecture series or play tennis.

For the nomination, Mrs. Weinerman said she was asked to submit a complete biography including her activities and those of her children.

"We are really a very ordinary family," she said, "but a nice one."

According to Mrs. Evelyn Conely, chairman of the American Mothers' Committee, "state mothers of the year are chosen not only on the basis of functioning capably and well as mother in their own family, but also as people who are deeply involved in service to others and active in their particular religious faith."

Mrs. Evelyn Swendson of Monroe, mother of three and a LPN in Hartford, was named today as the Merit Mother for the coming year.

RED CHINA: SOURCE OF KILLER DRUGS—I

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to give the American people the full truth about the history and effects of the Red Chinese drug traffic, and to launch a concerted effort to bring pressure on all branches of the Federal Government to halt it at the source, despite the eagerness of the administration to make friends with the government responsible for it.

Recently one of my staff members came to me and said:

Congressman, you can't fully realize the effects of "hard" narcotics until you've seen them. In the summer of 1969, American soldiers in Hong Kong were Killed In Action. You get a call to go to a certain hotel in that

city and there is another G.I., sleeping the permanent sleep that comes only from an overdose of narcotics—heroin, or some other derivative of the opium poppy grown in Red China. It's no different than being killed by a bullet or a mortar fragment. The weapon is different; the enemy is the same. I saw the same thing in 1951 and 1952 in Korea. Everyone in the investigative business knew that you could get all the dope you wanted anywhere in Korea. The same is true today in Vietnam. Red China uses narcotic drugs as a weapon to render the American fighting man "hooked" on a condition that makes him both a total loss and a threat to society.

The opium poppy is the source of both morphine and heroin. Morphine and the medicines derived from it have often been a blessing to the sick and suffering. To quote former Narcotics Bureau Chief Harry J. Anslinger:

There can be no doubt that opium is, a blessing when properly utilized, but, as has been indicated earlier, a vast illicit use for it has unfortunately been prevalent throughout the century and probably will always continue.

That illicit use now chiefly involves another derivative of the opium poppy which has greatly added to the misery of the world: heroin.

Heroin is five times more potent than morphine, producing an addiction which drives the addict to do anything necessary to satisfy his craving for the drug. This prompted Richard L. G. Deverall, long-time labor leader who spent considerable time in the Far East researching and taking an active part in suppressing Red Chinese drug traffic, to say in his book, "Mao Tse-tung: Stop This Dirty Opium Business!":

Indeed, this dirty opium business bossed by Mao Tse-tung is in a sense infinitely worse than the atom bomb, because while the bomb kills the body, opium and heroin addiction not only kills the body but before that perverts, twists, and all but destroys the human soul . . . Heroin produces a Hellish living death.

A document released on April 15, 1953, by the Commission on Narcotics and Drugs, in their "Summary Record of the 211th Meeting," explained the policy of Mao's regime on opium as follows:

(a) to suppress the opium traffic in private hands, and to suppress the use of opium by the Chinese; (b) to turn opium poppy production into a government monopoly controlling all opium and heroin for export.

Here we see in the announced intent to produce drugs on a large scale for export a twofold purpose: to infect the free world with heroin addiction, while at the same time obtaining revenue to pay for arms to slaughter our men in Korea.

When U.S. forces, still under the command of "No Substitute for Victory" General Douglas MacArthur, occupied Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, in October 1950, they found, according to official reports, morphine in one-pound cans "sufficient to fill two or three rooms of approximately 10 feet by 12 feet."

To show the extent of Communist official involvement in this entire sordid operation, I quote Mr. Deverall's excerpts from official sources taken from pages 67 and 68 of his previously cited book:

The Opium Prohibition Bureau office in Tientsin . . . is the center of a huge network of agents and smugglers all over the world who are trading Red Chinese opium and heroin for gold and dollars. It is also a matter of record that offices in Harbin, Rashin (North Korea), Shankhal, and Canton handle both production and export while an office in Peking ties together the financial aspects of this giant Red Chinese-North Korean opium smuggling operation. Most of the raw opium needed for this vast operation is grown inside Red China and North Korea. But it also seems to be a fact that the Sino-Soviet agreement of 1950, which provided Red China with a credit of \$330,000,000 to help prepare Red China for its launching of the Korean War, included as part of the credit \$4,000,000 of opium originally seized by the Russian Army in Manchuria in 1945.

By such means the Communist government conducts the production and sale of death-dealing heroin as an offensive weapon in its drive for world conquest.

NEW STUDY FINDS THE BEST TEST FOR TAINTED BLOOD IS WHETHER THE DONOR WAS PAID

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, a large scale study recently published in the Journal of the American Medical Association has once again confirmed the view of many blood experts that the best test for the presence of serum hepatitis is not the Australia antigen detector presently in use, but simply whether the donor volunteered or was paid for his blood.

Dr. David J. Gocke studied 15,000 patients at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York from 1968 to 1971. He found that patients receiving blood from paid donors were 13 times more likely to contract hepatitis than patients receiving blood from non-paid donors. He also documented once again that the best test for hepatitis now in widespread use, the hepatitis associated antigen—HAA—test, detects only 25 percent of the blood infected with hepatitis.

Given this, Dr. Gocke concludes that more hepatitis could be prevented by using only volunteer donors than by the present testing. He says:

If the estimate above, that Au accounts for only 25% of posttransfusion hepatitis, is substantially correct, one might anticipate a greater decline in the rate of posttransfusion hepatitis by transfusing only volunteer blood than by screening donors for Au.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, H.R. 11828, the National Blood Bank Act, makes the same distinction Dr. Gocke suggests. It would allow us to develop a completely volunteer blood system and would recognize findings like Dr. Gocke's by requiring that blood from paid donors be labeled for what it is: high risk. The safest blood now available is volunteer donor blood that has been screened by the HAA test. Only by passing a bill such as H.R. 11828 will we all be able to be certain of receiving it when we need it. The article follows:

ing it when we need it. The article follows:

[From the Journal of the American Medical Association, February 28, 1972]

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF POSTTRANSFUSION HEPATITIS

(David J. Gocke, M.D.)

(NOTE.—Figure illustrations do not appear.)

THE ROLE OF AUSTRALIA ANTIGEN

Transfusion of blood containing Australia antigen (Au) was followed by development of hepatitis, Au antigenemia, or both in 52% of recipients. Another 23% of Au recipients exhibited an immune response. However, transfusion of Au-negative blood was associated with antiicteric hepatitis in 16% and icteric hepatitis in 2% of the recipients. The typical Au recipient with hepatitis was Au positive during the acute phase and had a severe clinical illness. In the recipient of Au-negative blood, hepatitis was characterized by Au-negative tests in the acute phase and a mild illness. On the basis of these data, estimates of the relation of Au to the overall problem of posttransfusion hepatitis suggest that Au accounts for approximately 25% of icteric cases. Twenty percent of patients who developed Au antigenemia following transfusion became carriers of the antigen. Patients who became Au carriers tended to have mild or antiicteric hepatitis, while those with severe, icteric attacks reverted to the Au-negative state. The frequency of Au antigen in commercial donor blood was 13-fold greater than in volunteer blood.

The development of hepatitis following blood transfusion is a long-standing and continuing medical problem. The discovery of the Australia (Au, HAA, SH) antigen and early reports indicating a correlation with "serum hepatitis" gave rise to new hope that post-transfusion hepatitis could be prevented.^{1,2} The studies described here were undertaken in a prospective fashion to assess the role of Au in posttransfusion hepatitis. A positive correlation between transfusion of blood containing Au and the development of hepatitis in the recipients was suggested early in the course of the study, and preliminary reports of this finding have appeared.^{3,4} This article further documents the hazard of transfusing Au-positive blood in a more substantial number of patients. In addition, evidence is presented that posttransfusion hepatitis is not a single entity, and the clinical characteristics of Au-positive and Au-negative posttransfusion hepatitis are described. These observations provide new perspective on the overall problem of posttransfusion hepatitis and the relative contributions of Au.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

The patients in this study underwent transfusion at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City from December 1968 to January 1971. During this period all donor blood entering the Blood Bank was tested for Au. The recipients of all Au-positive blood were identified and followed up. A control group composed of the recipient of every tenth unit of Au-negative blood was followed up in the same manner as the Au-positive recipients. Contrary to our preliminary report on the early phases of this study,⁴ there was no difference in age, sex, race, or medical diagnosis between the Au-positive and Au-negative recipient groups described here. The average number of transfusions was 6.7 in the Au-positive recipients and 6.3 in the Au-negative recipients.

The protocol for prospective follow up consisted of observation of the recipients for signs and symptoms of hepatitis every one to two weeks for a period of six months following transfusion. Serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) and Au levels

were determined regardless of whether the patient was symptomatic. In most instances, patients were seen and tests done at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. Occasionally, follow up was accomplished with the aid of outside physicians and laboratories, with specimens sent to this laboratory for Au testing. As a measure of the efficiency of the follow-up program, the average number of contacts per patient was 10.9 in the positive recipient group and 12.1 in the negative recipient group out of a scheduled 12 visits per patient over the six month period of observation. Hepatitis was defined in this study as an SGOT elevation of greater than 100 international units (IU) on two consecutive occasions without other evident cause. Icteric hepatitis was characterized by clinically detectable jaundice and a serum bilirubin level in excess of 4 mg/100 ml.

In the midst of the study it became obvious that recipients of Au-positive blood were manifesting hepatitis with a much greater frequency than recipients of negative blood. This evidence was so compelling that in 1970 transfusion of known positive units was no longer permitted, although in emergency situations occasional units slipped through before the Au test result was available.

Australia antigen was detected by the two-dimensional immunodiffusion method (ID) in the initial phases of the study.⁵ Subsequently, the more sensitive and rapid counterimmunoelectrophoretic (CEP) method was developed in this laboratory and gradually phased into the routine screening process.⁶ The effect on the study of this change in methods will be discussed. Hemagglutination (HA) and complement fixation techniques (CF) were employed as more sensitive methods of retrospective examination of selected specimens. Hemagglutination tests were performed by the method of Vyas and Shulman⁷ and the purified Au antigen for sensitization of erythrocytes was prepared by repeated density gradient centrifugation. Complement fixation was carried out by a standard microtiter procedure employing 2 exact units of complement and 4 to 8 units of antibody with an 18-hour fixation step.⁸ The specificity of standard serum containing Australia antigen and antibody have been compared with standard reagents in the laboratories of Blumberg, Prince, and Holland. Titers are expressed as the greatest dilution of the patient's serum giving a definite positive reaction, and are based on the ID technique unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 1.—OBSERVATIONS IN 283 RECIPIENTS OF AU-POSITIVE OR AU-NEGATIVE BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

	Blood infused			
	Au positive	Per cent	Au negative	Per cent
Died or lost to follow up...	33		71	
Survivors...	84		94	
Hepatitis and Au antigen...	21	52	2	2
Hepatitis only...	14		17	
Au antigen...	9		0	
Au antibody...	19	23	1	1
Well...	21	25	74	79

TABLE 2.—SEVERITY OF AU-POSITIVE AND AU-NEGATIVE HEPATITIS

Data	Au antigen positive	Au antigen negative
Recipients...	84.0	94.0
No. with hepatitis...	35.0	17.0
No. icteric...	28.0	2.0
No. hospitalized...	23.0	1.0
Average maximum bilirubin level (mg./100ml.) ¹	9.0	1.7
Average maximum SGOT level (IU) ²	1,159.0	414.0

¹ $p < .005$.

² $p < .025$.

TABLE 3.—AU-NEGATIVE RECIPIENTS ALLEGED TO HAVE HEPATITIS

Condition	Number of recipients
Definite hepatitis, Au-negative	50
Hepatitis with Au-antigen	17
Other liver diseases	26
Definitely not liver disease	10
Total	103

TABLE 4.—PREVALENCE AND SOURCE OF AU-POSITIVE DONOR BLOOD¹

Data	1969	1970
Units tested	15,932	17,058
Percent commercial	74	58
Au-Positive units:		
Commercial	59	81
Volunteer	0	11
Frequency of antigen:		
Commercial	1/83	1/121
Volunteer	0	1/657

¹ Commercial signifies blood purchased from commercial blood suppliers; volunteer blood was obtained from patient's families, staff, or volunteer community blood banks.

RESULTS

Transfusion of Blood Containing Au.—Table 1 summarizes observations in 117 recipients of blood transfusions containing Au. A number of patients were lost to the study either because of death or inadequate follow up. Of 84 survivors who were adequately followed up, hepatitis with Au antigenemia was seen in 21, hepatitis without antigen in 14, and antigenemia in nine. In all, hepatitis, antigenemia or both occurred in 44 (52%) of the 84 surviving recipients of positive blood. The nine patients listed as having only Au antigenemia also had abnormal liver chemical values, but are categorized separately because they had other diseases which may have affected the liver. Acute-phase serum samples from 14 patients with hepatitis in whom Au was not detected by ID were also tested by the more sensitive CEP, HA, and CF techniques and still found negative. The majority of the 35 patients with clear attacks of acute hepatitis were clinically jaundiced, and this will be described further below. In addition, 19 (23%) of the recipients of Au-positive blood developed antibody to Au which was not detectable in pretransfusion specimens. Overall, 63 (75%) of the recipients exhibited a response to the transfusion of Au either by the development of hepatitis antigenemia or by an immune response.

Transfusion of Au-Negative Blood.—Table 1 also shows the findings in a control group of recipients of Au-negative blood. In this group, 94 survivors were successfully followed up for a minimum of six months. Au-negative hepatitis was seen in 17 individuals (18%). Only two of these patients were icteric. The remainder had mild, anicteric hepatitis that could easily have been missed had the patient not been followed up closely. Both acute-phase serum samples from these 17 patients and serum samples from their respective donor specimens were retested for Au by CEP, HAI, and CF, but were uniformly antigen negative. It is significant that two cases of hepatitis with Au antigenemia and one individual who developed antibody to Au were seen in this group of presumably negative recipients. Retesting of the donors of the individual who developed antibody revealed that a unit of blood containing a small amount of antigen had originally been missed by ID. Retesting of the donors of the two patients who developed hepatitis with antigenemia failed to disclose a missed positive by the more sensitive techniques.

Patterns of Au-Positive Hepatitis and the Carrier State.—Figure 1 is a schematic illus-

tration of the course of a single patient who received a transfusion of blood containing Au. It will be noted that the antigen was first detected in the patient's serum 17 days after the transfusion and the titer rose rapidly while the patient remained asymptomatic. Thirty-two days following transfusion a definite elevation of SGOT level was noted.

On the 42nd day the patient presented with symptoms of hepatitis and was clinically jaundiced. By the time the patient came to the physician, the serum titer of Au had begun to decline and it disappeared coincident with the patient's recovery from the clinical signs and symptoms of the illness.

This pattern, in which the antigen titer peaks during the incubation period, declines as the patient becomes asymptomatic, and disappears with recovery, was the most common course observed in patients with Au-positive hepatitis following blood transfusion. The antigen was detected in one recipient as early as three days after transfusion (with documented absence before and the first day after transfusion) and appeared as late as 96 days in another, but in most cases Au was first found between one and four weeks after transfusion. Au was shown to be present from 5 to 35 days before appearance of laboratory abnormalities, but once enzyme changes appeared, the onset of clinical symptoms and signs usually followed within 7 to 14 days. In general, the antigen titer declined and disappeared slightly in advance of the resolution of other signs and symptoms, and in some the antigen was undetectable by the time the patient was admitted to the hospital. Thus, the chance of detecting Au was best early in the course of the illness.

Figure 2 illustrates a pattern of disease seen in patients who became carriers of Au. It will be noted that this patient had only mild SGOT elevations following the positive transfusion and never had jaundice or symptoms of hepatitis. However, Au was detected in the serum 28 days following the positive transfusion and rose rapidly to high titers. The antigen has persisted in the patient's serum for more than two years without physical signs or symptoms of hepatitis at any time. Six of the 30 patients who developed Australia antigenemia following a positive blood transfusion progressed to a carrier state in from 17 to 29 months. Four of the six individuals who became carriers had an anicteric course similar to that illustrated in Fig. 2, and the others had mild episodes of icteric hepatitis. None of the carriers were receiving renal dialysis or had apparent deficiencies of immune mechanisms.

Comparison of Au-Positive and Au-Negative Hepatitis.—Table 2 compares the severity of the clinical illness seen in the Au-positive and Au-negative recipient groups. In the 84 patients who were Au-positive recipients, 35 cases of hepatitis occurred. Twenty-eight of these 35 were icteric, ie, had visible jaundice and a serum bilirubin level greater than 4 mg/100 ml. Twenty-three patients were sick enough to be hospitalized. In contrast, of the 17 cases of hepatitis in the Au-negative recipient group only two were jaundiced and only one was hospitalized. In addition, the average maximum serum bilirubin concentration was 9.0 mg/100 ml in those with Au-positive hepatitis and 1.7 mg/100 ml in those with Au-negative hepatitis. The average maximum SGOT level was 1,159 IU in the Au-positive patients and 414 IU in the Au-negative patients. These chemical differences are significant at the 0.005 and 0.025 levels, respectively.² One death occurred in an Au-positive recipient. Thus, the illness seen in Au-positive recipients was clearly more severe with a higher incidence of jaundice and hospitalization than in Au-negative recipients.

Footnotes at end of article.

The incubation periods seen in Au-positive and Au-negative patients varied greatly. For the purposes of this study the incubation period was considered to be the time from transfusion to the detection of the first abnormal SGOT value. Clinical symptoms were already present or occurred within a few days following the first SGOT abnormality in most patients, but the onset of symptoms was more variable and difficult to document. Expressed in this way, the average incubation period in the 21 recipients with Au-positive hepatitis was 63 days (range, 30 to 150). In contrast, the average incubation period in the 17 patients with Au-negative hepatitis in the Au-negative recipient group was 45 days (range, 27 to 94). The possibility was considered that the patients with Au-negative hepatitis in the positive recipient group actually had the Au-negative type of disease. However, the mean incubation period in these 14 patients was 66 days. While there may have been a tendency for the Au-positive hepatitis to have a longer incubation period, these differences were not statistically significant. There was no evidence that the dose of virus, as reflected in the Au titer of the donor unit, affected the incubation period, the severity, or the antigen positivity of the illness in these patients.

Hepatitis in Recipients Not Followed in Protocol.—During the period of our study, 6,274 patients received transfusions in this hospital (corrected for patients observed and for deaths). All units of donor blood were tested for Au, and all recipients of Au-positive units were identified and followed. Thus, the large group of patients who were not prospectively followed up was considered to be composed of Au-negative recipients. Many of these patients did continue under the care of a physician and some were eventually reported to have developed posttransfusion hepatitis (Table 3). When the clinical findings in these patients were reviewed, it was concluded that ten of the 103 patients said to have posttransfusion hepatitis had no liver disease at all. Instead, hemolysis, pulmonary disease, or some other explanation was found for their jaundice or enzyme elevations or both. In addition, 26 patients had good clinical evidence of some liver disease other than viral hepatitis, such as halothane hepatitis or metastatic carcinoma. Thus, about one third of the total group of patients who were alleged to have "serum hepatitis" did not really have convincing evidence of a viral form of hepatitis on closer examination. Nevertheless, a significant number of patients did have what appeared to be viral hepatitis on the basis of clinical criteria. Seventeen were Au-positive and 50 were Au-negative while acutely ill.

The group with Au-positive hepatitis during the acute phase was of special interest. It was possible to retrieve all of the donor units in 14 of the 17 Au-negative recipients who developed Au-positive hepatitis, and to retest the specimens with the more sensitive CEP, HA, and CF techniques. It was found that four patients had received Au-positive units which were initially missed. Three of these four cases occurred early in the study when the less sensitive gel diffusion method was in routine use. The donor units of the other ten recipients with Au-positive hepatitis were still Au-negative when retested. Three of the ten had received other blood products, such as fibrinogen and plasma, which may have contained Au but were not tested. The other seven recipients with Au-positive hepatitis could not be accounted for, other than to suggest that they received small amounts of antigen which were undetectable by the best current methods, or that hepatitis had been acquired from a source other than the blood transfusion.

Prophylactic Effect of Normal Human Globulin.—Many of the subjects of this study were given human serum globulin for possible prophylaxis of hepatitis on the option of the attending physician. The preparations used

were the common commercially available 16% solutions of pooled normal human globulin prepared by Cohn fractionation. The dose employed varied from 2 to 10 ml given at the time of transfusion and usually repeated one month later. Fourteen (67%) of the 21 Au-positive recipients who developed Au-positive hepatitis received immune serum globulin, and 11 (53%) of the 21 Au-positive recipients who remained well received immune serum globulin. Similarly, in the Au-negative recipient group, ten (59%) of those who developed hepatitis and 25 (34%) of those who remained well had received immune serum globulin. Although the globulin preparations given to these recipients were not tested, other lots of normal human globulin did not contain appreciable anti-Au antibody even by the hemagglutination technique.

Source and Prevalence of Au-Positive Donor Blood.—Table 4 summarizes the prevalence and source of Au-positive units of donor blood during the two-year period of this study. In 1969, a total of 15,932 units were tested, 74% of which were of commercial origin. Fifty-nine units, all from commercial sources, were found to contain Au, for a frequency of 1/83 units. In 1970, more blood was used (17,058 units), but the percentage of commercial blood was reduced (58%). Nevertheless, 92 Au-positive units were still found, including 11 from volunteer sources. Overall, the number of positive units was 13-fold greater in commercial donor blood compared to volunteer blood.

COMMENT

The high risk of hepatitis associated with the transfusion of blood containing Au has now been confirmed in the substantial number of recipients described here (Table 1). However, it is important to note that recipients of blood which did not contain detectable Au also acquired hepatitis. While the attack rate in such Au-negative recipients was strikingly less (18%) than in recipients of Au, it is significant that some cases of hepatitis did occur. This suggests that the agent associated with Au was not responsible for all cases of posttransfusion hepatitis, and that more than one agent or virus may be involved in causing the syndrome. This idea is supported by the clinical differences in the disease seen in the Au-positive and Au-negative recipient groups. As shown in Table 1, the hepatitis seen in recipients of Au-positive blood tended to be Au-positive during the acute phase while the disease in Au-negative recipients tended to be Au-negative, even when tested for antigen by the more sensitive CF and HAI techniques. In addition, Au-positive hepatitis was more severe than the hepatitis in Au-negative recipients (Table 2).

The incubation periods observed in the two types of hepatitis were quite variable and of no assistance in distinguishing the two groups. There appeared to be a trend toward a longer incubation period in patients with Au-positive hepatitis (mean, 63 days) as compared to patients with Au-negative hepatitis (mean, 45 days). However, there was so much overlap in the range from patient to patient that this difference in average incubation time was not statistically significant. Moreover, the Au-associated form of hepatitis, which presumably represents "homologous serum jaundice" or "long-incubation-type" of hepatitis, was observed to have an incubation period as short as 30 days in one individual. Conversely, the Au-negative hepatitis (short-incubation type?) was observed to have an incubation period as long as 94 days. Thus, the incubation period was unreliable as a clinical feature to differentiate between these two types of hepatitis in the individual patient. It should be noted that the Au titer of the transfused blood had no apparent relation to the severity, incubation period, or antigen positivity of the illness which followed.

Figure 3 provides a perspective on the overall problem of posttransfusion hepatitis and the relative role of Au. Note that the recipients of Au-positive and Au-negative blood who were prospectively followed in this program constituted only a small fraction of the total number of recipients who received transfusions in this hospital during the same period of time. Since all recipients of known Au-positive transfusions were included in the study, the remaining large group of patients not followed up in the protocol were considered to be Au-negative recipients. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the frequency of hepatitis in the total Au-negative recipient population at risk can be estimated from the observed cases in the followed group. If this estimate is based on all cases of hepatitis in the Au-negative group—both icteric and anicteric—the number expected in the total population would be quite large (1,135). However, it is probably more relevant to general clinical experience to consider only the icteric cases of hepatitis observed in the Au-negative group. On this basis, it would be calculated that approximately 133 cases of clinically recognizable hepatitis occurred in the total recipient population at risk (and, indeed, such cases did come to our attention; see Table 2, and below). In comparison, note that 44 patients at most acquired hepatitis attributable to Au (Table 1). Thus, Au-associated hepatitis represented approximately 25% of the total number of cases of icteric hepatitis which might have been expected following blood transfusion in this study. These calculations admittedly favor the Au-associated hepatitis somewhat because all possible cases of Au-associated hepatitis were included whereas only icteric cases of non-Au-hepatitis were considered. However, most Au-associated hepatitis was clinically icteric and severe (Table 2), while most non-Au-associated disease was anicteric and patients were often totally asymptomatic. Thus, the estimate that Au accounts for about 25% of posttransfusion hepatitis has more meaning in the context of the overall clinical problem.

Appropriate care is indicated in extrapolating this experience to hospitals in other areas. Indeed, in populations where Au is less endemic than in New York City, the role of Au in posttransfusion hepatitis may be appreciably less. Nevertheless, the screening of donor blood for Au is still a worthwhile endeavor and the cases prevented would potentially be of a more severe variety. The possible role of other agents in the causation of posttransfusion hepatic damage is of major importance and requires further study. Serologic evidence of transfusion-associated infection by cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus has been reported, but it is not established that such infections are responsible for hepatic damage.^{10,11} Of course, transmission of the agent of infectious hepatitis ("short-incubation" hepatitis) by blood transfusion is an important possibility which cannot be documented at present.

It is noteworthy that six of the 30 patients who manifested Au anti genemia following an Au-positive blood transfusion went on to become carriers of the antigen in excess of six months after recovery from the acute illness. This 20% carrier rate was somewhat surprising and is of significance in terms of the epidemiology of this disease. None of these carriers had recognized immunologic defects, but their response to the infection seemed to be different in that all had a mild acute episode of hepatitis. Again, the pathogenetic significance of this apparently paradoxical observation is not clear at the present time.

Analysis of the cases of alleged posttransfusion hepatitis in Au-negative recipients who were not followed up which were reported to us during the period of the study revealed that at least one third of such

alleged cases did not really have viral hepatitis at all (Table 3). This finding suggests that epidemiologic reports of posttransfusion hepatitis may err in overestimating cases as well as the generally recognized tendency of such reports to underestimate. However, some recipients of Au-negative blood in this unobserved group unquestionably developed true viral hepatitis, confirming the finding discussed above of hepatitis in the Au-negative recipient population. Some of the 17 cases of hepatitis which were Au-positive during the acute phase presumably represent units of blood containing Au which escaped detection. This is supported by the reexamination of donor specimens for these recipients. Hepatitis could be accounted for in seven of 14 such patients on the basis of a weakly positive unit which had initially been missed by less-sensitive screening methods or possibly as the result of transfusion of Au-positive blood products which had not been screened. However, the remaining seven recipients with Au-associated hepatitis could not be explained in this way. They may have received very small amounts of antigen which was undetectable even by our most sensitive present techniques. Our current experience with Au detection systems suggests that HAI and CF add little to the efficiency of donor screening by CEP but this problem is under continuing study. The possibility that some patients may have acquired Au-associated hepatitis from a source other than the blood transfusions must also be considered.

Finally, the source and the frequency of donor blood containing Au is of considerable significance in the epidemiology of this disease (Table 4). In this experience, the frequency of Au in commercial or paid donor blood was at least tenfold greater than in volunteer blood. If the estimate above, that Au accounts for only about 25% of posttransfusion hepatitis, is substantially correct, one might anticipate a greater decline in the rate of posttransfusion hepatitis by transfusing only volunteer blood than by screening donors for Au. Furthermore, reduction in the frequency of the non-Au-type of hepatitis might also occur with the exclusive use of volunteer blood. Of course, it is not possible to use only volunteer donors at the present time in large urban hospitals where the requirements for blood greatly exceed the supply of volunteers. It seems clear that resolution of the posttransfusion hepatitis problem will require combined efforts to improve the sensitivity of Au testing and to find methods for detecting other infectious agents in donor blood, as well as to improve blood collection practices.

FOOTNOTES

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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TRAINING ACT OF 1972

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to extend sections 306 and 309 of the Public Health Service Act, which provides stipends for graduate training in public health and grants to schools of public health. This legislation was introduced in the other body by Senator KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that we maintain a strong Federal commitment to our schools of public health. These 17 graduate schools in 14 States and Puerto Rico have been of major significance in providing this country with public health professionals. They constitute the key source of comprehensively trained professional personnel for leadership in voluntary health agencies, and in public health systems at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Public health embraces the various facets of the biological, physical, and social sciences as community aspects of health problems have become complex and demanding. The role of the graduate schools of public health is to prepare individuals who will be concerned with health problems which lie outside the scope of any single discipline.

As reservoirs of comprehensively trained public health manpower, the graduate schools of public health are essential to the Nation. They provide an excellent mechanism for development of the brain power now desperately needed in devising and applying effective techniques for the prevention of disease and the provision of medical care for the population as a whole.

The planning of adequate health services is difficult and changing circumstances call for a new kind of expert—an expert who can adapt well-established principles to local situations—and the capacity to find solutions to problems never before encountered. Such individuals are most likely to emerge from the motivated, young physicians—and advanced degree holders from other professions—who elect careers in public health and who obtain the comprehensive preparation provided by the graduate schools of public health.

Federal sharing in the cost of comprehensive public health training in university graduate schools of public health

is essential because of their national character and function. Students of the 17 schools in 14 States are predominantly from out-of-State, the majority of them sponsored in part by the Federal Government. Only 25 percent of the graduates work in the States where they attended the school of public health. To the extent that the schools bear the cost of training federally sponsored students, such institutions are subsidizing training for Federal service. Nearly all of the graduates enter public service.

The impressive increases in enrollment in schools of public health in recent years are due not only to Federal funds for physical facilities and projects and formula grants for teaching, but also to the availability of public health traineeships providing tuition and living stipends to graduate students in public health. Despite growing interest in community aspects of medicine, there is evidence that relatively few would take graduate training for public health careers if traineeships were not available.

According to a recent survey, only 25 percent of the 1,800 students currently holding traineeships would have enrolled without such financial assistance. An overwhelming proportion are preparing for public service, rather than the more remunerative private practice of medicine.

The reduction in funds for traineeships, or the shift to loan arrangements, would halt the upward trend in enrollments made possible in recent years by expansion of classroom space in schools in public health.

Traineeships are vital to provide for well-trained public health professionals who shall increasingly play a critical role in the complex and evolving transformations of our health care systems. It is for this reason that the proposed legislation provides for increased levels of authorizations to insure that qualified individuals may be provided public health traineeships to meet our increasing health care needs.

Mr. Speaker, this Nation's school of public health have been of major importance in providing our Nation with public health professionals. This bill authorizes continued support for training health professionals and in fostering creative techniques and approaches to public health programs.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the dynamic leadership of the graduate schools of public health in providing personnel and programs to meet the many problems of our health care system.

YWCA WEEK

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, today, YWCA not only stands for Young Women's Christian Association but also for Young Women Committed for Action. The YWCA has as its principal goal the elimination of racism wherever it exists.

The YWCA has through the years helped girls and women of all economic classes to benefit from physical exercise and sports. Now, the YWCA has broadened its scope. For example, in Lincoln, Nebr. the YWCA has physical development and recreational classes for physically, mentally, and emotionally handicapped. The YWCA is committed to action. The YW is working to solve problems involving education, environment, health, housing, employment, drugs, politics, consumer power, law enforcement, and child care. For girls growing up, the YWCA offers a means to build their personal identities. For young adults new to the community, the YWCA provides the means of making friends and becoming a part of the community. For everyone, the YWCA gives the opportunity to extend knowledge and learn new skills. April 23 through 29 is YWCA Week. On behalf of the citizens of Nebraska's First Congressional District, I give thanks to the contributions that the YWCA has made to Nebraska and the world.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES M. ROGERS, JR., NATIONAL TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. NICK GALIFIANAKIS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to pay special tribute to Mr. James M. Rogers, Jr., selected as the National Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Rogers is from my hometown, Durham, N.C., and teaches at my alma mater, Durham High School. But this is not why I am deeply impressed and proud of this man. The origin of the teacher, the location of the classroom, are of little consequence when you are talking about a great teacher. His gift for teaching, his power to touch the minds of generations to come, transcend the boundaries of geography. And Mr. Rogers is one who does touch and affect the lives of individuals—not only in his classroom, but in the many student-oriented activities in which he is involved.

He has opened his mind, his heart, and his home to his students and admirably instills in them not only an eager desire to learn, but, just as importantly, a desire to be a good and productive citizen of tomorrow.

Obviously he is a history teacher. But this is not all he teaches. His approach is not to stuff the student's heads and load their memories with only the opinions and ideas of other men, even those of his own, but to kindle their own minds and awaken in those minds the drive to question, examine, and perceive for themselves. As he himself says:

I want to expand these people's minds and make them better able to cope with the world.

What more could we ask of a teacher than that he inspire his pupils with a desire to learn? Who among us has not known the joy of having a teacher who

cared about this desire—perhaps he or she was your 10th grade biology teacher, your 12th grade English teacher—but whatever the subject, you left the classroom a little better prepared to confront what lay ahead, because of that teacher. The beauty of such a teacher is that the gift he gives you is yours forever. Mr. Rogers is a teacher who will be remembered, and he believes that "education cannot be taken away once it is acquired. It is the great equalizer."

I deeply admire a teacher who approaches his class not as a collection of 30 or so pupils, but as a room of 30 individuals. Mr. Rogers is also a teacher who will not restrict himself to a rigid pattern in his teaching, but will use whatever technique is necessary to get his message across to his pupils. I am pleased that such a man, such a teacher, has now won the recognition and respect he deserves.

By serving as an example for other teachers everywhere, he has performed a great service not only to North Carolina, but the entire country. Actually, he is an example to us all. It has been said that he who governs well may lead the blind, but he who teaches gives him eyes.

I think the key to this young man's success, at 31 one of the youngest recipients of this honor, lies in his own words. In a recent interview he commented:

I recognize students as individuals who have something to give in the schools and in our society.

He is himself one of six children and maybe he learned early the importance of each and every person, in a family, in a classroom, being respected. Ralph Waldo Emerson once commented that the secret of education lies in respecting the pupil. This is no secret to Mr. Rogers.

He says he would "like to take a giant eraser and wipe people's minds clean so they could start all over learning to respect their fellow man. We need to respect the man rather than the false image. Too often people do something because it is the nice thing to do, or the way to get votes."

The education of our youth is the sturdy foundation on which we build our tomorrows. The pupils of Mr. Rogers have a distinct advantage, for they will carry with them the remembrance of being taught by a beautiful human being, dedicated and compassionate, whose philosophy can serve as a lesson to us all. It is reflected in the words of the poster he has hanging in his classroom, "Let Your Dreams Be Your Only Boundary."

CONGRESSMAN SHOUP'S DISTRICT MEETINGS ON PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, I invited interested citizens for a meeting in Sanders County Courthouse, Thompson Falls,

Mont., to search for ways to protect the forest environment and the local economy. The meeting was held on March 31, 1971.

I opened the meeting with a statement of my objectives in asking for the session. I noted that there were 2,084,000 new housing starts last year and that figure was expected to rise sharply this year, which would put new pressures on the industry to process more timber.

On the other hand, the U.S. Forest Service—USFS—was under increased pressure to alter past practices in order to protect the environment. I stated that I had received inputs from a number of sources expressing concern that too much emphasis on the environment, on the part of the USFS would cause economic distress in western Montana.

I said that it was time for environmentalists and industry to sit down and attempt to find areas of agreement in forest management in order to protect both environment and economy.

Unemployment is already prevalent within the wood industry in western Montana, and while the percentage is low, it is serious for those without jobs and has the further effect of putting a heavier tax burden on those who are employed.

I asked Mr. Ralph Kizer, USFS Kaniksu Forest supervisor for a report on the current allowable cut estimates with comparisons from past years and projections for the future.

Mr. Kizer stated the fiscal year 1972 allowable cut had originally been set at 186 million board feet and has since been scaled down to 150 million board feet because of new standards, concern for roadless areas, and other environmental considerations. The USFS expected to be able to continue the same 150-million-board-feet figure through fiscal year 1973. The current study of roadless areas was not expected to affect the projected cut with one possible exception. Generally, the timber sales will continue in areas free from controversy, while at the same time the study of roadless areas, as to their ultimate use, will be carried forward with less priority.

Sanders County Commissioner Wesley Stearns was recognized next. Stearns thanked me for my interest in hearing the problems confronting the people. Using two maps of Montana and with a prepared statement—appendix I—he pointed out that Montana is not a sovereign State: with 63 percent of the land area in private ownership, while the remaining 37 percent belongs to the United States.

He cited areas owned by the Federal establishment and subdivisions thereof, to wit: National parks, wilderness and wild land, lake surface area, and highways and county roads, and stated the mining and oil production within the State used lands equal to 6 percent of the smallest county in the State, Silver Bow.

Stearns offered mineral production figures from Montana. In 1970 Montana minerals produced \$309 million and employed 20,000 workers, using 3½ percent of the total land area.

He deplored the hardship caused by the relatively small privately owned land holdings—the property tax base—and described as fully, attempts to lock up

Federal land for one use only. He stressed the need for all lands to remain open to mineral exploration and development.

Jack Large, USFS forest supervisor for the Lolo National Forest, described the situation in his area of responsibility. An original 170 million board feet allowable cut has been scaled down to 158 million board feet last year, 132 million board feet has been scheduled this fiscal year but has since been lowered to 96 million board feet with some hope for increases, and a return to the 132 million board feet figure next year. As a result of their studies they are relatively firm in areas to be cut, however, the Lincoln Back Country and an area in the Rattlesnake drainage have been withdrawn from the computed base, as has a portion of Rock Creek, which is involved in an appeal to the chief. Because most of Sanders County's timber was consumed in the great fire of 1910, most of the sales are in old timber and about 66 percent of the planned sales were scheduled for unroaded areas, which now have to be reexamined.

Large cited the problem of dependency on private landowners for road easements in preparing sales, and said that many sales are 3 years in the making.

He said that in fiscal year 1972, 132 million board feet had been promised and subsequently cut to 96 million board feet. The fiscal year 1973 projections have been cut from 158 million board feet to 132 million board feet.

Large stated that a question of whether to plant trees or depend on natural regeneration existed and that this affected the present and future allowable cut on a sustained yield basis. The difference in management methods, he said, amounted to about \$60 per acre.

Knute Kirkenberg, vice president of the Sanders County Chapter of the Western Montana Mining Association, read a prepared statement—appendix II. He stated that the USFS and environmental groups have been and are fighting for repeal of the 1872 mining law. Any radical departure from that law, he said, would be unhealthy for the small prospector and miner. Under the lease arrangement being considered the larger mineral companies would be the beneficiaries.

He stated the development of the Western United States was due principally to the small miner prospector. Conceding that abuses have been perpetrated—particularly in mine dumps and tailings, he noted that the old mines and their ghost towns are now tourist attractions to be preserved rather than reclaimed.

He said mining had disturbed less land than the present Interstate Highway System in Montana. While deploring the old discovery pit requirement in the mining law, he said all such pits in Sanders County disturbed less land than one 160-acre clearcut.

He supported the recommendations of the Land Law Review Commission regarding mining and opposed the concept of a single administrator to manage mineral land use, as proposed by environmental groups.

He said that miners are now being subjected to the authority of disciplines outside of geology; for example, hydrology, forestry, biology, et cetera, which, while

desirable and needed, the mining expertise of those individuals is of little help. He cited the case of a local miner, who was visited by a U.S. Treasury agent, who advised him on the use of fuse and dynamite. The agent had, it was later learned, gathered his knowledge in a 3-day crash course.

He related the frustration of the miner, faced by hostile Government officials demanding expensive operational changes and harassment by conflicting policies.

He suggested that an alternative would be mining and mineral professionalism in Federal regulations.

Bob Kayser, geologist for International Chemical Corp., said mineral exploration in potential wilderness areas is seldom done by companies or individuals because of doubts that the area would ever be allowed to develop. Putting some candidate areas into wilderness would seriously jeopardize mineral reserves, he said.

Kayser stated that larger mineral firms were in favor of the small prospector because of the increased density of exploration thus achieved.

He noted that the U.S. Geological Survey is charged with preparing mineral surveys in areas under consideration for wilderness status, and said that their surveys are necessarily restricted to a broad brush approach, as opposed to the intensive surveys conducted by firms considering commercial development. Thus, he said, USGS surveys are cursory, and do not truly indicate the mineral content of those areas.

Lawrence J. McCarthy, a member of my small mining advisory council and a director of the Western Montana Mining Association, Sanders County chapter, read a prepared statement—appendix III.

He stated he was in the exploration business searching for minerals, and that demand for raw materials was expected to triple in the next 10 to 15 years.

The USFS, he said, was the chief agency to be dealt with in mineral exploration and development and that agency knows very little about and has little interest in mining. He stated that the managers of the Lolo National Forest look upon those in the mining business as their adversary.

He said he had been told by one Lolo USFS manager that lack of statutory authority would not deter him from prohibiting mining without his approval. He said that officials had hampered prospectors and himself, causing delays for nearly a year, without remonstrance from any higher authority.

McCarthy stated he proposes subsurface management of USFS lands by agencies within the Department of Interior, and that in the interim the USFS pay greater attention to mineral needs and their importance to the Nation.

Don Lawson, field agent, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, read a prepared statement—appendix IV.

He stated the MBMG agrees with the multiple use concept but opposes restriction of exploration. He expressed fear that lands would be locked up in wilderness before determining whether com-

mercial mineral deposits existed in those areas. This type of survey work, he said, is expensive, time consuming, and therefore, the wilderness program should be delayed until proper surveys can be made.

He closed by noting that, contrary to claims made by environmentalists, only half of 1 percent of the Nation's land had been disturbed by mining.

Jack Large, responding to Lawrence McCarthy, stated that the Lolo Forest did employ mining experts and that the USFS was committed to multiple use.

Mrs. Knute Kirkenberg read two letters from individuals, W. A. Markert—appendix V—and Donald C. and Marie Cripe—appendix VI—supporting liberalized mining and exploration.

Forrest H. Dobson, member of Sanders County Natural Resources Committee, read a prepared statement—appendix VII.

He read figures showing 21 percent of employers, 39 percent of the labor force, and 48 percent of the income springs from timber in Sanders County. There are three mills in Thompson Falls, one in Plains, and one in Trout Creek, all dependent on public lands for logs. He said Anaconda Forest Products also employs men to log their properties, with the harvest delivered to Bonner, Mont., for processing.

He said the head-rig capacity and the heretofore allowable cut were in balance and reduction in allowable cut could cause mill closures and unemployment.

He said the area had not been overcut, that there was no local clamor for wilderness, conceded there had been local opposition to some clear cuts, and that the local crop was trees. He wondered how a wilderness of 200,000 acres in the heart of Iowa, Illinois, or Indiana would be received there.

The 100,000 acres of the wilderness in the Cabinet mountains is little used, the said, and complaints about lack of elk in the Bob Marshall are mounting. He said unmanaged lands will not provide the recreation people seek.

He spoke in favor of the multiple use concept and said the increase in population will require a broader timber base.

He argued against hasty forest legislation such as bills introduced by Senators METCALF and HATFIELD and stated the current water pollution bill and the National Health and Safety Act would be damaging to the economy.

He stated that he had heard that only 30 cents of each dollar collected in the KVV fund reached the ground, with 70 cents being used in administration.

Ed Barton, Western Wood Products Association, said the current economic squeeze and high unemployment are not unique to Sanders County, but are prevalent in all of the Northwestern United States. He blamed pressure from environmental quarters. He stated that while environmental impact statements are given great consideration by the USFS, no social or economic impact statements are considered.

Robert Van Derhoff, vice-president of the natural resources committee of Sanders County, read a prepared statement—appendix VIII.

He said an objective of his committee

was to encourage development of public lands under multiple use, to enhance it for game habitat, recreation, fire control, and timber production.

Intensive management of the forests could add much to the achievement of their objective, he said. He urged the USFS to begin that management now by thinning the areas burned over in the 1910 fire and using the thinnings for studs and poles.

Noting that history showed the area to be deficient in game in the early part of the 19th century, he said logging had accidentally provided the forage and browse to increase game herds.

He stated that preservation of the forests for wilderness was the goal of a small well-financed group. Turning farms and ranches back to nature will cause hunger, he said.

He concluded by saying his committee recommends a larger USFS appropriation to be used in the field for intensive forest management and not for additional office jobs.

Chris Roholt stated there are 1 to 2 million acres being studied as wilderness candidate areas while there are 7 million total acres in the region 1. He said roadless areas should be studied with the thought of further development.

Jean Warren stated she also felt the USFS needed more money for management but questioned those who spoke against further wilderness areas. She felt there is a land ethic and that 3 percent of the land for a peoples forest was not too much when one looked 50 to 100 years ahead for future needs.

She said she felt there was a misconception that wilderness was for recreational use only. She said one-third of 1 percent was too much for wilderness.

I replied that the tax base is reduced when areas go into wilderness because the timber in those lands generate income for the counties' schools when sold. I said the areas put into wilderness by those unfamiliar with the problems of taxation amount to penalties for Montana counties.

Jean Warren asked me how I equated my statement with my Lincoln-Sagegoat Wilderness bill, and whether I felt there were other areas worth wilderness consideration in Montana.

I replied that in my opinion the timber in the Lincoln-Sagegoat area was marginal as commercial timber and the mineral surveys indicated little likelihood of commercial deposits. Therefore, I said, I felt the best use of the land was as wilderness.

I said that I would make my decision for each area based on its merits. At present, I said, I feel areas in the Bear-tooth and Spanish Peaks are worthy of wilderness consideration.

Wes Stearns spoke of several bills in the Congress that would provide "in lieu of tax payments" to the counties. One, he said, would provide more money to States such as Iowa and West Virginia, while Montana would receive less. Another bill would cut Montana's present payments in half, while a bill introduced by Congressman ASPINALL seemed reasonable and would provide for public lands to return compensation to the

counties based on comparable returns from private lands.

Another bill mentioned by Mr. Stearns would allow the Secretary to base returns to counties on heavy tourist use.

Forrest Dobson, speaking of the 25 percent of timber sales which are returned to the counties, said it should be based on the gross rather than the net.

Jim Wilson objected to Government subsidies—referring to “in lieu of tax payments,” and said that the taxes would have to be raised to make subsidized payments.

Forrest Dobson noted that timber lost to the Lincoln-Scapegoat area, means additional pressures on every other area. He said timber from the Lincoln area now is purchased by Missoula firms. When they cannot get timber in the Lincoln area, they will be competing heavier in this area, he said.

Wesley Stearns asked why the United States has been willing to spend billions on the space program while almost ignoring the renewal of our timber resources.

An unidentified woman asked of the provisions of the Metcalf bill and requested opinion of the bill.

I stated I was not pleased with the Metcalf bill nor the Hatfield bill. I said I do concur with the objectives of timber management but hoped better legislation could be developed to achieve those objectives. I mentioned a bill by Congressman KVL which would provide for reforestation and stated he endorsed it.

I said I objected to the provisions within the Metcalf bill which would provide for heavy penalties for violators of a mandatory management plan and the provision which would allow examination of property and records without a search warrant.

I stated I favored the incentives in the Hatfield bill but felt they could be improved upon even further.

An unidentified male asked me to work for the removal of dynamite magazines from control of the alcohol and tobacco unit of the Treasury Department and place jurisdiction under control of the Bureau of Mine Safety.

There being no further comment or questions, the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. Speaker, materials referred to above follow:

APPENDIX I

CONGRESSMAN SHOUP HEARING, THOMPSON FALLS, MONT., MARCH 31, 1972

Congressman Shoup—My name is Wesley W. Stearns, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Sanders County. (Thanks for hearing in Sanders County.)

Most people have the misconception that Montana is a sovereign State, like Iowa or other midwest states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Montana is only 63% of a sovereign State. The other 37% still belongs to the United States, and is administered under Federal Laws and rules and regulations promulgated by agencies of the Federal Government.

A quick glance at Exhibit No. 2 will show you the tremendous impact this has upon the several counties of the State.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Exhibit No. 1 shows graphically how we are using some of our lands in Montana today.

NATIONAL PARKS

Glacier and Montana portion of Yellowstone contains 964,000 Acres, or 1460 Sq. Miles—one use—Recreation.

WILDERNESS AND WILD LAND

Wilderness and Wild Land in Montana already reserved contains 1,984,000 Acres, or 3100 Sq. Miles—one use—Recreation. This is equal to all of Missoula County and ½ of Mineral County. About 1500 Sq. Miles of this is commercial forest. (Boelle Report.)

Candidate Wilderness areas contain 1,453,000 acres or 2,270 Sq. Miles. This area is equal to ¾ of Sanders County.

LAKE SURFACE AREA

Montana contains 56,320 Acres, or 88 Sq. Miles of lake surface water area.

HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY ROADS

All highways and county roads compose an area of 512,720 Acres, or 798 Sq. Miles, which is equal to the county of Deer Lodge.

Freeways in Montana cover 43,520 Acres, or 68 Sq. Miles.

MINING

Montana mining, oil exploration and development, together with all coal strip mining, over the past 100 years have used an area of 25,600 Acres, or 40 Sq. Miles, which is equal to 6% of Silver Bow County, the smallest county in the State.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

In 1955 Montana produced:

78% of all chromite concentrate in the United States, 37% of all magnesium ore, 17% of all the silver, 14% of all the zinc, 8% of all the copper, and 5% of all the lead.

Nearly all of the nation's vermiculite is mined and processed in Lincoln County, Montana.

In 1970 Montana produced 309 million dollars from minerals, coal and oil—and employed over 20,000 workers—using only 3½% of the total land area of the State.

U.S. PRIMARY MINERAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND RELATIONSHIP

(U.S. Bureau of Mines Report—April 1, 1971)

In 1969, the U.S. demand for primary minerals totaled approximately 37.4 billion, on the basis of 1969 constant dollars. The demand is expected to increase over 4 times this amount, to about 162 billion by the year 2000. This is only 28 years in the future.

Based on historical production trends of the past 20 years, a deficit of 55.5 billion is indicated for the year 2000.

You will notice that the predicted deficit only 28 years in the future is greater than the total U.S. production in 1969.

Therefore the future mineral needs are well known. Under these conditions it is pure folly for anyone to advocate locking up the land for only one use.

All public lands must remain open for mineral exploration and development if our Nation and our people's standard of living are to survive.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT BY KNUTE KIRKEBERG

Congressman Shoup, ladies and gentlemen. I am Knute Kirkeberg, Vice-President of the Sanders County Chapter of the Western Montana Mining Association. As such, I am the spokesman for concerned citizens of this chapter residing within and outside the county. On their behalf, I wish to thank Congressman Shoup for the opportunity to present this statement.

The Western Montana Mining Association is dedicated to the preservation of all citizens rights to the natural resources. The threat to this right of all citizens is being advanced daily by advocates of preservation, and more government. Our feeling towards these threats can be summed up by a quote from the late Associate Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court who said “The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in the

insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding”. It is our purpose, at this hearing, to express our views to enlarge understanding.

Battle lines are being drawn all over the United States on the 1872 Mining Law. Both the environmentalists and the industry are actively promoting their views of mining. The proposals for change, range from all out abandonment of the present mining laws, to a modification of the location system of mining claims. “Conservationists and the U.S. Forest Service in the fall of 1971 pushed hard for repeal of the present mining law and promoted a substitution of a mineral leasing system.” We feel a radical departure from the present mining law is wrong and not in the best interest of all citizens. Any leasing system would most likely take away the prospectors claim, eliminate his right to stake a claim and essentially squeeze out the small miner and prospector. We feel the system established by the 1872 mining law was one of the best systems ever developed by any society and we adhere to the retention of the concept of ownership by discovery. Past small miners and prospectors have lived with the philosophy of keeping a low profile and avoiding publicity. As a result, we have not used the basics of building a favorable image. Times have changed. Our purpose has been attacked from all areas with widespread publicity that has led to the public believing we are the bad guys in the business scene. We deny this and can justify the small miner and prospector role in helping maintain the high standard of living we all enjoy and in helping provide the minerals for our national needs. Please remember, mining is a difficult subject to explain even to those who have some association with it.

For a moment, Let us reflect a little on the development of the west including Montana. We must keep in mind this period was the first time in the history of man that a group of free people were allowed to develop a new land with abundant resources. The people were without restriction of families, kings, governments or church ownership. They were allowed to claim and develop the land, resulting in a system that became the envy of the rest of the world and a standard of living that literally lifted the world up with it. This period of our history, the fifty years from 1875 to 1925 resulted in a tremendous advancement in the use of our natural resources. However in this unique experience, abuses did result. Timberland overcutting took place. Overgrazing occurred with competition of cattle and sheep. Dust bowls resulted from inexperience of farmers. Most of these abuses have been remedied by the help of nature and experienced men. The scars have healed and replaced with a renewable crop. Not so, with mining. The traditional way of mineral development left waste piles. Nature did not replace the mine dumps with cover crop as the mineral deposit is a non-renewable resource. While radical groups condemn the mine dump, we know the favorite Sunday drive by many people has been to the ghost town or the mine at the end of the road.

The importance of the mineral industry including gas an oil to the State of Montana is without doubt. It is the second largest industry, providing over \$300 million dollars annually to our state economy, second only to agriculture. Still, the disturbed land used for mining in the mineral industry of the state is only 40.7 square miles. Coal stripping includes about two thirds of this figure. In comparison, the disturbed land by all the mining in the state is less than Interstate 90 which traverses Montana from border to border.

In Sanders County we are also threatened with restrictions to mineral exploration. Nearly 61 percent of all land in the county is federally owned and all have relatively high levels of mineral potential. Today, we are

experiencing proposed withdrawals of land for various purposes, for example, recreation, wilderness areas and roadless area studies. Unfortunately, the withdrawals are implemented under a policy that does not appraise the mineral potential of the land.

In this county, like many of the areas of the west, the miner was criticized for following the requirement of the law and digging discovery pits. Fortunately, this requirement has been removed in recent legislation, but it did not expose the relative land disturbance. It can easily be shown that all the land combined in this county disturbed by the old discovery pit practice did not compare in acreage disturbed in one clear cut of 160 acres. We are not condemning clear cutting but rather using it for comparison. It is also ironic that the Forest Service which promoted clear cut practice brings back this ghost of pit digging to criticize the past practices of the miner.

Incentive is the motivating force for mineral discovery. Last year after an intensive study, the Public Land Law Review Commission concluded that the nation should rely on private enterprise for mineral exploration and development and continue to promote exploration and development of minerals on public lands. Despite this study, environmental groups and others severely attacked this proposition and proposed setting all mineral exploration under a leasing system, administered by one federal administrator. This administrator would have unlimited authority to establish and manage policies to control activities on all public lands. His judgment would be final.

Where will democracy go if this system is adapted? We earnestly recommend rejection of this philosophy and the adoption of recommendations of the Land Law Review Commission. We believe the merits of the system under which we have lived and which has served our nation and people so effectively should not be discarded.

Administration of growing environmental laws and federal regulations is conflicting with the citizens rights under the present laws. Regulations over mining are being placed under agencies with persons having specialized fields such as biology, hydrology, forestry, ecology and sanitary engineering, rather than in the hands of mineral professionals. We do not dispute the necessity of such agencies to their particular field but it is difficult to explain their expertise in administration of mineral problems. Once authority is given to these unrelated agencies to mineral industries, geologists or mineral specialists may not be consulted or are even ignored. One case in point was the appearance of a U.S. Treasury agent at a local mine to inform the operator of the proper procedure for handling fuse and dynamite. His expertise it was learned came from a three day crash course. Pollution control agencies are also rapidly striving for power to close mines, not only in the case of pollution but in case of deciding guilt where somebody feels a crime might occur. We are forced with too many mights and maybes where facts are needed. A positive alternative to this problem is the presence of mining and mineral professionalism in the administration of federal regulations concerning mining.

May I conclude with an appropriate quotation, "The destruction of liberty is always the plea of Necessity".

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE J. MCCARTHY

Rep. Richard Shoup, Ladies & Gentlemen: As an introduction, my firm specializes in the exploration for minerals; oil, gas and base metals throughout the United States, Canada and other countries.

The demand for these raw materials is estimated to triple within 10 to 15 years. The pressure on available supplies is obvious, as

well as the necessity for increased search for new supplies.

On the public domain in Western Montana where the major exploratory effort will be made and is being made, we are faced with the curious situation of dealing with a federal regulatory agency—the Forest Service—who have little knowledge or interest in the natural resources of the land beneath the surface.

To be more specific, the Lolo National Forest is managed with the viewpoint that the mining business is their adversary. To be candid, the detailed attempts at harassment we experience here are not prevalent in the other forests.

However, in the Lolo, the rights of all citizens to prospect and mine on the public domain are improperly impaired and impeded by over-zealous federal employees.

I have been told in front of other witnesses by one Resource Assistant in a Forest Service District on the Lolo that his higher duty to protect the public domain will not be hampered by a mere lack of statutory authority and that no mining will go on without his personal approval. He went on to say that most prospectors were so dumb that they did not know what limits there were to his authority. In our case, if challenged correctly, he would smile, say he is sorry, and find some other way to stop us.

These harassing tactics have been taken over nearly a year and so far, no higher authority in the Lolo has repudiated his actions or statements.

As you know I have proposed that the administration of subsurface resources on the public domain be taken out of the hand of the Forest Service and given to competent agencies in the Department of The Interior.

Until that time, the Forest Service has to be impressed with the importance of subsurface resources to the sovereign needs of the nation and the necessity to work within some civilized set of rules in regard to the mining industry.

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT BY DON LAWSON

Mr. Chairman, Congressman Shoup, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am Don Lawson, field agent for the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, and am honored to be here tonight to make a brief statement as a representative of this agency. The Bureau was established to help promote the development of the mineral resources of our state. We agree with the multiple-use concept for our public lands, but we disagree with the withdrawal of land for study purposes if it causes loss of jobs or closes down exploration programs for minerals.

In many areas in the state, the proposed areas either include or so closely adjoin areas in which exploration work is active that even if mineral deposits are discovered, it would be impossible to develop them fully. In most places today, the only way to determine whether mineral deposits are present is by expensive time-consuming drilling. If we face reality we know that mining people cannot possibly discover and evaluate all the mineral deposits on public lands in the next few years, even if they had unlimited exploration funds and free access. We know that only a small amount of our public lands contain mineral deposits, but industry needs the time to explore these areas before they are locked up forever, or such restrictive administrative rules applied that neither mining companies nor the small miner can conduct effective exploration.

We would like to point out that we should be sensible in our restrictions on mining and exploration—after all, according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, in the 110 years that mining has taken place in Montana, only 26,000 acres, or approximately 40 square miles of land out of a state total area of 147,000 square miles,

has been disturbed by all mining, including coal, phosphate, metal, and even gravel pits. Incidentally, over a much shorter period of time the interstate highway system has taken a total of 60 square miles. Nationwide, contrary to the implications of the environmentalists, less than 0.5 percent of our land surface has been disturbed by mining.

APPENDIX V

THOMPSON FALLS, MONT.,

March 30, 1972.

WESTERN MONTANA MINING ASSOCIATION, Thompson Falls, Mont.:

Mr. Morkert wants me to send you some names of prospectors. He isn't able to attend the meetings, he has been sick almost a year and is 90. He would like very much to attend the meetings. He thinks it is a very good idea.

These men may be at the meeting tomorrow:

Wendell Stephens, Paradise, Montana.

Jack Howes, Paradise, Montana.

Bob Stephens, Paradise, Montana.

There is others at Vermillion but we do not know where they get their mail.

I am pleased and I feel the prospectors need let it be known. Everyone has a right to be in the woods. The forest, they have did a lot for this country.

Respectfully,

DELORES KIRKENBERG.

APPENDIX VI

DEAR SIR, FRIEND AND REPRESENTATIVE: We were born and raised in Lincoln County and have resided here all of our lives which is nearly 40 years.

We were married here and have worked here many years, owning home and property and are raising our children to be good citizens of this country.

We have been associated with lumbering, mining and farming all of our lives and we feel that closure of the forests is a form of confiscating what rightfully belongs to the people.

We say this because we feel that we know this country of Western Montana and we do love it greatly.

We are of the few that actually feel that each lake, each creek and each mountain is a friend to us, knowing its name and place well as we frequent these places throughout the year continually.

We are not for the useless riddling of the timber—neither are we for erosion, littering or pollution or senseless killing of the game.

We adhere to correcting these problems with freedom in mind.

A closed forest is not freedom simply because few people use a closed forest.

Only by careful use of the forest and land, Montana will go on being truly a great State not only in beauty but also in the great wealth that it was blessed with.

Sincerely,

DONALD C. and MARIE CRIPE.

APPENDIX VII

HON. RICHARD SHOUP, Thompson Falls, Mont.

DEAR MR. SHOUP: As a member of the Sanders County Natural Resources Committee, I wish to submit the following data and recommendations for your consideration.

Employment in Sanders County (data from Employment Security Division, publication FL 295-Supplement) Fiscal 1971:

All covered Industry, Manufacturing (sawmills and logging):

Employers 172, 37, 21%.

Workers 1,126, 436, 39%.

Wages \$6,792,204, \$3,276,135, 48%.

In the county the ration of total workers/manufacturing is generally higher in other years. Several large construction jobs were in progress in the county last year. All the

manufacturing classification in Sanders County is either sawmill or logging. Please note that 48% of the payroll in Sanders County came directly from logging or sawmilling.

The above figures indicate the reliance on the woods product industry in Sanders County. We are quite simply a one industry area. Note that nearly 50% of the wages are a direct result. 1969 showed a more decided reliance—nearly 70% of the wages came from the woods products industry in that period.

SAWMILLS

There are three sawmills in Thompson Falls, one in Plains and one in Trout Creek. In addition to these larger mills there are numerous small mills in the county. Anaconda Forest Products does not operate a sawmill in the county but they have large land holdings in the county and ship their daily logging production to Bonner for Manufacturing.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Nearly all the timber available to operate our sawmills is removed from public lands. At least 90% of the log supply must come from public lands. The installed head-rig capacity in the county is in balance with what has been heretofore the allowable cut from the public lands. A reduction in the allowable cut will bring about a loss of mills or a reduction in shifts operating.

This area has not been overcut!! There has been no local clamor for roadless, back country or wilderness type land classification. There have been local complaints about clear cutting but not the general dismay as in the Bitterroots. Our crop is trees! One wonders if maybe a wilderness should not be proposed for a couple hundred thousand acres out of the heartland of Iowa, Ill., or Indiana. How far would that proposal get? I think that you should be careful in advocating wilderness classification for our croplands.

We have a 100,000 acre wilderness area in the Cabinet Mountains. It is little used outside of two heavily fished lakes. I fully believe that the public does not understand the wilderness concept. Complaints are mounting daily over the decreasing elk herds in the BOB Marshalls. Unmanaged lands will not provide the recreation that people are searching for.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We generally back the multiple-use management of our national forest. We do not want large areas being set aside for Wilderness, roadless or back country or other restrictive land classifications. The demand for forest products will increase as our population increases. We simply cannot afford to shrink the land base for growing timber products in the face of our expanding population.

We hope that you take a long hard look at legislation affecting the forest. Laws such as the Metcalf and/or Hatfield bills should not be hastily passed in these emotional times. The Water Pollution Bill also could be seriously harmful not only to the lumbering industry but to the economy as a whole. I believe that as presently written it will prove to be a poor bill as the National Health and Safety Act.

In the interest of better forestry practices on federal cut-over lands the present USFS program needs perusal. I refer in particular to the KV-Law. I have been informed by a reliable source that at the present time on the Lolo National Forest a mere 30¢ out of each dollar collected in the KV fund is ultimately reaching the ground. 70% of the collections is being eroded away in administrative expenditures. Frankly this is a sad condition as our sale areas simply are not being rehabilitated. The KV funds are being used as slush funds!!!

FORREST H. DOBSON.

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT OF ROBERT VAN DERHOFF

My name is Robert van Derhoff, vice president of the Natural Resources Committee of Sanders County.

One of objectives of the Natural Resources Committee is to encourage the development of our public lands under a program that will provide for multiple use and intensive management of that natural resource, so that game habitat, access for recreation, fire control and timber production are enhanced.

We believe that national forest land and its potential for providing renewable resources is one of the most important factors in the economy of Sanders County and Western Montana.

We believe the present timber, game range and recreation areas can be improved through proper planning and management. Forest Service personnel have stated that a small portion of this Ranger District has the potential for producing the present allowable cut of the entire district. Why not make a start? Much of the 1910 burn area needs thinning now. There is a market for stud timber and poles now. These thinning sales should be encouraged instead of discouraged.

The game habitat has been improved more or less accidentally. When David Thompson wintered here and Lewis and Clark passed through, this was a pretty hungry country for game. Logging has opened dense timber stands so browse and grass provide feed for a larger game population.

Ecology and Motherhood go hand in hand these days. Preservation of our National Forests in a pristine state untouched by man, has become a religion for a small, well organized, wealthy group. If we turned our farms and ranches back to nature, we would go hungry quickly.

CONCLUSION

The Natural Resources Committee recommends an appropriation from Congress, large enough to enable the Forest Service to start an intensified field management program. We want this money spent on actual field work, not on additional office jobs.

ETHEL MARSDEN

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter concerning one of my constituents which I found very moving. It is especially timely, I think, because of the quiet yet strong message it sends to anyone who reads it. The letter follows:

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,

March 26, 1972.

Hon. LES ASPIN,
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: Today we received the sad news that my wife's aunt, Mrs. Ethel Marsden, had died in Edgerton, Wisconsin. Caring for her, until the very end, was her granddaughter, Mrs. Kaye Thomas.

Both ladies have had difficult lives. If their stories were told in the jargon of the behavioral sciences, in such terms as divorce, early widowhood, fatherless household, below poverty level incomes, the reader would immediately conjecture an image that approximates the typical case load of a social worker. For America has been taught to associate personal misfortune with relief, truancy, delinquency, and petty criminality.

But this was not the case. The late Ethel

Marsden was a model of self reliance, in the Emersonian sense, and so is her granddaughter. When Mr. Marsden died, Aunt Ethel supported herself with piano lessons, by renting out part of her house, and by growing vegetables in her garden. The idea of asking for public assistance never entered her mind. Cousin Kaye is the image of her grandmother. A bad marriage left her with two children. But she refused alimony so that her ex-husband would have no hold over the little ones. Instead, she found a job, first in a factory, then as a switchboard operator, using a minuscule income to raise her children and care for her grandmother whose health was failing.

As I read this morning's paper I could not help but contrast the quiet strength of these lives with the events that make news: thousands of small children being sent to march on the White House with demands for a guaranteed income, and a large corporation seeking its type of dole from the government in the form of an anti-trust deal.

It is sad that the courage and philosophy which mark the lives of men and women like Mrs. Marsden and Mrs. Thomas must pass unnoticed; while those who opt for the less honorable path achieve acclaim. Still, I like to think that Mrs. Marsden and Mrs. Thomas are the real America while those who attract the press are but deviations.

It would be fitting if, but once, somebody directed a tribute to the integrity, courage, strength, and indomitable will of the Marsdens and Thomases of America. In times like this we need a reaffirmation in America.

My wife and I would be deeply flattered, Mr. Aspin, if you could take the time and insert in the record a short memorial to Mrs. Marsden and the qualities for which she stood.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT LEIDER.

CELEBRATION OF JEWISH SOLIDARITY DAY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I welcome this opportunity to join with the Jewish people in celebrating Israel Independence and Solidarity Day.

While we honor the dead who perished in the uprising of the Warsaw ghetto and in the horror chambers of Nazi Germany, we also celebrate the strength of an oppressed people to rebuild their nation.

I also join with you in denouncing the persecution of 3 million Soviet Jews suffering under a tyranny of prejudice and discrimination. Despite systematic attempts by the Soviet Government to destroy their traditions and culture, the Soviet Jews have maintained their heroic spirit and deep solidarity in the face of oppression.

The time has come for the United States to express its official disapproval of the Soviet's anti-Semitic policies. Recently we were successful in passing before the House of Representatives a resolution urging the President to "call upon the Soviet Government to permit the free expression of ideas and the exercise of religion by all its citizens in accordance with the Soviet Constitution."

Today we petition our President to

publicly commit himself to the cause of Soviet Jewry. We call upon him to use his leadership to help free the Jewish prisoners of conscience and to help Soviet Jews achieve the fundamental right to live as Jews and to emigrate in freedom.

RESOLUTION OF OYSTER BAY, N.Y.

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to bring to the attention of my colleagues a resolution recently adopted by the town board of Oyster Bay, N.Y. The text of the resolution follows:

OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK,

Oyster Bay, N.Y., February 29, 1972.

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF,
Great Neck, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a copy of a resolution adopted by the Town Board of the Town of Oyster Bay, February 22, 1972 objecting to any offshore oil drilling in the coastal waters adjacent to the Town of Oyster Bay.

Very truly yours,

ISABEL R. DODD, Town Clerk.

RESOLUTION No. 225-72

Whereas, it is the policy of the Town Board of the Town of Oyster Bay to preserve its valuable natural resources including beaches, inlets, canals, inland waterways, wetlands together with the attendant wildlife and marine life which populate these areas; and

Whereas, said natural resources further provide the Town of Oyster Bay with a source of recreational areas and facilities which, for the Town's residents and the many thousands of visitors and vacationers who come to the Town each year, compare to any area in the State of New York and probably in the entire country; and

Whereas, the possibility exists that there is oil located in the underwater lands adjacent to the Town of Oyster Bay, both in Long Island Sound to the north and the Atlantic Ocean on the south, and the petroleum industry is seeking the right to drill for oil in these and other areas adjacent to the waters of Long Island; and

Whereas, the Department of the Interior has been very indefinite in stating its position relative to offshore oil drilling in the waters adjacent to the Town of Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Town Board of the Town of Oyster Bay, being mindful of its position of trust to guard and protect its shores, beaches and wildlife including bird and marine life located there, and realizing the very real danger which offshore oil drilling would pose to the Town's beaches and shoreline, does hereby voice its objection to any offshore oil drilling in the coastal waters adjacent to the Town of Oyster Bay and on behalf of the nearly 400,000 residents of the Town, urge our legislators in Albany and in Washington to take the appropriate steps to insure that our beaches and shorelines will be kept free from the ruinous effects which an offshore oil drilling operation could bring about.

Resolution adopted: All present voting aye.

I commend the Town Board for their action on the question of offshore oil drilling. We have not yet developed our technology to the point where potentially disastrous oil spills can either be prevented from occurring or be neutralized should they occur. In view of this, I wholeheartedly support the board's

objection to any drilling in waters adjacent to the town.

As the residents of the area are aware, I have already introduced legislation here in Washington to ban Atlantic offshore drilling. Several similar proposals are being considered in Albany. We must protect our recreational and marine resources by prohibiting any offshore oil exploration until adequate environmental safeguards exist.

HELPING DISADVANTAGED YOUNGSTERS LEARN HOW TO READ

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, Hoffman Electronics Corp. is a healthy and active company in my district. It has been heavily engaged over the years in the production of sophisticated electronic equipment, largely for the Department of Defense, and could finally be described as a member of this country's military industrial complex.

But it is also engaged in helping disadvantaged youngsters learn how to read.

Both activities are important to the Nation, but unfortunately, the social concerns which major defense suppliers share with many who fear the military industrial complex often go unnoticed. It was therefore, with considerable pride that the achievements of Hoffman Electronics Corp. were reported in a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor entitled "Over the Language Hurdle, Larry Is Off and Running."

I insert the text of the article in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Apr. 15, 1972]

OVER THE LANGUAGE HURDLE, LARRY IS OFF
AND RUNNING

(By Curtis J. Sitomer)

EL MONTE, CALIF.—Young Larry Castro flourished in school for three years. But now he is suddenly learning to read.

Larry, a youngster of Mexican-American descent, is a fourth grader in the Portrero school here—in a barrio just east of Los Angeles.

Up to recently, reading problems were commonplace for him and most of his classmates. They had to hurdle language, cultural, and socioeconomic barriers. They still do.

But now there's a ray of hope. And teachers and administrators in El Monte credit it largely to the utilization of electronic reading devices.

Two years ago, under a federal grant, Portrero experimented with the Hoffman Reader in the elementary grades. And results were so successful that the district—with its own funds—has now expanded the program into half of its 18 schools, serving more than 2,000 youngsters.

Jim Curtis, district coordinator of special reading projects, boasts that the machines aided in raising the reading ability of many of the children by at least one grade level. (Larry is now reading at a second-grade level—showing marked improvement in less than a year.)

LIKE SMALL TV SETS

The Hoffman machines—which resemble small television sets with headphones at-

tached—encourage youngsters to work at their own pace. They are supplemented by attractive color workbooks.

"With this audiovisual learning system, children are not subjected to the emotions of teachers," says Mr. Curtis. "And the teaching sequence is unbroken." Each day when a youngster enters the reading laboratory, he can automatically pick up on the machine where he left off earlier.

Other benefits of this machine method, according to district officials, include: better correlation between classroom reading and special outside reading; less stigma on slow learners; solution of many discipline problems; and more teaching time for the average teacher.

"When the children work individually, the slower ones don't get embarrassed," says teacher Mary Dittmore. Another Portrero teacher, Lonnie Cross, is also enthusiastic about the electronic reader. "Its greatest advantage is for children with difficulties. An average youngster learns to read because he wants to," the youthful Miss Cross insists.

The Hoffman instruments are used for bilingual instruction in some El Monte schools. And recently, they have also been made available for adult-education classes in the community.

STUDENTS ARRIVE EARLY

Staff members of the Shirsper school, which services youngsters from kindergarten through fifth grade, report that students from a nearby junior high school (which has no access to the program) voluntarily come to Shirsper before school hours to use the reading machines.

"Why when I arrive in the morning, they're lined up waiting at the door," reports teacher Regina Luke.

Mr. Curtis admits that parents in the community were at first suspicious of the machines. And some teachers "had to be sold."

"But the results did it," he explains. "For the first time, our youngsters are reading at grade level—or above. Formerly many of them were two or three years behind."

El Monte's reading coordinator, himself a product of the barrio, credits the success so far almost solely to the Hoffman method. "The machine has been the catalyst. It has affected the program and the teacher—but most of all the child," he says.

A NEW BREED OF PROFESSIONAL—THE ECOLOGIST

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Durand A. Holladay of Continental Mortgage Investors, Boston, has written an excellent article concerning a new breed of professional—the ecologist.

In light of the growing interest in both ecology and economics, I would like to have his article available to readers of the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY DURAND A. HOLLADAY

A new breed of professional—the ecologist—has emerged to meet the challenge of our changing times. His field—economics.

An ecologist is a man versed in ecology and trained in economics who knows how to put this combined knowledge to use in modern-day real estate and business development.

The practitioner of this new profession is knowledgeable in land use, urban planning, agriculture, architecture, landscaping, engineering, transportation and zoning. He must

apply this knowledge to construction projects with the goal of preserving the ecology, minimizing pollution, and providing working room, living space and recreational areas to meet the needs of residents of a particular community.

The ecologist is the man who puts it all together—a man with a mixed bag who is an expert in all of the many disciplines involved. The role of the ecologist is becoming more and more important with the growth of "new" towns and cities—satellite cities.

These communities are built from scratch. They become complete living and working areas outside—and some times within—the inner cities. As such, these developments have problems which are unique in planning and ecological considerations.

The importance of the ecologist's work is emphasized by the fact that more than 1.5 million acres of the nation's farm lands are being converted annually for other types of development.

Of that 1.5 million acres undergoing change, an average of 420,000 acres surrounding the nation's cities and towns with populations of 50,000 or more are being converted each year primarily for residential development.

Currently, about one fifth of the nation's land area . . . approximately 430 million acres . . . is being used for crop production. An additional 640 million acres are in grass and rangelands.

However, continuing population pressure and rising personal incomes, along with a higher availability of mortgage loan funds, have led to increased urban development of what was once farm land.

The ecologist thinks in terms of the complete city—homes, shopping centers, shops and businesses, offices, industrial facilities, schools, churches and recreational and cultural centers.

The work of the ecologist can be seen in such projects as Crown Center in Kansas City; Century City in Los Angeles; and Columbia, Maryland, and Reston, Virginia, outside Washington, D.C.

This kind of project must be planned to meet all needs of the residents—not only the practical considerations of housing and related needs, but also the demands for an environment of clean air, clean water and space for outdoor living. The equally important practical consideration is that the project is profitable from an economic standpoint.

No one argues about the necessity of preserving the ecology, but few consider the economics involved.

It is here that ecological considerations enter the picture. Any project undertaken has profit as a prime consideration. Management executives responsible for a real estate project and attendant housing and commercial construction must consider the profit potential.

It is at this point that their plans sometimes run into the ecological factors involved. It is easier, of course, to take steps to meet ecological standards when a community is in the planning stage, than it is to make adjustments afterward—and far less expensive.

The ecologist is well aware of these points. He considers the effect of the project on the community in which it is located. He weighs the relative merits of both ecological and economic factors.

It is his job to meld them into a working relationship which will satisfy both ecologists and the economists and meet the needs of the people of the community.

It is to meet this challenge that the ecologist is becoming an increasingly important figure in any planning for the American future. This emerging multi-specialist in economics is bound to have continuing impact on all types of real estate, business and industrial developments in the exciting years ahead.

THE NATION'S STAKE IN ASSURING ADEQUATE ENERGY SUPPLIES

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has recently completed the first phase of a detailed investigation of the energy problems facing this Nation. As a member of the committee, I was pleased to participate in these hearings, under the leadership of its distinguished Chairman, the Honorable WAYNE N. ASPINALL. One of my most rewarding experiences during my 6 years in the House of Representatives has been to serve with Mr. ASPINALL on his committee. I believe that the Congress and the people of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude for bringing to the public attention the extent and seriousness of our energy problems. The facts have been made clear—it is up to the Congress to act, to avert crippling shortages of critical energy supplies in the coming years. And, if we do not act, we will without question experience such shortages.

On April 20, 1962, Mr. ASPINALL presented a speech in New York City concerning several vital aspects of our energy situation. I am pleased to bring his speech to the attention of my colleagues. It lucidly describes the foreign policy implications of our present energy policies, and should be carefully studied as an indication of what lies ahead for our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. ASPINALL's speech be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY THE HONORABLE
WAYNE N. ASPINALL

THE NATION'S STAKE IN ASSURING ADEQUATE
ENERGY SUPPLIES

When I learned of the title of my remarks today, my first reaction was that the topic was so broad as to be thoroughly unmanageable.

My next impulse was to look for another topic.

Why couldn't my staff have narrowed it down a bit?

They might have come up with any number of topics with more focus and appeal:

Energy and the National Security.
Energy and a Healthy Economy.
Energy and the Middle East.
Energy and Poverty.
Energy and Pollution.
Energy and the Environment.
Energy and the Public Lands.
Energy . . . What Price Energy?
Energy and the Quality of Life.
Energy and Leisure Time.

The list could go on forever. As a matter of fact, there was a story in *The Washington Post* the other day about energy and wheat germ oil—an item of considerable interest to many of us.

Any one of these areas might have been more manageable and appealing. Yet, unfortunately, none of them alone covers my assigned topic.

Most importantly, none of them alone adequately describes the nature of the problem confronting this Nation. Taken all together, they came closer to doing so.

In the last week and a half, the House

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been conducting hearings on the Nation's fuels and energy situation.

The Committee has been trying to establish the parameters of our fuel and energy resource supply and demand situation, and to make the importance of energy understandable to members of Congress and to the public.

We have heard from government experts, including two Cabinet Secretaries, from private citizens, from environmental and consumer spokesmen, from labor leaders, academicians, industry representatives, and others.

The thrust of this testimony is that this country is up against a fuels and energy crisis that threatens to overwhelm us.

A Nation that grew and prospered largely because of an abundance of cheap fuel and energy resources now faces the possibility of being unable to meet its energy requirements; we are faced with the certainty of being unable to meet them cheaply; and we are faced with a newly-emerging debate over whether they ought to be met at all.

In the last ten years, the world has consumed as much petroleum as was produced during the entire century prior to 1959—and the United States is the leading energy consumer. With only six percent of the world's people, we consume 35 percent of the world's energy. Our energy consumption can only be expected to increase in the years ahead.

Despite the fact that geologists tell us we have an abundance of fossil fuels underground or offshore, we still are confronted with what is effectively a shortage of all these fuels—particularly oil and natural gas.

The shortage may be manmade. It may be the result of "bureaucratic inefficiency," or industrial inefficiency, or governmental mistakes. But it exists. The shortage is upon us and it is real.

And, according to testimony given the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, there is no way our need for any of these resources will do anything but increase—by substantial proportions—in the years ahead.

Most critical is the short-term period—the period between now and about 1985. The Committee has been focusing on this period, for unless we manage somehow to survive the short term, all the glittering long-term solutions may be meaningless.

A major element of the overall picture is oil, the resource that presently supplies 44 percent of our energy requirements. Yet we are faced with declining domestic production and increasing dependence on foreign sources of this important resource.

As dependency on foreign sources grow, so too does our dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The formation of OPEC—an international monopoly of producer countries—is one of the most significant international developments of the entire post-war period.

Today, about 23 percent of the United States' oil is imported, most of it from Venezuela, an OPEC member, and from Canada. Yet if present consumption trends continue to increase—and our Committee has heard no evidence that they will not—this country may be importing as much as 50 percent of its petroleum by 1980, and most of that would come from OPEC members in the Middle East.

Of course if the United States were the only consumer nation in the world, that would be one thing. But we are not. At least 80 percent of Japan's energy comes from oil. For Western Europe, the figure is 87 percent. By 1980, Western Europe's consumption will more than double, and Japan's will quadruple. These two consumer blocs—and other emerging nations as well—will be heavily dependent on Middle Eastern supplies.

I know Americans are willing to pay for what they get, but we all are entitled to

know that we are getting what we pay for. In the Middle East, unfortunately, that right is in jeopardy. In that part of the world, the doctrine of "sanctity of contract" is essentially meaningless.

In that part of the world—with petroleum—a contract may exist in theory, but in reality it is controlled by power politics. As British economist Paul Frankel points out: "This has downgraded international discourse to the level of the jungle."

Mr. Frankel does not understand the problem.

Listen to the words of Sa'd al-Din Bushwairb, the Libyan Ambassador to Egypt, who argues that the Arab world should pressure the United States into taking a more favorable position toward Arab causes against Israel.

He puts it bluntly: "We have the oil weapon and the financial weapon and we should use both... The language of our era is force, and we have the economic resources to enable us to win the battle... We must brandish these two weapons."

I am not a foreign policy expert, but I have talked to foreign policy experts. I also believe I know something about the importance of energy to our social and economic system. And I believe our course toward more and more dependence on Middle Eastern oil is a dangerous one.

My concern is not limited to the prospect of higher and higher prices for oil. It extends to the balance of world power and to domestic tranquility in the United States. I am truly frightened by the potential for conflict between pro-Israel sentiment in this country and our increasing reliance on Arab oil. In short, I believe the United States is about to be caught in a Middle Eastern squeeze play, and I believe the American people ought to know about it.

In a time of plenty, internal policy contradictions were an inconvenience that could easily be tolerated. As energy resource needs increase, such inconsistencies become less tolerable. More certainty seems required.

Attainment of certainty in Washington, however, is seldom possible and never easy. This is especially true with the present patchwork of response to our fuel and energy problems.

Take the Office of Emergency Preparedness, for example, which has responsibility for setting oil import standards. It tends to restrict imports but, at the same time, the Environmental Protection Agency fixes standards for sulfur content that tend to require imports.

Or consider coal, our most abundant fossil fuel. It is virtually unregulated with regard to price and thus not always used where it could be. Gas, on the other hand, is environmentally preferable for many applications but tightly regulated and hence in great demand.

Such is the nature of our patchwork energy policy. The quilt is there, it is all put together. The problem is how to arrange it so that it does a better job for us.

For purposes of continuity, the appropriate body to propound policy on a matter as important as energy is the Congress. On that question I think you would find a rare unanimity—at least of Congressmen. Beyond that, the problems begin all over again.

The jurisdictional authority of Committees in the House of Representatives has fragmented the fuel and energy picture to the point that no one Committee can claim total responsibility for enacting an overall policy.

During the first session of the 92nd Congress—the session just ended—18 committees and subcommittees held 130 days of hearings on issues or legislation relating to some aspect of fuels and energy.

Of course I believe that the broadest mandate is vested in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs because of its responsibility

for "long-range minerals and energy programs."

One such organizational approach might be the setting up of a joint committee on energy, though there certainly are other possibilities as well.

But ultimately, jurisdiction and procedural problems are merely surface issues. Once they are clarified—even if they are never clarified—we still must come to grips with the real issues.

With or without clearly-marked jurisdictional boundaries, in Congress or the Executive Branch or the Courts, there still will have to be a rigorous national examination of the relationships involved—the tradeoffs.

Energy and the environment; energy and the economy; energy and consumer interests; energy and foreign relations; energy and the standard of living; how energy will affect the poor. But now I am back where I started.

As far as Congress is concerned, I have no hesitation in going out on a limb and predicting that whatever jurisdictional arrangements are adopted—if they are adopted—the Congress will continue to move ahead as it usually does—with deliberate speed. It will move a step at a time, probably in different directions at the same time.

But the result, somewhere in the middle of the confusion, will be the emergence of a new energy policy. It will be a compromise that suits the needs of this country and reflects the desires of most of our citizens.

It is my hope that when the present undertaking of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is completed in mid-summer, the information which is prerequisite to action will have been gathered and evaluated. The problems won't have gone away, but an important first step will have been taken.

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, over the past several years, we have witnessed an increasing concern by the Congress and the public about private pension plans. Should they be regulated further? How can we better protect them? How can we expand their growth?

Proof of the growing concern is seen in the number of studies that are underway, the almost daily introduction of a bill dealing with pension plans, and the more frequent appearance in newspapers and magazines of stories about them.

Yet, the more one reads on this subject, the more apparent the complexities of it become. That, at least, had been my thought until I read a copy of a speech given April 7 before the 45th Annual Trust Conference of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association by our colleague, JOHN ERLBORN of Illinois.

In truth, our colleague's speech does not diminish the intricacies of the subject; but it does afford an elemental education in—and a measure of insight into—the depth of the intricacies. I, therefore, commend it to the attention of the Members of this House:

THE TROUBLE WITH TROUBLE

(By Representative JOHN N. ERLBORN)

The title of my remarks this morning is taken from an anonymous author, but one

who obviously was aware of the ways of this world. "The trouble with trouble," he wrote, "is that it usually starts out like fun."

Now, let me use that text to develop some thoughts about private pensions because that is what we're here to talk about.

Pensions aren't very old—not really. People got along without them for centuries; but then people got along without a lot of other things.

For example, our forefathers got along without sugar until the 13th century, without coal fires until the 14th century, without buttered bread until the 15th century, without potatoes until the 16th century, without coffee and soap until the 17th century, without pudding until the 18th century, without matches or electricity until the 19th century, and without canned goods until the 20th century.

They even got along without the Industrial Revolution until the 18th century; and it seems likely that that revolution provided the seed that brought on the private pension.

When men were farmers or craftsmen or shop keepers, they tended to make their own arrangements for advanced age. As we changed from a rural to an urban society, however, man turned more and more to savings in order to provide for his retirement; and one definition of a pension is a sum saved from today's wages and paid after age 65.

In this definition, a pension is a kind of enforced saving which has the advantage of being painless.

That painlessness has proved most attractive to American workers, with the result that there are more than 30 million people working toward pensions—30 million today contrasted with only three million in 1930.

Much of this increase can be traced to World War II, when wages were frozen by the government. Labor unions were forbidden to bargain for higher pay and, as a result, they turned to fringe benefits as something which could be negotiated. Business men were eager to keep their workers happy, and they went along wholeheartedly with the pension idea.

Now, let us get a perspective on this.

The 30 million employees who expect to retire on company pensions are not all the salaried workers in this country, but they are a substantial fraction. For example, they are about half of those who are employed in commerce and industry.

From another angle, another perspective, we can consider the four million persons drawing retirement benefits. They aren't all the retired men and women in the United States, but they are among the most secure old people to be found anywhere.

And these private pension programs have about 140 billion dollars in reserves, a substantial pool of investment capital.

Inevitably, an accumulation of 140 billion dollars attracts attention—attention from those who want to steal some of it, attention from those who have legitimate need for investment capital, and attention from those who want to find some new law to protect the money from nefarious use.

There are, of course, some laws against theft and embezzlement, and I doubt that we will improve on them. Some believe, however, that there is insufficient protection for the worker whose boss has promised him a pension. There may be insufficient assurance that he will get his money.

As a matter of fact, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has an on-going study of private pensions, and its staff turned up a most surprising statistic: that only one in ten workers in covered employment will actually collect the pension which he expects at the end of his working days.

If this is valid, then our present controls—or absence of controls—over private pensions

are inadequate. It is understandable that a certain number of workers will die without getting any pensions. If, however, pension funds are being milked dry, either by crooks or bunglers, to the extent that they produce only one tenth of their expected benefit, then we had better go to work.

Right now, there are two federal pressures on private pension plans—a big one and a little one.

The big one is the income tax law which, since 1921, has laid out the ground rules. It was made better in 1942, when pension trustees were told they might not discriminate in favor of high-salaried employees. Also in 1942, the Internal Revenue Service was told to write pension regulations.

These regulations are still in effect. In effect, they say that, in order to qualify for a tax exemption, a company must have a definite pension program which does not discriminate. I find nothing oppressive in this.

In 1958, Congress passed the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which requires the trustees of each pension plan to send a statement of condition every year to the Department of Labor.

In the 14 years since 1958, there has been little federal pension legislation. There has, however, been a lot of mental activity. Over on the other side of the Capitol from me, Senators Harrison Williams of New Jersey, Jacob Javits of New York, Robert Griffin of Michigan, and Vance Hartke of Indiana have been looking for ways to improve things.

I have talked with Senator Javits about this, and I get a strong impression that he is not greatly impressed by the 30 million who work for companies having pension plans—not while there are 30 million workers who can't anticipate a pension.

Pour a pint of water in a one-quart pitcher and most of us would say it is half full. Senator Javits regards it as half empty.

My friend and colleague in the House, John Dent, who represents the Westmoreland County district, just to the east of Pittsburgh, has gotten quite specific; and he has put his specifics into one bill. It is a measure he has been evolving for the past five or six years, and it is currently before the Education and Labor Committee. Some are dismayed when they learn how all-inclusive his proposal is; so I had better tell you in advance that he has said more than once that he does not insist upon all details.

Mr. Dent is chairman and I am ranking minority member of the General Labor Subcommittee.

His proposal sets out four goals: Full vesting, full funding, re-insurance and, to a lesser extent, portability.

He suggests vesting, funding and re-insurance for private pension plans and for public employees and, if I may be permitted an aside, you will see some of the highest powered scrambling since the stock market crash if that public employee provision ever gets into federal law.

I can supply you with one sample, and perhaps you have some horror stories of your own. My home state of Illinois has a good retirement plan. Its unfunded liability is something over 250 million dollars, and I doubt that Illinois is either better or much worse than other states.

Some federal plans would have a hard time, too—the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Foreign Service, and the big one, Civil Service, which has an unfunded liability of 60 billion dollars.

The funding record of private pension plans is far better than that.

The Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania took information from 4,000 pension plans, then sampled about a thousand of these.

Among its findings: pension programs in existence for 15 years or more are 94 per cent funded for accrued benefits, and 99 per cent funded for all VESTED accrued benefits.

Business men tend to be impressed by 94 per cent and 99 per cent. Some of my fellow politicians tend to be troubled about the six and the one per cent.

The arguments for and against vesting are not as well marked. I don't think our private pension plans are in as dire circumstances as that one-in-ten statistic would have us believe, principally because there are countering statistics, which, I suspect, have greater validity.

In 1970, the Labor Department reported that 76 per cent of the workers participating in private pension plans and vested benefits, and this was up six points between 1968 and 1970.

I am much impressed by a study released about a year ago by the actuarial and consulting firm, A. S. Hansen, Incorporated. Where the Senate study indicates that only one worker in ten will get his pension, the Hansen survey finds that the proper ratio is two in three. In other words, two-thirds of the people working for employers with pension plans will get pensions.

Furthermore, Hansen found that 20 per cent of the workers are young enough so that, if they leave their present jobs, they could still qualify for pensions in their next jobs.

These figures are impressive, but they still leave some nagging questions in people's minds. They have led Senator Griffin of Michigan to suggest that, perhaps, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be designated as a federal arbitrator of a pension law, and have led Senator Javits to propose the creation of an independent agency to administer pension plans.

I can tell you that Senators Javits and Williams are trying to produce a good, bipartisan pension bill.

You already are aware, I am sure, that President Nixon has weighed in with a bill which would stress vesting. The principal sponsor is Representative Wilbur Mills of the Ways and Means Committee. It is a moderate bill, and its rule of 50 for vesting has many knowledgeable advocates. I have a nagging doubt, however. A man in his mid-forties who has to look for a new job faces many difficulties.

The rule of 50—that his pension must be 50 per cent vested when his age plus his years of service equals 50—might put obstacles in his path—perhaps imaginary, perhaps real—as far as a prospective employer is concerned.

This is just one of the difficulties which convince me that we ought to proceed step by careful step in these pension matters. I suggest that we had better be guided by one of the precepts which carpenters teach to their apprentices; measure twice before you cut once.

Re-insurance—that is, the warranty against the untimely expiration of a pension plan—is a concern of some critics of private pensions. Senator Hartke is particularly interested about this; and the Williams subcommittee in the Senate has heard testimony from persons who have been deprived of pensions after long years of service.

I don't think that's right, any more than anyone else does. However, that Labor Department study of which I spoke a moment ago indicated that only one worker in a thousand is adversely affected by the termination of his pension plan.

And portability. What about it? It is one of the hardest problems of all for solution by legislation. In some industries, it is the accepted practice, and that fact makes it all the more difficult to solve by law.

Portability is the feature which permits John Doe to work five years for the ABC Corporation and take his five-year pension rights with him when he moves over to XYZ Company.

Some managements and virtually all workers like this. Several industry-wide pension systems are successful, mostly as a result of union agreements; and employers then take

portability within the industry as a matter of course.

Not all unions go for these industry-wide pension plans. As a matter of fact, a lot of local unions in the Chicago area—and probably elsewhere, as well—have set up pension funds and have required employers to pay into them. All is well until a workman moves from the jurisdiction of one local to another, whereupon he finds his pension has become a will-of-the-wisp.

Some companies don't object to portability—most notably in the garment industry, but it isn't everybody's cup of tea. Some companies don't like to lose people with experience and skill—and sometimes with company secrets. These employers usually mold their pension plans so as to discourage resignation of senior workers. If the law were to require them to make their pensions portable, they would simply shy away from pension programs.

Please make a note about this portability problem, I want to come back to it later.

Now let me turn to a subject which may be of more interest to people attending a Trust Conference of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. Somewhere in almost every bill about private pension plans is a section on Fiduciaries.

I have been in legislative work, as an Illinois State Representative and as a Congressman, for almost 16 years; and I have some knowledge of the volume of law which says it is wrong to steal. Theft may have a thousand and one subdivisions carrying such names as robbery, pilfering, burglary, piracy, plagiarism, embezzlement, plunder, extortion and kleptomania. I thought there was no loophole through which anybody could squirm after having taken somebody else's money.

Some people believe there is such a loophole—in the laws governing fiduciaries of pension plans.

Back in 1962, when Congress passed the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act (better known as the Keogh Act), a provision was added to the Internal Revenue Code declaring that, if a trust were involved, the trustee must be a bank.

The Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Illinois, in a recent survey of laws regulating private pensions, suggests that we ought to extend the same protection to people working for corporations which have pension plans.

I find no hint of such a clause in any of the bills affecting private pensions.

The Administration bill, which I introduced, and Chairman Dent's bill are not far apart in this regard and, for that matter, neither are any of the other proposals which have anything to say about fiduciaries.

They set up a number of prohibitions applicable to persons in fiduciary positions and, sooner or later, they enunciate the "prudent man" rule. I believe it is important that any investment counselor empowered to direct the trustee in making investments ought to be held responsible if he has authority; and if one of the officers or directors of the company assumes that authority, then he must, at the same time, assume responsibility.

The Administration and some others would bar for five years from fiduciary positions persons who have been convicted of certain criminal offenses.

That 1958 law, the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, doesn't go far enough, it seems; and so the bills generally ask for changes in reporting requirements so that the pensioners and prospective pensioners would have a better chance of knowing whether their pension funds are in good or bad condition.

I can report to you that, even if the information required by the 1958 law were adequate, the workers might still be ignorant of any ailments which might afflict their pension funds. These reports must be sent to the Department of Labor.

Some time ago, the General Accounting Office found the department was two years behind in filing the statements it had received. At my request, GAO inquired early this year as to whether there has been any improvement. The department said it was making an in-house study.

The term, "in-house study," has a variety of meanings within our bureaucracy. In this instance, it may well have meant, "We didn't expect you to ask again so quickly. We'll get right at it."

Some people believe that getting an alleged breach of trust tested in court ought to be easier; and the Administration proposal would allow for remedies through either State or Federal Courts. We need to clarify in our own minds—and in the law—whether the traditional law of trusts applies. It is a fact that the applicability of present State laws to pension plans is not always clear.

Last summer and last fall, events seemed to be working toward a climax for which I was not ready. The Senate study, Chairman Dent's pension bill, and the pressure on the Administration for a stand on private pensions—these and other events seemed to point toward an end of talking and a start of action.

I recalled the theme of my remarks this morning—"The trouble with trouble is that it always starts out like fun"—and suggested to Chairman Dent that our subcommittee undertake a study to collect the known facts and the responsible opinions about private pensions plans.

He had asked previously for this kind of study, but had always been turned down by Carl Perkins, who heads the parent Education and Labor Committee. Somehow or other, we convinced Mr. Perkins and, by the time the 1972 session started, we had gotten an appropriation of \$100,000, had assembled a small staff, and were ready to start our examination of the facts and fictions of pension plans.

An interim report is due within the next week or ten days, and I suspect it may be preoccupied with a scheme to make pensions mandatory. I mentioned a few moments ago that, if a law were enacted to make all pensions portable, companies would shy away from pensions. There are some people on Capitol Hill who believe that the way to overcome shyness is a universal pension law.

Now let me just suggest one glorious possibility that this holds out to a Member of Congress.

All of you have noticed, I am sure, a tendency on the part of Congress to extend Social Security benefits to more people, or to increase the amount of the benefits; and you are aware, no doubt, that these increases usually are passed in even-numbered years which, by coincidence, happen also to be election years.

To pay for these extra benefits, Congress manages to vote increased taxes, the higher rates to start in the odd-numbered years. The only reason Social Security benefits are as low as they are is that Congress finds the chore of raising taxes distasteful, even when elections are still almost two years away.

Just think what a glorious time Congress would have if it could make every employer support a pension plan, if it could dictate the size of those pensions—and if at the same time no new taxes would have to be levied!

No matter how imaginative you are, you are not in the same league with some of our politicians who like to make sure that our government takes good care of at least 51 per cent of our people.

Obviously, employers do not want mandatory pensions. Nor do they want mandatory vesting, nor mandatory funding, nor mandatory re-insurance, nor mandatory portability.

I suggest that workers do not really want these features made mandatory, either. If we are to avoid them, however, we must insist that employers and labor unions guard against abuses of the present permissive pri-

vate system. All of us have heard of workers who have been let go—and denied their pensions—a month, or year, or five years before retirement. If these abuses are widespread, protections against them can be written into Federal law.

One of the witnesses who appeared before our subcommittee summed up his point of view in this manner:

"You can pass a law," he said, "to require portability, and vesting, and funding and re-insurance, but not without sacrificing something else. To get these advantages, workers might have to be satisfied with smaller pensions, or fewer coffee breaks, or more rigid rules, or lower wages, or perhaps fewer pension plans."

At the time we heard that testimony, a little more than a year ago, nobody had given any thought to a law to require every employer to set up a pension plan.

What this gentleman was telling us is that, like the power steering and the white sidewall tires on your car, these options are available on your pension—but at a price.

They are options, however, only as long as they are subject to negotiation between employer and employee. Seat belts used to be optional on your car, but now they are required by law. You pay for them, whether you use them or not.

If I may offer an assessment of the present situation, I would say that almost surely the Federal Government will strengthen the laws regarding fiduciaries. I doubt that the change requested by the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Illinois will be passed—that, if a trust is involved, the trustee must be a bank—but I expect that the changes will not be unfavorable to corporate fiduciaries.

It is my estimate that our General Labor Sub-committee in the House is less eager to go headlong into pension legislation than are the members of the Labor Sub-committee in the Senate. I think there are some Senators who are hoping against hope that the preliminary finding of their staff study—that only one worker in ten will get a pension—will stand up under scrutiny. It would give them a base for a wide-ranging reform.

I have talked a great deal with Congressman Dent. I am—shall I say?—perturbed when he proposes a federal law to impose vesting, and funding, and re-insurance and portability; and when the majority staff in our task force studying pensions starts to think in terms of mandatory pensions.

I have learned, however, that he has no disposition to ride roughshod over opposition. I don't think I have changed his mind—indeed, as recently as early March, he has reiterated his determination to—and I quote—"broaden coverage under the private system, increase the level of benefits available, and eliminate those practices which jeopardize participants' rights to retirement security." That's the end of the quote.

That sounds stern and unbending. He proceeded to a discussion of Title I of his bill, about Fiduciary Standards and Disclosure, then he said:

"Based on what has been discussed by members of the sub-committee and its staff, the remaining provisions of the bill will, without doubt, be substantially altered."

That sounds reasonable and tolerant. Most of the time—not all of the time, but most of the time—I find Chairman Dent tolerant but unbending.

You see, one of the difficulties is that he and I have the same aims. Like him, I want to broaden coverage under the private system. I want to increase the level of benefits available. And I want to eliminate practices which jeopardize participants' rights to retirement security.

I want to encourage the owners of commercial and industrial firms to use the private enterprise system to assure good jobs to good working people. I want government to

help them to build good pension plans so that the fruits of labor can be extended into the retirement to which most workers aspire. I look forward to the day when all workers will have retirement security.

I see my goals as not much different from those of Senator Williams, or Senator Javits, or Chairman Dent. The difference is that they tend to think in terms of full pension participation by government decree; while I want full pension rights with as little government interference as possible.

I believe we may run into trouble, no matter which course we follow toward our common goal. I believe it would be fun to let nature take its course, to allow pension plans to grow and flourish as best they can and as the businessmen and the employees can afford them—and I say, "as the employees can afford them" because, one way or another, they pay for their own pensions—and as businessmen and their employees are willing to pay for them.

Others believe it would be fun to legislate instant pensions.

Either path—either description of fun—may lead to trouble.

And the trouble with trouble is that it always starts as fun.

LAW DAY U.S.A.

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, America has great guarantees of personal freedom and individual rights. To continue to have such freedom and rights, we must use them fully. The United States has a great system of law. It is the instrument for correcting injustices and creating new benefits. The system requires responsible, informed, concerned citizens.

By congressional resolution and presidential proclamation, May 1, 1972, will be the 15th annual nationwide observance of Law Day U.S.A. Purpose of the day is to engender appreciation for our system of law. The day is intended to increase respect for law and to establish better understanding of it. Law Day U.S.A. is a day when Americans should thankfully contemplate the stark differences between tyranny under nations ruled by one man, or a few men, and the freedom under law in the United States.

Law Day is not a lawyers' day. It is a day for all citizens to think about the role of law in our society.

Since the principal sponsor of Law Day, however, is the American Bar Association, it is fitting to use this occasion to note steps being taken by the local, State and National bars to make our system of law work better.

The American Bar Association is in the process of helping formulate minimum standards for the administration of criminal justice in both State and Federal jurisdictions. This is a gigantic professional and public service undertaking. Standards are being sought for every step of the criminal process from arrest, through trial, sentencing and appeal. Standards that have already been adopted by the ABA house of delegates are concerned with such matters as

speedy trials, jury trials, discovery and procedure before trials, function of prosecution and defense, electronic surveillance, guilty pleas, probation, and post conviction remedies.

Present standards for court administration were adopted in 1938. The American Bar Association has a 15-member commission which is now hard at work on suggestions for improving and updating those standards. Because the matters are felt to be urgent, the commission is tackling the standards subject-by-subject. As completed, they will be submitted to the ABA house of delegates for approval. Local bars will then be asked to seek their adoption in each State.

The American Bar Association has a major commission dedicated to a many-faceted approach to improving the Nation's prison system. The ABA has a new volunteer program for lawyers to work as volunteers to help parole officers. The association, in cooperation with other groups, is seeking to encourage more members of minority groups to become attorneys and to provide scholarships for them. The young lawyers section of the ABA initiated a program to educate youngsters on the medical and legal aspects of drugs and their abuse. More than 160,000 junior and senior high school students have taken part in this educational effort.

These association efforts are extremely laudable. But Law Day U.S.A. to be successful needs the support of citizens from all economic levels and from all occupations. We can improve our rule of law by being informed on issues of government and community affairs; voting in elections; respecting the rights of others; practicing and teaching principles of good citizenship in our homes; serving on juries whenever called; obeying, respecting and upholding the law; and supporting the people and the institutions with responsibility for law enforcement.

THE MOSCOW AND WARSAW TREATIES

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I have been disturbed by the extent to which the opposition of the Christian Democratic Union to ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties is being portrayed in the press of this country as an obstinate, recalcitrant determination to plunge Europe and the world back into cold war.

Now, as the Christian Democrats are preparing to call for a vote of no-confidence in the Social Democratic coalition government of Chancellor Willy Brandt, I feel it is important that this ridiculous myth be countered with the facts. If the CDU leader, Rainer Barzel, is elevated to the Chancellorship on the basis of Thursday's vote in the Bundestag, we will be doing him, his party, the German people, and ourselves a gross injustice to permit such an image to be perpetuated.

The Christian Democratic Union is the party of the great Konrad Adenauer and his very capable successors, Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kissinger. It is the party that brought West Germany, in little more than 20 years, from the chaos and destruction of war to a peak of economic stability and industrial prowess unrivaled in Western Europe. In fact, a part of the current disenchantment with Willy Brandt's government, in addition to his Ostpolitik and opposition to the treaties, is the fact that he has not maintained Germany's economic stability and progress.

The Christian Democratic Union has no intention of closing the door to negotiations with the Soviet Union or turning its back on detente if Dr. Barzel becomes Chancellor and the party takes control of the government. But we can be certain that negotiations will take on a realistic bent which has not characterized the efforts of Brandt and his chief negotiator, Egon Bahr. If West Germany achieves detente with the East under the Christian Democrats it will be true detente, resulting from true compromise, and not the illusory, here today, gone tomorrow kind of detente which is represented by the Berlin agreement and the Moscow-Warsaw treaties.

If the Soviets are truly interested in improving relations with Western Europe and in implementing their proposed European Security Conference, then they would be willing to negotiate true agreement and would not be so determined to ram treaties down the throats of the West German people by threatening them with renewal of the cold war. When they view the treaties as important enough to warrant that kind of threat, the treaties themselves automatically become suspect. Conversely, anyone does a disservice to truth when he accepts such threats as presaging actual facts.

I believe Dr. Barzel and his government would engage in good-faith negotiations with the U.S.S.R., should they come to power. But I am convinced any agreements negotiated would take into consideration the interests of West Germany's free world partners, including the United States and that the movement toward world peace would continue to be a cooperative effort and not the kind of unilateral withdrawal from responsibility in which the Brandt government has engaged over the past 2 years.

JOHN PARIMUCHA, JR., OF YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO PROMOTES ORTHODOXY

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. John Parimucha, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio for the outstanding contributions he has made to his church and community.

Recently, Mr. Parimucha was acclaimed

by the Church Messenger, a bimonthly newspaper published by the American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Diocese in U.S.A. The newspaper cited his efforts in securing recognition of orthodoxy.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the Church Messenger article in the RECORD at this time:

MAN PROMOTES ORTHODOXY

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—John Parimucha, Jr., a special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and a member of St. Michael's Church, Youngstown, where Father George Hutnyan is pastor, has become the Carpatho-Russian version of the well-known Nicholas Royce in promoting Orthodoxy.

Because civil calendars fail to list even the main Orthodox holy days, Mr. Parimucha through a great deal of effort and expense was instrumental in having a special issue of the beautiful 1972 Audubon Bird Calendar of the Northwestern Mutual Company published with a listing of the Orthodox holy days. This was the first time this was accomplished and is indeed a historical event in the efforts to have Orthodoxy recognized as the fourth major faith in America.

Complimentary copies were sent to President Nixon, Vice President Agnew, governors of various states and congressmen. All have acknowledged receiving these calendars in letters praising Mr. Parimucha for his efforts on behalf of his faith.

As a member and trustee of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society of Youngstown, which was founded in 1962 to remove self-imposed ethnic barriers and to promote better understanding between Orthodox as well as other religious groups, Mr. Parimucha has been active in securing recognition of Orthodoxy.

The Society had a resolution passed in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio on occasion of the 178th anniversary of the establishment of the first Orthodox church on North American soil and special documents were issued to area churches, including St. Michael's Church signed by Lieutenant Governor John W. Brown and Senator Harry Meshel of Mahoning County.

The work of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society has attracted the attention of Congressman Charles J. Carney of Ohio who publicized its activities in the Congressional Record of March 1, 1972.

Presently Mr. Parimucha is interested in having the government help preserve historic Orthodox buildings as shrines.

As the article indicates, Mr. Parimucha has been very active as a member and trustee of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society. The society is dedicated to promoting good citizenship and religious understanding between orthodox and other religious groups in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert copies of John Parimucha's letters as well as the constitution and by-laws of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues:

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

March 28, 1972.

HON. CHARLES J. CAREY,
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHUCK: It gives me great pleasure, to let you know that the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society, and the Eastern Orthodox Women's Society, held a meeting on March 21, 1972 in St. Michael's Russian Orthodox Social Hall, 125 Steel Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

An authorization was granted by voice vote

with the approval of our legal counsel, Charles B. Zubyk, L.L.B., to forward to you our Constitution and By-Laws to be entered into the Congressional Record.

We are chartered under the laws of the State of Ohio, as a Non-Profit Social Organization.

Eastern Orthodox Men's Society is strictly a laymen's organization, the women's society is identical.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Women's Society are in strict compliance with the men's. Their first organizational meeting was held on September 28, 1971.

Enclosed is an official application which must be filled out completely by individuals wishing to join the Society. Also enclosed is our registered Coat of Arms or Seal.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN PARIMUCHA JR.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO.,

April 17, 1972.

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHUCK: My Diocese publishes this bi-monthly newspaper, "The Church Messenger". In the current number they have written up my efforts to get the Eastern Orthodox Holy Days into the Audubon Bird Civil Calendar, beginning with the year 1972 and to carry it there-after.

The Diocese has been keeping a close watch on this project and I have made it my duty to keep it informed and my Home Office on all correspondence from all sources.

Now that the efforts of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society, through you as our Congressman are recorded within the congressional record of the United States Congress, my diocese felt it was time to give credit where credit was due.

I am also forwarding this article to my Home Office.

I felt that perhaps you would like to have this write up as a keep sake for your files.

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN PARIMUCHA, JR.

THE EASTERN ORTHODOX MEN'S SOCIETY: CON-
STITUTION AND BY-LAWS
CONSTITUTION
Preamble

We, the members of the Eastern Orthodox faith of Mahoning Valley, desiring to form, institute and perpetuate a perfect and harmonious understanding between ourselves and the members of the various Eastern Orthodox Churches of the Valley; to stimulate the spirit of good fellowship and cooperation; to serve the Community and Country by taking a more active role in community affairs, do hereby establish and ordain this Constitution.

Article I

Name

This organization shall be known as the "Eastern Orthodox Men's Society".

Motto

The official motto of the Society shall be "Unity Through Truth". The motto signifies that the Society exists because of the Truth our Faith represents and that only through truth can unity come about.

Emblem

The official emblem of The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society shall consist of the following symbols and figures: three Circles within the center of which is a Greek or Byzantine Cross which outlines a Russian Cross, flanking this are a burning Torch and an Anchor, shaping the emblem is an outline combining the Orthodox church domes and through this outline is a continuous Vine. The name "Eastern Orthodox Men's Society" appears above the three circles and the motto "Unity Through Truth" is lettered below.

The three Circles denote the Holy Trinity. The Crosses represent the sacrifice of the Lord and the aims of sacrifice and service of the Society. The use of both Crosses refers to the unanimity of purpose.

The Torch symbolizes the Light of Truth by which the Society prays to be guided.

The Anchor is Apostle Paul's symbol of hope and the Society's hope that its purpose will be fulfilled.

The Vine symbolizes the Person of Jesus Christ and the union of the faithful with Him.

The continuous outline of the Orthodox domes signifies the union of Orthodox laymen and the oneness of faith of the Society.

Article II

Aims & purposes

The Eastern Orthodox Men's Society, and every member thereof, shall always strive to teach, exemplify and achieve the following, Aims, Principals and Purposes:

A. To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its flag, support to the Constitution, and obedience to its laws.

B. To promote and advance Eastern Orthodoxy by publication, education and concerted activities;

C. To instill in every member a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship and the sacred duties attendant therewith; to encourage its members to be profoundly interested and actively participating in civic, political, social and commercial fields of human endeavor; and to strive for the betterment of society;

D. To promote and support religious, educational, cultural, social and athletic activities for the members of our faith;

E. To promote good fellowship among the members and to endow them with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness;

F. To champion the cause of education; to support the American system of public schools and to keep such institutions free from religious prejudice; to prevent by lawful means any tendency toward the union of government and church or religion, and to repel the interference of any religion in governmental affairs;

G. To aid those members of the Eastern Orthodox faith of the Valley who are in distress by reason of financial and/or family problems.

Article III

Membership

Sec. 1. Any male person who is of the age of 21 or over, who is a member in good standing of an Eastern Orthodox church in the Mahoning Valley, who is of good moral character, who will support the Constitution of this Society, who is a citizen of this Country, shall be eligible for membership in this Society.

Sec. 2. Annual dues shall be required of all members of this Society, with exception noted in Section 11, and shall be payable at the first regular meeting of each year; at the first regular meeting of each year the dues shall be determined which shall remain the same for the full year. Members shall pay their dues to the Financial Secretary who shall render semi-annual itemized statements of dues collected; members who have not paid their dues by the fourth regular meeting of each year shall be deemed delinquent and shall be deprived of all privileges of the Society; the Financial Secretary shall in writing inform all members of their delinquency.

Sec. 3. Applicants accepted for membership during the first half of the calendar year shall pay the full annual dues; those accepted during the second half shall pay one half of the annual dues.

Sec. 4. Any member who has been suspended for reason of non-payment of dues shall have the right of re-instatement by paying in full all dues in arrears.

Sec. 5. Any member whose dues are in arrears as long as fifteen (15) months shall be listed as being in bad standing. He shall be notified of his delinquency by the Financial Secretary, in writing, and shall be reminded that he is risking suspension for non-payment of dues. If within thirty days after he has been thus notified and reminded, he neither pays his dues nor gives a valid reason for his delinquency to the Society, he shall be suspended and the Secretary shall report such suspension to the Society. Such suspended member shall be permitted to re-enter active membership in the Society only after approval by the Executive Committee and only after payment of all dues in arrears is made with the conditions attached if necessary that these dues be repaid under a plan agreeable to the Executive Board.

Sec. 6. Any person seeking membership in this Society shall fill and sign the required application form, endorsed by two members and deposited with the Secretary with the required initiation fee.

Sec. 7. The Secretary shall present the application to the Society at any meeting; the President shall refer the same to the Investigation Committee who shall inquire into the fitness of the applicant and report their findings to the Society; all reports must be made within two months after referral to such committee.

Sec. 8. An applicant for membership into this Society shall be admitted upon approval of the General Membership after being recommended by the Investigation Committee.

Sec. 9. In the event an applicant is rejected, he shall have the right to re-submit another application after six months from the time of his rejection by the Investigation Committee or the General Membership.

Sec. 10. No person shall willfully make any false answers or statements on his application to gain admission into this Society; notice of such wrongful act by a member shall require that he defend himself of the charges brought by the Investigation Committee; the general membership shall vote for his dismissal from the Society which shall require a majority vote.

Sec. 11. Members in the following categories may exempt themselves from annual dues:

A. Full time university or seminar students.

B. Members of the United States armed forces.

C. Age 65 or older.

D. In special instances initiation fees and dues may be waived by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV

Initiation and fees

Sec. 1. Each candidate whose application has been duly accepted by the Society shall present himself at the time and place designated by the Secretary and shall submit to the Rituals prescribed by the Society before the full rights and privileges of membership can be conferred upon him.

Sec. 2. The initiation fee, which shall be determined at the first meeting of each year, must be paid in advance before a candidate shall be initiated into the Society.

Sec. 3. Upon a candidate becoming a regular member of the Society, a membership card shall be issued to him by the Secretary.

Article V

Officers and Committees

Sec. 1. The elective officers of this Society shall consist of the following: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Captain of the Guard, Warden, Lay Chaplain and the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 1a. The Eastern Orthodox Clergy Association of Mahoning Valley shall appoint one of its own clergy members to serve as Chaplain for the Society who shall be the official representative of the EOCA and who

shall have the right to attend the executive meetings of the Society.

Sec. 2. The Board of Trustees shall be comprised of one (1) representative from each of the Eastern Orthodox Churches in the Mahoning Valley.

Sec. 3. The last retiring President of the Society shall be automatically made the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and shall be entitled to vote.

Sec. 4. The officers of the Society shall serve for a term of twelve months, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of President unless he has served in an elective position for a period of two years, or has served on the Executive Board for a period of two years. No person shall retain the position of President for more than two successive terms.

Sec. 6. To be qualified as a candidate for any office of the Society, such person must have paid his current yearly dues, and must have attended at least one-half of the regular meetings of the current year.

Sec. 7. Nominations for elective officers shall be made from the floor at a regular or a special meeting called for that purpose during the month of November. The election shall be held at the meeting during the month of December, at which time additional nominations may be made. The nominees shall be voted upon by the members of the Society by Secret Ballot; the President shall appoint three tellers to tabulate the votes, which shall be recorded by the Secretary; the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast shall be deemed the elected person to that office; no proxy vote shall be permitted at any election for officers; the President shall determine the elected officer in the event of a tie vote, this will not deprive the President of his right to vote in the first instance.

Sec. 8. Installation ceremonies shall be held during the month of December or January and the newly elected officers shall assume their duties beginning the 1st day of January or upon installation, whichever is the latter date.

Sec. 9. Any vacancies created during the term of office shall be filled by the President and such appointed officer shall retain the position until the next general election of officers.

Sec. 10. In the event of a vacancy of the office of President, then the First Vice President shall automatically succeed to and assume the office.

Sec. 11. Elected officers who have failed to attend three (3) regular meetings in succession or a total of six (6) meetings in one calendar year shall be subject to removal from office by vote of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 12. Any officer or member may be removed from office and/or membership in the Society by the following procedure:

A. A formal complaint in writing must be made by a member in good standing and filed with the Corresponding Secretary.

B. The Secretary shall mail a copy to the accused by registered mail and forward a copy to the Chairman of the Investigation Committee.

C. An investigation shall be made and a report made to the general membership at a meeting called for that purpose and to give the accused an opportunity to answer the charges and defend himself.

D. Action for removal of the officer requires a two-thirds vote; the accused shall abstain from voting.

Sec. 13. There shall be the following Standing Committees: Membership, Educational, Cultural, Civic, Investigation, Sick, Welfare, Social, Athletic, Public Relations, Publication, Scholarship.

Sec. 14. The Advisory Board shall be comprised of the priests from the Eastern Orthodox Churches in Mahoning Valley who choose

to serve. They will be Honorary Members and shall not have any voting rights in the Society, but shall have the right of advising the membership as to matters of interest.

Sec. 15. The Executive Committee shall consist of the elected officers of the Society and the Chairman of the Standing Committees. Its duties and powers will include the holding of monthly meetings to be determined by the President and shall take up all matters of interest to the Society and shall make recommendations to the membership at regular meetings. The Executive Committee shall serve as a Nominating Committee for regular officers' elections.

Sec. 16. The Executive Committee shall have the power to rent, lease, own and maintain such real estate, buildings, equipment, personal property and operations of every kind and description; to purchase real estate or personal property for investment or resale, and to buy, sell, lease, assign, mortgage, own and dispose of property, both real and personal, as may be necessary and proper for instituting and carrying out the purposes of the Society, subject to the approval of two-thirds (2/3) of the membership attending at the time approval is balloted upon. Two weeks written notice to the membership shall be required prior to voting on all matters pertaining to real property.

Sec. 17. The President shall appoint an Historian whose duties shall be to maintain the Archives of the Society.

Sec. 18. That any expenditure of \$200.00 (two hundred dollars) or more, must be approved by the general membership at an official meeting.

Article VI

Powers and duties of officers

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall enforce strict enforcement and observance of the rules of Parliamentary Procedure and of the laws of the Society; he shall supervise all activities of the Society and shall make a written report upon his completion of the term of his office; he shall represent the Society at all public affairs; he shall appoint the Chairman of all the Standing and Special Committees; he shall be the ex-officio member of all committees and may discharge any committee member for failure to carry out his duties; he shall have the power to call special meetings of the Society.

Sec. 2. The First Vice President shall assist the President in conducting the business of the Society and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the President; in the event of the absence, disqualification or disability of the President, the First Vice President shall assume and perform the duties of the President.

Sec. 3. The Second Vice President shall assist the President and shall perform the duties assigned to him by the President; he shall succeed to the position of the First Vice President in the event of a vacancy in the office.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and deposit in a bank approved by the Society any and all monies acquired by him; he must make a written report of all monies and finances at each regular meeting; all checks issued by him must be countersigned by the President; he must receive approval for the payment of any monies exceeding Fifty Dollars from the general membership.

Sec. 5. The Financial Secretary shall keep a record of all the assets of the Society; he shall present proposals for the acquisition of funds; he shall be responsible for all financial accounts and activities of the Society; he shall turn over to the Treasurer any funds acquired by him and to keep an accounting of same for his records.

Sec. 6. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings and keep an accurate record of individual attendance at meetings.

Sec. 7. The Corresponding Secretary will assist those officers whose duty may require the answering of correspondence; he shall be responsible for the timely notice to the members of all general and special meetings.

Sec. 8. The Captain of the Guard shall execute all orders of the President and to assist him in the conduct of the meetings and at initiation ceremonies.

Sec. 9. The Warden shall pen and close the meeting halls and to take care of all property of the Society, such as the regalia, insignia, paraphernalia and other personal property.

Sec. 10. The Chaplain shall open and close the meetings of the Society with a prayer; and to promote the spiritual welfare of the members.

Sec. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have the power and the duty to examine the books and records of the Society; to conduct an audit each year; to supervise the business of the Society, but shall not conduct any business in the name of the Society unless authorized by the general membership.

Article VII

Standing committees

Upon assuming his duties of office in January, the newly elected President, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, shall appoint the following standing committees:

1. Membership. To secure new members and to facilitate the re-instatement of delinquent members; to encourage the members to attend meetings.

2. Welfare. To help those members of the Orthodox faith who are in need of financial support or who are seeking employment; to help those who are having domestic difficulties; to help those who are in distress.

3. Civic. To encourage civic responsibility and community spirit; to inform the Society of the qualifications of candidates for governmental offices and the issues on the ballots.

4. Social. To encourage and sponsor social activities for the Society; to plan the installation dinners for officers and the initiation ceremonies for new members.

5. Athletic. To encourage and sponsor athletic activities for the Society.

6. Education. To secure competent lecturers for the Society's affairs; to educate the members on the history, traditions, teachings, and the rituals of the Eastern Orthodox faith; to otherwise promote the educational programs for the Society.

7. Cultural. To acquaint the members of the Society with the customs and traditions of the national background of their brother members; to promote such activities of a cultural nature as will stimulate unity and membership within the Society.

8. Investigation. To investigate the background of applicants for the Society; to investigate complaints against officers and members after authorization is ordered and to make the necessary report to the President or the Society.

9. Public Relations. To promote the Society; to aid the Orthodox faith by promotional means.

10. Publications. To publish those publications in the name of the Society as are approved by the membership of the Society.

11. Sick. To send Get-Well cards and Sympathy cards to members; to send contributions to Sunday School in memory of deceased members.

12. Scholarship. To screen eligible applicants and select recipients for financial scholarship, from among families of the Eastern Orthodox Churches of the Mahoning Valley.

Article VIII

Meetings of the society

Sec. 1. Regular meetings of the Society shall be held at such time and place as is determined at the prior meeting of the So-

clety, otherwise the President may determine the time and place of meetings; at least one (1) regular meeting shall be held each month.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called upon the order of the President or upon the written request of nine (9) members forwarded to the President; reasonable notice must be given to all members of the time, place and purpose of special meetings.

Sec. 3. A quorum for the transacting of any business of the Society shall consist of fifteen (15) members.

Sec. 4. Roberts' Rules of Order shall prevail as a guide in the conduct of the meetings of the Society.

Sec. 5. Any actions taken at any meeting or any discussions made therein or any information of the Society, which is declared to be important and of a confidential nature, shall not be revealed to any non-member; any violation of the above shall be grounds for penalizing the member in accordance with procedure enacted by the Society.

Article IX Amendments

Sec. 1. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those members present and voting after a two weeks notice in writing is transmitted to all members of the proposed amendment.

Article X BYLAWS

Sec. 1. All rituals and religious services of the Society shall conform with the canons of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Sec. 2. The official publication of the Society shall be "The Orthodox Word", published by the Society under conditions established and agreed to by the General Membership of the Society.

Sec. 3. The Financial Secretary shall receive, as compensation, the sum of \$120.00 (One hundred and twenty dollars) per year, payable quarterly.

Sec. 4. The official bowling league of the Society shall be known as the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society Bowling League; membership of which shall be subject to strict compliance with Article III, Section 1 and Section 2 of the Constitution.

Sec. 5. The official golf league of the Society shall be known as the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society Golf League; membership of which shall be subject to strict compliance with Article III, Section 1 and Section 2 of the Constitution.

Sec. 6. The official women's auxiliary of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society shall be known as the Eastern Orthodox Women's Society, whose Constitution shall be in compliance with the Constitution of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society.

Sec. 7. The official youth auxiliary of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society shall be known as the Eastern Orthodox Youth Society, whose Constitution shall be in compliance with the Constitution of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society.

Sec. 8. The official choir of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society shall be known as the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society Choir, whose Constitution shall be in compliance with the Constitution of the Eastern Orthodox Men's Society.

THE "WIN"—OR LOSE?—PROGRAM

HON. PARREN J. MITCHELL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, as of July 1, 1972, AFDC recipients will have

to register for work, under the Talmadge Amendments to the Work Incentive, or "WIN," program. Apparently the assumption was that once mothers of small children, school-age children, et cetera, were taken into account, about a million persons would have to seek work or enter training programs. About 160,000 training slots are projected nationally.

Yesterday, the Department of Labor provided me with some staggering estimates. Two and a quarter million people will have to register. A million and a half of these must go to find work, or into training. Can you fathom the incredible increase in the unemployment rate? Five million two hundred fifteen thousand Americans are already "officially" unemployed. This does not count hundreds of thousands more who are not "officially" in the work force. Add to these totals a third-quarter surge of a million and a half persons, chronically unemployed persons, and the unemployment rate is sure to skyrocket, because there is no way to create that many jobs within the next 2 months, to say nothing of getting day care organized.

If there were a way, why has not it been done?

I suggest that the Congress keep a peeled eye on what happens this summer. We have already seen the administration suppress the Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment rates for the black ghetto. With this sudden augmentation of the work force by a million and a half largely unskilled persons, the unemployment statistics could become the most classified data in the Government.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS CAUSES PROBLEMS

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to a most distressing plight that has plagued a number of my constituents as well as thousands of other employees of the Environmental Protection Agency.

As you may know, EPA picked up many of its employees from previously existing agencies. All HEW payroll records were forwarded to EPA-Interior for future payrolls. This transfer of records was to be completed by December 1971. Since that time, however, constant and continuing problems have been the rule rather than the exception.

As an example, I submit some of the inequities which have affected employees of the Northeast Water Quality Laboratory at Narragansett, R.I. Each pay period, one or more checks are not received. In addition, many of the checks that are received are for incorrect amounts. Earned leave has not been transferred so employees using eligible leave time are carried in leave-without-pay status. Incorrect withholdings are prevalent. Health and insurance benefits were not transferred and incorrect deductions are continuously made.

One of the employees of the laboratory,

Mr. Alfred P. Dufour, has not been paid on three separate occasions. Now we all know that the demands of caring for a family do not fluctuate with each administrative error.

Mr. Speaker, 4 months is more than ample time in which to obtain a smooth transfer of existing information. Surely, concentrated administrative action can correct these inequities in an expeditious manner. I propose that the Congress take a more active role in overseeing the initial administrative operations of new agencies established by the Congress.

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE EXPANSION—THE FOURTH NEW YORK METROPOLITAN JETPORT?

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, directly to my congressional district, and affecting the residents of the area I represent, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority of New York is planning a development of Stewart Airport, the former Stewart Air Base, turned over to the MTA by the Department of Defense as surplus property in 1969.

At a 3-day public hearing on the proposed development held in Orange County, the area in which Stewart is physically located, I was invited to present a statement. I insert that statement in its entirety, as the questions raised are, I believe, of broader importance than Stewart alone.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR., REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, BEFORE STEWART AIRPORT IMPACT STATEMENT HEARING, APRIL 25, 1972

Mr. Mills, Mr. Parry, Mr. Christian, and Mr. Mays, I want not only to thank you for inviting me to insert a statement in the record of these hearings on the proposed runway extension of Stewart Airport, but I wish to congratulate you for holding these hearings.

Orange County has never been a part of my Congressional District, but representing areas immediately adjacent, I have been interested in developments at Stewart ever since the Defense Department's first announcement in 1969 that Stewart Air Force Base was to be closed as an operating Air Force Base.

At that time, in cooperation with the Representative from Orange County, due to my deep concern about the loss of employment caused by such a closeout, I was involved in the unsuccessful effort to keep the Defense Department from abandoning the airport. Subsequently, I was in touch with efforts by the City of Newburgh and the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce to develop ways to make Stewart, once abandoned, an economic asset rather than an employment liability. Like many of you, I breathed a sigh of relief when the facility was acquired by MTA to be operated as a general and freight airport.

I mention this background to stress the fact that there never was any question that Stewart, developed as an airport back in 1942, was an airport, and that it was to be maintained and operated as an airport.

About one year ago, the question arose, "What kind of airport?" Would it be a general airport as was understood in the original MTA agreement, or would it be converted

into a major commercial jetport similar to LaGuardia, Newark or Kennedy? For if this second option were true, it would involve a difference in degree of environmental, economic and social impact on the entire Hudson Valley region as to represent an absolute difference in kind. That such a radical change was being contemplated, was first signaled when Governor Rockefeller announced without prior feasibility studies, safety studies, or environmental impact studies, that Stewart Airport would be developed into the Metropolitan area's fourth major jetport.

Fears of what the impact of such a massive, unstudied development might be on the entire region were only temporarily allayed by the Governor's later announcement that the jetport idea had been scrapped and that Stewart would be developed as a general aviation and freight airport. This was because the Governor's second statement was quickly followed by disclosure of plans to extend the existing 8,000 foot main Stewart runway to 12,000 feet, enough to handle fully loaded, the largest commercial aircraft in use today.

This proposed extension, under MTA planning, is to be financed strictly by the state, and we are assured by MTA that this proposal, in the words of Dr. William J. Ronan, Chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, is "essential in order to utilize the present air field for cargo aircraft, diversion flights of common carriers, charter business and general aviation services." We are assured in fact that this extension is in no way related to the possibility of Stewart becoming the Metropolitan area's fourth major jetport, and is in no way a pre-judgment on what the findings of a partially federally financed by uncompleted master plan study will contain.

Yet, even as I was receiving the above assurance from Dr. Ronan, John H. Shaffer, head of the Federal Aviation Administration was reported to have endorsed the idea of development of Stewart Airport as the Metropolitan area's fourth major jetport—a statement Mr. Shaffer's office will neither confirm nor deny.

Again, the credibility gap between what is being officially stated, and what is officially planned is widened.

The FAA, if this report of Mr. Shaffer's statement is accurate, would seem to have also managed to arrive at rather far reaching conclusions on the eventual development of Stewart airport without the benefit of the results of the current masterplan study, two thirds of the cost of which is being financed by the FAA.

Mr. Shaffer's statement has therefore added to the long list of contradictions by state and federal officials about Stewart development. Add all this together and there can be little wonder that the people of the Hudson Valley area are suspicious about development plans and understandably fear the 4,000 foot runway extension may be something more than a move to make Stewart an economically viable general aviation airport.

Given these series of contradictions, one must question why the state of New York and the MTA are moving forward with the runway extension without applying for Federal financial assistance which is available. It is natural to question the apparent race to construct this additional 4,000 feet of runway prior to the completion of any masterplan. There should be no surprise that the suspicion has risen in many minds that this neglect to seek Federal financial assistance is a bid to avoid environmental and public hearing requirements under the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970, and that the rush to construction without these safeguards, may be a move to present the residents of the Hudson Valley region with a largely completed major jetport facility prior to the completion of this study.

This rush to construction seems particu-

larly questionable as it is my understanding that the earliest date that Administration action to give the official Federal go ahead on the FAA's environmental impact statement on the proposed runway extension can be given is May 28, 1972, while at the same time we are assured by MTA that preliminary findings of the masterplan study will be ready by June of this year.

For all these reasons it is and has been my position that Stewart development action should be slowed pending the submission of the master plan for Stewart. In short, let us see what the overall plan proposes for Stewart prior to taking steps which may of themselves make development of a major jetport inevitable regardless of the social, economic or environmental impact such development could have on our region. What I advocate is planning prior to development rather than crash adjustments to unplanned projects.

Such a concept of prior planning plus broad public discussion and disclosure in an aim inherent in the Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Airport and Airways Development Act of 1970. This is a goal to which we should all adhere if we are to enjoy rational development without the disastrous impacts on our environment and social systems we have experienced in the past. Such is the clear intent of Congress in all recent Federal legislation covering such development.

To make this goal of planning prior to project development a reality to all airport development, even, as in this case, should the state decide to move forward without federal funds with their accompanying Federal safeguards, I have joined in co-sponsoring legislation introduced by Congressman John Dow of Orange County to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require public hearings on the economic, social and environmental consequences of airport alterations at any airport where there is a Federally maintained air navigation facility.

Just as we oppose blind opposition to all progress as a guarantee of stagnation, so too we must oppose blind progress as a sure formula for unhealthy and often irreversible social and environmental damage.

No one can reasonably question that Stewart has been and is an airport. No one, I believe, can question the need for certain improvements to the airport to make it an economically viable facility within the dimensions of the original MTA leasing agreement with the Department of Defense. But I believe it only reasonable to question the possible danger to the entire region of being faced with a totally different scale of development screened in the guise of reaching these acknowledged goals.

What is needed is a study of the impact on the entire Hudson Valley of any Stewart development. What is called for is the involvement of persons and groups directly concerned.

Again, I believe Orange County and its leaders are to be commended for holding this series of public hearings. I only regret that other commitments prevent me from appearing personally, not only to present this statement, but to assure my constituents that I stand ready now, as I have in the past, to work with all levels of government to provide our Hudson Valley region with planned and ordered growth.

TELEPHONE PRIVACY—XVIII

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I am presently circulating a "Dear Colleague" let-

ter on the telephone privacy bill (H.R. 13267), which has already been cosponsored by 28 Members.

This bill would give individuals the right to indicate to the telephone company if they do not wish to be commercially solicited over the telephone. Commercial firms wanting to solicit business over the phone would then be required to obtain from the phone company a list of customers who opted for the commercial prohibition. The FCC would also be given the option of requiring the phone company, instead of supplying a list, to put an asterisk by the names of those individuals in the phone book who have chosen to invoke the commercial solicitation ban.

Those not covered by the legislation would be charities and other nonprofit groups, political candidates and organizations, and opinion polltakers. Also not covered would be debt collection agencies or any other individual or companies with whom the individual has an existing contract or debt.

As I noted in a statement on March 9, I have received an enormous amount of correspondence on this legislation from all over the country. Today, I am placing a 16th sampling of these letters into the RECORD, since they describe far more vividly than I possibly could the need for this legislation.

These letters follow—the names have been omitted:

LANCASTER, N.Y.,
April 7, 1972.

The Honorable Mr. ASPIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My husband and I have been delighted to read in a recent article of your bill which would limit the use of telephones for ads and other solicitations.

This is a growing abuse and certainly an invasion of privacy of our home. In one recent week I received five of such calls. Complaints to the sponsoring company bring no results, and legislation is probably our only salvation.

I will write my own representatives to urge their support of your bill; and wish you success in this area.

Yours truly,

ARLINGTON, VA.,
April 13, 1972.

I favor your bill to stop unsolicited telephone calls. I was encouraged to read of your effort in Action Line—Evening Star.

HOUSTON, TEX.,
April 9, 1972.

I approve of the bill to prohibit sales soliciting on the telephone. Yea yea.

How can I help?

Tired of it all in Houston.

Sincerely,

MCLEAN, VA.,
April 5, 1972.

The Honorable LEE ASPIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ASPIN: I note in tonight's Evening Star (clipping attached) that you have introduced a bill to limit unsolicited telephone calls. I heartily endorse this proposed legislation and would appreciate your letting me know what I can do to help.

I have already complained to the telephone company, which tells me that an unlisted

phone would do no good. It seems that telephone solicitors simply start with the first three digits of a "rich" area like McLean, Va., and systematically call every four-digit combination following the exchange numbers. As a telephone subscriber I am glad to pay for my own incoming and outgoing calls, but I should not automatically become a target for dinner-time harassment by fly-by-night real estate operators and tango schools.

In the spirit of your telephone-control bill, may I suggest that you also address yourself to controlling the junk mail which daily overflows my mailbox. At an average of one-half ounce per 8c stamp, first-class mail now costs \$2.56 per pound. Meanwhile, bulk-rate advertising is being delivered by the same postman at 28c per pound.

I would rate telephone solicitations and junk mail as equal nuisances, neither of which should be permitted—much less encouraged by postal subsidies.

Sincerely,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.,
April 12, 1972.

HON. LESLIE ASPIN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPIN: We wish to add our support to your amendment to the Communications Act of 1934, which would stop unsolicited phone calls. Please forward this letter to the Interstate Foreign Commerce Committee. Any quick action that could be taken on this amendment would be greatly appreciated.

There is no need to acknowledge this letter (I work for the government, also).

Sincerely yours,

MT. PLEASANT, PA.
April 7, 1972.

To Representative LES ASPIN:

I have just read your bill against these phone salesmen in our local papers Editorial section "The Mount Pleasant Journal". And they named it phone pests and a truer word was really spoken. I am very much in favor of this bill and would support it. I am glad someone is starting action against this type of calling. I will support this bill. I don't like to be bothered on the telephone with these salesmen as I do our business with our local people.

MR. PAUL VASSALLO HONORED

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an honor recently bestowed upon Mr. Paul Vassallo, Chief of the Library of Congress Congressional Reference Division for the past 6 years.

Mr. Vassallo has now left this position to accept the directorship of the National Serials Data Program, which is supported jointly by the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, and the National Library of Medicine.

Most of us have occasion to benefit from the excellent services provided by the congressional reference division under Mr. Vassallo's leadership during the past 6 years.

It is a mark of Mr. Vassallo's outstanding reputation in the library field that

he has been chosen for this prestigious new position.

The National Serials Data Program is in the process of developing a central machine-readable source of serial cataloging information, and an economically feasible system of handling serials that will eliminate the costly duplicative input and conversion projects that would otherwise be necessary.

Although great progress has been made during the past century in developing standard bibliographic description and centralized cataloging for books, there has been a growing need for similar controls for serial publications.

A pilot program was launched in 1969 by the Association of Research Libraries, following a first-phase study by the Library of Congress. The appointment of Mr. Vassallo opens the third phase of the program.

Mr. Vassallo brings a wealth of talent and experience to his challenging new post. A graduate of Wayne State University in Detroit, he later earned a master's degree in library science at the University of Michigan. He came to the Library of Congress in 1962 under a special recruitment program for outstanding graduates.

He served as assistant head of the hispanic exchange section, exchange and gift division; subject cataloger, subject cataloging division; head of the newspaper and periodical section of the serial division; assistant head of the public reference section of the general reference and bibliography division, and assistant chief of the serial record division before his assignment to direct the congressional reference division. For several months in 1967-68, as consultant to the national serials data program, he was assistant to the dean of the School of Library and Information Service of the University of Maryland.

In his new position, Mr. Vassallo will have his headquarters office in the Library of Congress.

I am sure that all my colleagues join me in thanking Mr. Vassallo for his outstanding service to our offices in the past 6 years, and in wishing him well in his new assignment.

SOCIAL SECURITY NEEDS

HON. EMANUEL CELLER
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, as a lifetime supporter of social security legislation, I am vitally aware of the continuing problems inherent in assuring a responsible system of benefits and assistance. Those problems are very much before the Congress this year.

As an overview, it is important, I think, that our social security structure be viewed as a flexible, evolving mechanism able to meet the changing needs of society. There are right now in 1972, for example, new needs that must be met by effective legislation. For that reason, I am a supporter in the current Congress of a wide-ranging 457-page bill that

would effect badly needed revisions in the administration of our social security program. Under the bill, 27.4 million beneficiaries would become entitled to higher payments and 16,000 people would be made newly eligible; it is estimated that about \$2.1 billion in additional benefits would be paid in the first full year.

This legislation does not resolve every inequity that exists in our social security structure; nor does it resolve all those questions raised by its own provisions—some of which I would like to explore briefly here. But it is an important first step in many of the right directions, and does provide needed relief in several areas. I voted for that bill, and am pleased to report that it successfully passed the House of Representatives last June. It is currently pending in the Senate.

First, by the terms of the pending legislation, social security benefits would be increased by 5 percent. The minimum benefit would be increased from \$70.40 to \$74 a month. The average old age insurance benefit would rise from an estimated \$133 to \$141 per month, and the average benefit for aged couples would increase from an estimated \$222 to \$234 a month. Special benefits for persons aged 72 and older who are not insured for regular benefits would be increased from \$48.30 to \$50.80 for individuals, and from \$72.50 to \$76.20 for couples.

I believe that these benefit increases represent "musts" toward an improved program. We have to look ahead, however.

Since the passage of the legislation in the House, the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means has proposed a 20-percent boost in social security benefits. I strongly support that proposal, because I believe an increase of that magnitude is vitally needed if we are to assure adequate income for older Americans.

One very important feature that is included in the House-passed legislation is a provision automatically increasing social security benefits according to rises in the cost of living. A mechanism of this kind, as we shall see, has been needed for many years. Under the pending bill, automatic increases could occur once a year, should the Consumer Price Index increase by 3 percent or more.

This provision particularly is of the kind that ought to underlie our social security policy. It assures a continuing system to meet genuine need when inflation presses down upon us.

Beneficiaries have been long aware that periods between congressional increases in the level of pension benefits are often marked by rising costs set against fixed incomes. This works an extreme financial hardship on beneficiaries who must wait for Congress to act. In the past, Congress has attempted to anticipate and provide for higher living costs through remedial, but not automatic, increases. In every case, however, these increases have followed extremely difficult periods in which living costs soared well above 3 percent.

Since World War II, social security benefits have been increased seven times by congressional action—in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958, 1965, 1968, and 1969. The last

four increases are instructive: In 1958, benefits were raised by 7 percent; however, beneficiaries had gone 4 years without an increase in an inflationary era that saw prices rise by 6.2 percent. Congress acted again with another 7-percent increase in 1965; in the 7-year period prior to that increase, however, beneficiaries suffered through an 8.8-percent rise in the Consumer Price Index. In 1968, legislation was forced as a remedy to a 9.4-percent increase in prices, and only a year later Congress was faced with an 11-percent price rise, forcing another benefit increase.

Another extremely welcome advance is the provision affording equality of treatment to all who reach age 62; the new legislation allows men and women alike to receive benefits at that age.

There are other weaknesses in present law addressed by the House-passed bill. Today, for example, a beneficiary under age 72 may earn \$140 per month, or \$1,680 annually, without sacrificing any benefits. Once these "exempt" earnings levels are reached, however, there is a reduction in benefits of \$1 for each \$2 of earnings between \$1,680 and \$2,880 and for each \$1 of earnings above \$2,880.

Under the pending bill, the amount that a beneficiary under age 72 may earn in a year and still be paid full benefits for that year would be increased to \$2,000, a rise justified by the 20-percent increase in earnings since the effective date of the present exemption level. In addition, the bill provides for a \$1 reduction for each \$2 earned above the basic \$2,000 figure—there would be no \$1 for \$1 reduction as under present law. This latter revision partially avoids the work disincentives encouraged by existing rules, and at the same time recognizes that a balance must be struck between the principles of payment based on economic need and payment based on eligibility and past contribution. Another step toward striking that balance is an increase by 1 percent for each year—one-twelfth of 1 percent for each month—in which the worker between ages 65 and 72 does not receive benefits because he is working after age 65. One questionable aspect of the whole earnings exemption problem which requires further rethinking is that many who retire, and are engaging in no work after age 62, still receive full benefits despite hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars of monthly income based on dividends, investments, and so forth.

In general, future social security legislation ought to avoid those inequities that permit the receipt of benefits for which there is no real social need, and should remedy those inequities that result in discriminatory treatment. As an example, there is reason for concern about one effect of the new bill's desirable increase in widows' and widowers' insurance benefits. Current law provides that a widow or dependent widower applying for benefits is entitled to monthly benefits equal to 82½ percent of her or his deceased spouse's primary benefit. Under the bill, that figure would rise to 100 percent, reflecting a rational belief that a surviving widow requires as large a benefit to live as a surviving worker. This provision should be enacted. Still,

some thought should be given to redressing the inequity this works upon unmarried female workers, who are entitled only to primary benefits based on their own earnings, while widows, who may never have worked, would receive full primary amounts based on their husband's usually higher salaries.

The status of marriage under the social security laws generally ought to be further clarified. Why, for example, should an unmarried female worker surrender later claim to her own hard-earned benefits by the simple act of marriage? That question has only been partially explored in consideration of the pending bill's provision to compute benefits for working married couples on the basis of combined earnings.

It is encouraging that the House has already shown that it can substantially improve the effectiveness of the adult assistance programs. The bill which passed last June, for example, through innovation and reform, strengthens these programs in three important ways. First, it replaces the three present State-administered programs of assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled with one combined adult assistance program which would be federally administered by the Social Security Administration, and would have nationally uniform requirements for such eligibility factors as the level and type of resources allowed and the degree of disability or blindness. Additionally, each aged, blind, or disabled adult would receive assistance sufficient to bring his total monthly income up to \$130 in fiscal year 1973, \$140 in fiscal year 1974, and \$150 thereafter—for couples, the levels would be \$195 in fiscal year 1973 and \$200 thereafter. The cost of maintaining these specific benefit levels will be borne entirely by the Federal Government.

Finally, the two major health programs of the Social Security Act—medicare and medicaid—are also affected by the House bill. Prior to passage, the House conducted a thorough review of the operations of those two programs. Taken together, they accounted for \$10 billion of the total \$67 billion which were expended for health care in this country in fiscal 1970. Two major changes in the medicare program are effected by this bill. Coverage is broadened to include persons entitled to disability benefits under the social security and railroad retirement programs, after they have been disabled for at least 2 years. And, additionally, to lessen the burden borne by beneficiaries because of rising health costs, the premiums paid by persons enrolled in the supplementary medical insurance program are to be increased only in the event of a general increase in cash benefits.

The real solutions to the problem of health care in this country, however, lie outside the social security bill. For that reason, I am cosponsor of H.R. 22, the so-called Kennedy-Griffiths bill, a legislative proposal to establish a health security program for all Americans through the mechanism of comprehensive national health insurance.

The proposal envisions what its sponsors term "a working partnership be-

tween the public and private sector," through Government financing and administrative management, and private provision of personal health services through private practitioners and institutions.

Every individual in this country is eligible to receive benefits under the proposed bill. There is no requirement of past individual contributions and there is no test of financial means. In these ways, the new health security program differs importantly from social security and medicare legislation. Basically, the benefits available cover the whole range of personal health care services—the prevention and early detection of disease, the cure and treatment of illness and infection, and the process of medical rehabilitation. Furthermore, the program is not confused or encumbered by cutoff dates, coinsurance, deductibles, or waiting periods.

I am hopeful the Congress can move on the health legislation in the near future. The Nixon administration has proposed a less progressive alternative modeled on the private insurance system; I intend to reject that proposal and to fight for H.R. 22. It is that bill, I feel, that best reflects the conviction that health care in this country is not a privilege of the few, but a right for all.

THE COURAGE AND STRUGGLE OF THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in view of my continued support for the hopes and ideals of the Lithuanian people, I would like to place in the RECORD the following petition received by me from the Lithuanian American Council. I feel no further words are necessary on my part to emphasize the importance of this "Petition to the People of the Free World":

LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, INC.,
Chicago, Ill.

PETITION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE WORLD

We, gathered at Chicago's Civic Center Plaza, Saturday, April 1, 1972, protest the systematic violation of religious rights in Soviet occupied Lithuania.

We protest the Soviet disregard of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We protest the unjust exile of Lithuanian Bishops, Vincentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius.

We protest the jailing of Lithuanian priests, Prosperas Bubnys, Antanas Seskevicius and Juozas Zdebskis and others for exercise of their priestly duty, at the request of parents, in preparing children for their first Communion.

We protest the restriction placed on the training of youths for the ministry and the prohibition on rebuilding war-damaged churches.

We support the petition signed by 17,000 Lithuanian Catholics protesting religious persecution in Soviet occupied Lithuania which was gathered despite Soviet police

harassment and sent to Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations.

We urge the Secretary General to support the Lithuanian petition.

We urge all people, who are committed to the proposition that religious freedom is one of the basic human rights, to actively support this Lithuanian petition.

We call to your attention the fact that the deprivation of basic human rights flows from the forcible occupation of Lithuania and the suppression of freedom and independence by the forces of the Soviet Union. We petition and urge you, Mr. Secretary General, and the United Nations to take action against the imperialistic, aggressive, illegal actions of the Soviet Union against Lithuania and the other Baltic States.

TOWARD PEACE—NOT WAR

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ESCHO. Mr. Speaker, men of good will, here in the United States and around the world, are distressed and dismayed at the killing and destruction in Indochina over the past 3 weeks. For most of us, the reduction in the fighting and killing over the past few months had been a hopeful sign. We are now heart-sick over the reescalation of the destruction.

As one who originally proposed a gradual and mutual deescalation of the conflict more than 5 years ago, the escalation is particularly discouraging to me. I condemn equally the North for its massive invasion which spurred the increased killing and the United States for our own continued bombing of the North, Laos, and Cambodia.

I am firmly convinced that we must return to a policy of mutual deescalation of the conflict and through negotiations bring this terrible war at long last to an end. To achieve that goal, I am reintroducing a resolution which I presented to the Congress almost 1 year ago today. This resolution, I am convinced, is a basis on which the war can come to an end. It expresses the sense of the Congress that a date certain of September 1, 1972, be established for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces in Indochina. Just as important, however, it establishes a means for resolving the outstanding issues. It urges the use of the United Nations Human Rights Commission for the identification and exchange of all prisoners of war held in Indochina by both sides; it seeks a complete cease-fire and free and independent elections through the good offices of either the United Nations or a group of neutral nations; it seeks the placement of refugees through the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees; and it urges reactivation of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Association to undertake the vital work of rebuilding toward a stable economic base.

Mr. Speaker, action on my resolution would illustrate to the world the deter-

mination of the U.S. Congress to bring this war to an end. We can no longer tolerate destruction and death. We must take strong action to commit our Nation to peace. I believe consideration of my resolution would lead to the achievement of peace and I urge immediate hearings on it.

BUSING—BETTER ALTERNATIVES

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, one of the most informative statements made on busing was presented by Dr. Nolan Estes, superintendent of schools, Dallas, Tex. He appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House on March 15, 1972. Chairman CLEGG, BILL McCULLOCH, JACK BROOKS, BOB McCLOREY, BILL HUNGATE, all gave him a fair and lengthy hearing. And to all the members who have served on this Judiciary Committee that is hearing busing, I want to extend my personal thanks for the fairness, dignity, and patience that my colleagues have shown in this important hearing.

Dr. Estes is eminently qualified to discuss busing, because of his personal reputation for broadmindedness as a leader of progressive education. He has appeared many times before congressional committees when he served as Associate Commissioner of the U.S. Office of Education. He was a key author who helped write and enforce the original guidelines of title IV of the Civil Rights Act. He was responsible for administering the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in the U.S. Office of Education. And he directed the expenditure of over \$4 billion a year. Dr. Estes is known for his innovative approaches to providing desegregated education for equally effective schools.

We feel the negative impact of busing in Dallas. The city of Dallas is the eighth largest city school system in the Nation. It employs 12,500 people to provide educational service for 180,000 students on 184 campuses. It is a school district that encompasses more than 351 square miles on a budget in excess of \$150 million a year. I very much appreciate the Judiciary Committee scheduling Dr. Estes on my request, because he presented the most logical and most balanced presentation on busing. Busing, in many cases, is discussed on an emotional basis by advocates of either side. Dr. Estes is a professional educator. By many people he is considered a liberal. By many he is recognized as being progressive and innovative. But from everyone he holds the reputation as a man keenly interested in quality education and the advancement of all students in educational attainments.

Since the committee print will not be available for some time, I would like for you to have the opportunity of reviewing some of the key sections in his testimony. I am taking the liberty of presenting

some of these key sections out of context as they summarize important points that are involved in busing.

The material follows:

In fact, there is mounting evidence, Mr. Chairman and members of this distinguished committee, which indicates that desegregation is counter productive and I would like to just review briefly a report which has been published on seminars that were held at Harvard University, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, involving numbers of experts, both inside and outside the field of education.

I think you can understand that, because Mr. Moynihan and Dr. Thomas Pettigrew co-chaired these seminars, that they have put the academic seal of approval on these findings.

The purpose of the Harvard seminars was to re-analyze and reexamine the findings of the Coleman Report.

In the first place, this recently published report says that as a result of such study—that is of the Coleman findings—the support of several of the conclusions of the Equal Educational Opportunities Report seem much weaker than before.

A good illustration appears in Cohen, Pettigrew and Riley's Chapter in this book.

Much of the testimony that this committee has heard from various sources has been based on findings of the Coleman report. So I think these conclusions as a result of this Harvard study are extremely important.

Let me summarize them briefly for you.

In the first place the report says that as a result of such study the support of several of the conclusions of the Equal Educational Opportunity Report seems much weaker than before. A good illustration of that appears in the Cohen, Pettigrew and Riley Chapters of the Harvard Report.

They try to check whether integration of schools directly benefits the academic achievement of the Negro child. It is fair to say that on the basis of their past work that they formerly believed it does. They now find that the Equal Educational Opportunity Report and other studies have not been successful in untangling the effects of race on social class.

We go on to say that although the Equal Educational Opportunity Report concluded that the characteristics of the other members of the student body influenced verbal achievement of individual students, that is, although the report indicated that integrating students increased achievement, Smith, like Cohen, Pettigrew and Riley, found no evidence in the Equal Educational Opportunity Report to support the position.

In addition, as you know, the Equal Educational Opportunity Report that was published by the Office of Education while I was serving as Associate Commissioner said that much of school achievement, in fact 80 per cent of minority students', is attributed to the home.

Christopher Jencks finds after re-analyzing it that more, rather than less, of the achievement of the student is attributed to the home.

Two or three other comments. They go on to report in their analysis that we really don't know that integration will boost the achievement of disadvantaged children. In other words, neither school upgrading nor school integration will close the black-white achievement block that was hoped for in the Brown decision in 1954.

Mr. ZELENSKY. Excuse me, Dr. Estes, is there any evidence that segregation improves the achievement of minority students?

Mr. ESTES. We have evidence that we are going to present in just a moment that will indicate to you that the most effective approach that we have found is compensatory education in the neighborhood school.

Mr. ZELENSKO. That is in a segregated setting?

Mr. ESTES. That is in a program that provides for a confluence of cultures.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Estes, didn't the report also indicate that compensatory education was the least promising way?

Mr. ESTES. Yes, but I would point out that this report was based on our experience in the last six years in Title I in which we have provided \$5 to \$6 billion for compensatory education for more than 9 million children and 41,000 school districts.

As you probably know, when we implemented Title I program in September 1965, the instructions to us at the Office of Education were to involve as many students as possible with the limited funds that were made available at the time. That is, spend a little money on a lot of kids in order to tool up for this massive program because it was anticipated at that time that the appropriation for Title I would be increased significantly.

The authorization at that time was \$3 to \$4 billion. Tragically, that was never obtained. Therefore, the compensatory programs we have implemented now in the Dallas system which do provide for critical mass and concentration of efforts.

Mr. POLK. You disagree with that part of Jencks report then which downgrades compensatory education but agree with that part of the report that indicates the strength of parental home life as important?

Mr. ESTES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKS. Without objection, we will include your statement and your Appendices in the record.

(Statement and Appendices referred to follow.)

Mr. ESTES. I would summarize the evidence we are submitting to suggest that the evidence this past year in Dallas supports the findings of this path-breaking report developed at Harvard University which suggests that integration, particularly where there is great economic distance, does not increase achievement.

Actually we find that in many instances achievement has decreased. It does not provide for greater confluence. It develops greater hostility. We have evidence now to suggest that it does not provide for desegregation, rather it accelerates the time when our city will be resegregated.

I think it is not important at this point that I underscore the fact that I am not an opponent of integration. My 20 years in the profession of education indicates quite clearly that I believe that racial integration of American society is necessary and imperative . . . that we have got to protect, we have to enhance, the cultural pluralism within our society . . . that desegregation of schools can contribute when feasible to this process. But most important of all, the primary job that society has given to us as public school people is to provide equally effective educational opportunity and that is of prime importance.

If we do not do this well, then other institutions in our society simply cannot perform their functions. You don't need someone with chalk dust on them to come up and tell you how to run your business. You don't have time to listen to a lot of opinions. That is the reason we are trying to provide evidence that will assist you in making an appropriate decision with regard to this House Joint Resolution.

My job in the Office of Education involved working directly with the thirty major school districts across this country. I agree with the President of the School Board in Seattle, who at that time was Chairman of the Council of Great City Schools, when he said: "The tragic shocking fact is that most big city schools are going downhill and at a rapid pace."

I left Washington to go to Dallas because I thought that Dallas had an opportunity and chance to show that quality and bigness could go hand in hand. I was fortunate to be able to move to a city like Dallas because it was a healthy city that had a healthy school system. It has the human resources to do the kind of job and meet challenges we were facing in the '70's.

Dallas had the financial resources that were necessary and fortunately it had a little bit of time in order to do this. It had successfully complied with court orders in 1961 and 1965, and was moving toward elimination of the dual school system that was State imposed on the local school district.

I would like to indicate in summary some of the accomplishments that we have made in the last three or four years.

One, we have made tremendous progress in individualizing our instructional program. We have added ethnic studies, expanded bilingual programs, moved toward non-graded and team teaching programs.

Our citizens recently voted \$41 million to air condition all of our educational facilities.

Secondly, our compensatory education program has moved toward developing a critical mass and concentration of effort spending, focusing resources on a few children rather than a little bit on many children.

We have more than 50 innovative programs that are attempting to determine cost effectiveness of educational programs.

Not too long ago we received a \$2.4 million grant from a businessman to assist us in this project. We have been pioneers in guaranteed student achievement which uses the systems approach. This effort is proving to be particularly helpful in the area of reading.

We were the nation's first large city to conduct a comprehensive survey of our drug problem and since that time we have implemented a K-12, kindergarten through grade 12, drug program.

We have involved 70,000 secondary school students in a leadership training program in an attempt to utilize student activism and energies to help build rather than wreck.

We have reduced dropouts by one-third according to recent surveys. We have involved more than 2,000 citizen volunteers in our programs.

We are well on the way to providing kindergarten education for 15,000 five-year olds. We have recently moved into the world's largest, most comprehensive and best equipped secondary school. That is our Skyline Career Center, which encompasses 600,000 square feet of floor space, and was built and equipped at a price tag of \$21 million.

We are working with businessmen, some 250 of them, in developing programs that would help us relate in-put to out-put. Of course, our research and development program is one of four or five in the nation that is designed to help our taxpayers determine whether or not they are getting an adequate return on their investment.

We could go on. I know time is limited. I simply want to indicate that I feel that Dallas still has a chance to make urban education work, and I think that is the big challenge.

However, we have been distracted, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in our efforts. Just about the time we were getting off the ground, we encountered further court orders. Beginning August 2, two weeks before school was to start, we had our first court order and then a dozen more orders, stays, modifications, clarifications of the court order which resulted in considerable chaos and confusion in the operation of our schools.

Our court order is very similar to those that you find in other school systems throughout the country. It used transportation, closing of schools, gerrymandering zone

lines and involves 7,000 students being transported from one secondary school to another.

We are not here to complain. We are simply here to indicate that our Board, our staff, our teachers have done a commendable job. They have gone the third mile. What we do want to say is that there is substantial evidence in our school district to support the Harvard study on the Coleman report.

There is substantial evidence to indicate that the expectations of the Brown decision in 1954 were based on faith and not on evidence.

I give just a few examples. Number one, our public support has been seriously weakened as a result of this court order.

Our greatest asset was of course great support and great confidence of the people in our school system. A recent survey indicates that there is an increase in polarization within our community. People are fearful. They are concerned about the prospect of forced busing. Sadly we have to report that the public support and endorsement for the school system in Dallas as a whole has been and is being seriously weakened.

In short, instead of confidence, we have a disturbing number of people who feel that the situation will get worse instead of better.

Secondly, there has been a dramatic increase in outmigration of citizens in our school district. We traditionally have lost about 1 per cent of our white population on the average over the last ten years.

With the advent of court ordered forced busing, that number has increased some five times. Some 4 to 5,000 white students have moved out of our school district. The most disturbing part of this, however, is that if the experience in other school districts is any indication of what is to come in Dallas, then Dallas too has started on a downhill slide.

Thirdly, authority of the local school board and school district has been usurped by the courts. Just when we were beginning to make real progress, the rug was pulled out from under us. We are now involved in second-guessing the courts.

For all practical purposes, long-range planning is at a standstill. We can't set goals. Our construction program has been halted. We can't realistically develop a budget for next year because of the uncertainty. Only chaos and inferior education can result.

Fourth, integration has taken a serious setback. We find in our desegregated schools students are segregating themselves. It is understandable that young people, subjected to these kinds of strains, react violently.

Fifth, disruptions and teacher abuse have increased. We have had school districts that have been free of disruption and violence in the past. This year to date we have had some six high schools that have had serious disruptions.

Our suspension rate has more than doubled and although we have had no need to keep a record of physical abuse of our teachers in the past, this year already, we have had 20 teachers who have been physically attacked.

Mr. McCULLOCH. May I make a leading inquiry right at that time?

Has this attitude in your opinion been encouraged any, I repeat, any by parent interest and comment?

Mr. ESTES. No, I think we have an enviable record in Dallas in 1961 and in 1965, by indicating that we intend to comply with the law. The court order was handed down and our community again said that we shall comply.

I think we can commend our parents for their cooperation and in attempting to make the best of a difficult situation.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to hear the witness say that because in so many places in our country that just cannot be actually said.

There are too many people in this country interested in maintaining the status quo rather than improving the conditions with which we are faced.

Mr. ESTES. I could not agree more and from my experience, this is true in far too many instances. We are gratified that this is not true in Dallas.

My sixth point is that costs have been staggering. We have spent more than \$3 million this year.

We do have the costs that are staggering some \$3 million in direct costs in implementing the program this year. These are non-educational costs, mind you.

Another \$3 million in direct costs. Five to ten per cent of our budget is going to this non-educational function and I was not surprised when in preparing this testimony one of our staff members reviewed my calendar and found that two-thirds of my time has gone into attempting to implement court ordered desegregation rather than attempting to improve the quality of education.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I have nothing but praise for that kind of activity but in our representative republic, there comes a time from time to time, if not in all places in America, in most places in America, where we must give our time in different proportions and in different fields than we thought we would have to give them when we were 21.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Congressman, your point is well taken and I subscribe to it wholeheartedly. I would gladly give 100 per cent of my time to this cause if the evidence based on the Harvard study and our evidence indicated that it helped increase student achievement.

My point is that it is dysfunctional and why go on continuing to use these tools and these methods when they have been dysfunctional.

We think we do have the solution. While we oppose the tools that are presently being used because we have 18 years of experience now, plus our Harvard study that shows that these tools have not been effective, we indicate that the expectation of the court in the Brown decision is based on faith, we have three programs that we think provide an acceptable option, an alternative to massive forced busing.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Let me ask you this mean question.

I do it with a smile.

How did you describe busing?

Mr. ESTES. Massive forced busing?

Mr. McCULLOCH. Isn't any busing that would be by decree of court forced busing?

Mr. ESTES. I would guess so. We are not opposed to busing. In fact, our third alternative here is going to involve busing. There is nothing wrong with busing in and of itself.

Our first point is that in our options and this is in direct reply to your question. We would agree with the President's Report on School Finance published this month. We would agree with President Johnson's report on Civil Disorders which indicates that we must have a strong compensatory education program which provides for critical mass. The President's Report on School Finance says we ought to probably double our expenditure on disadvantaged children. This means extending kindergarten to all children. Perhaps early childhood education below the five-year level. It means providing guaranteed student achievement in reading and math.

We now have a program that provides guaranteed student achievement in reading. We have doubled the amount of time that the disadvantaged children are spending in reading instruction. We have reduced significantly the adult-pupil ratio. We are using the systems approach that has been so effective in business and industry in this area.

We are now beginning to produce results that indicate that those children can and do

learn in their neighborhood schools with a compensatory program.

Our bilingual program which teaches English as a second language is another approach to compensatory education that is going to be required if we increase achievement of minority students.

Secondly, in addition to the compensatory program, we believe that the achievement of quality desegregated education calls for a revision of our social education program which would bring about a greater understanding of the contribution of all ethnic groups to this great society. We are proposing to do that.

In fact, we have submitted it to the local trial court. This has been approved by the court. We are proposing to have team teaching and pairing of individual class rooms. These pairings would represent a variety of ethnic groups by educational television and for at least 16 per cent of the time each day, these students representing different ethnic groups would be in some sort of educational activity with students representing an ethnic group other than their own.

In addition to this, there would be a cultural exchange between schools for at least three hours per week that would provide for the confluence of cultures that we desire rather than the conflict.

The third point that I think provides an acceptable, in fact a very attractive, alternative is providing centers of excellence through our educational facilities. This is not a proposal. This is a reality. Our \$21 million comprehensive secondary school is just such a facility.

Now before the court order, we had students from all over the city from our 18 schools volunteering to attend this center of advanced study riding a bus on a voluntary basis across the city in order to increase educational achievement.

These are the three options that I think we ought to consider carefully and seriously as we think about the direction that education ought to take in this country during the '70's.

Let me conclude by saying again that the job of our schools is quality desegregated education. That means equally effective education for all children. It means the schools assisting and helping us rise above the level of conflict to achieve confluence. It means the enhancement of cultural pluralism. The key is not stating the goal. The key is in the methods that we use and Brown one and two, and subsequent court decisions, were based on the expectation that integration would benefit achievement of black students.

I have indicated that the Harvard study as well as our own experience does not substantiate that. Indeed, that expectation has to be based on faith because the experience that we have had in the last 18 years does not substantiate it.

The evidence exists at the present time that the current methods, the current tools that the courts are using, lead to resegregation, not desegregation; lead to greater hostility, not a greater confluence; lead to more disastrous results for deprived children, not increased achievement; and effect negatively other components of city life.

In conclusion then, the methods that we have been using lead away from our desired goals, that is, increased achievement and pluralistic society. It seems to me then that they ought to be abandoned. The shocking fact again is that our big city schools are on downhill slide at increasing rate.

If experience elsewhere is any indication of what is to come, then Dallas has started on that same downhill slide. The tragic point is that this dangerous trend is unnecessary.

We think we have some options that will correct the problem of achievement. How are we going to do it? Some have suggested that Congress ought to act. Some have suggested an executive order. Others have proposed

judicial action. Others have proposed Constitutional amendment.

I would suggest that we need all of these. Congress ought to use every bit of its power to eliminate the devastating tools that are wrecking our schools. The Executive Branch of government ought to proceed to provide the proper checks and balances as were originally proposed when this great nation was established.

The Judicial Branch ought to recognize that its expectations were based on faith, not on evidence. We need a constitutional amendment to make sure that this lack of checks and balances does not occur again. Democracy is on trial and our students, particularly in our big city schools, have been challenged as never before to make democracy work.

I would suggest that the response of this Congress to this proposal will determine to a great extent whether or not we are effective in meeting this challenge.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BROOKS. Thank you very much, Doctor.

I might say in my years of experience in Texas, I have found the public schools excellent in many respects.

You say that you hope that a route less time consuming than a Constitutional amendment can be successful but you are for getting back to the pursuit of quality education as quickly as possible, whatever that takes?

Mr. ESTES. Yes, sir. Time is of the essence. I fear our city may be lost if we have to wait for an amendment although that is the surest and best way.

Mr. BROOKS. You think time is of the essence?

Mr. BROOKS. And you understand a Constitutional amendment would be a more lengthy procedure than legislation which might accomplish the same result?

Mr. ESTES. We do believe that now.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. McClory?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I was listening to your testimony and looking at your prepared statement at the same time, Dr. Estes, and you added to your written statement this phrase in essence that you support all three approaches, the constitutional amendment, the executive order and legislation?

Mr. ESTES. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCULLOCH. You probably heard testimony earlier today by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois who commented on a number of subjects and when I inquired of him as to whether or not he would favor desegregation, for instance, or for busing of children from a follow-through school center or a special educational center such as you have referred to, the Skyline Center, I gathered that he would not favor moving those children into another area just to have them sit next to white children because they are getting greater advantage in an environment that may keep them with a larger percentage of black students, and so I assume that it would be important for us, if we are going to have any legislation at all, to legislate in a manner which would permit these alternatives.

Mr. ESTES. Yes, sir. Your point is well taken, Congressman. In fact many of the guidelines developed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare require concentration of minority groups particularly, for instance, bilingual education.

You must have from 50 to 90 per cent Mexican-American students in a particular school in order to qualify for those funds.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Don't you feel that such legislation is advantageous to the minority, more advantageous to the minority groups than to bus them long distances just to have standard style education?

Mr. ESTES. If you distribute these students throughout our school district, then it makes it much more difficult for us as professionals to provide appropriate educational treatment

in order to help them overcome their disadvantaged background.

By providing a concentration of effort and resources in their neighborhood school, we have found this to be very successful and very encouraging.

Mr. ZELENSKO. That is 97 per cent of approximately 65,600 black students, were in a 100 per cent black school or in schools with 80 to 100 per cent black students?

Mr. ESTES. More than 40 per cent of those, more than 20,000 of those 65,000 black students are now enrolled in 20 schools in South Oak Cliff which in 1965 were predominantly white.

Our school board did not change one attendance zone line from 1965 to 1970 and yet the neighborhood patterns changed and as a result, it is true that we have a concentration of black students attending those formerly all white schools.

Mr. ZELENSKO. What do you mean in your statement that Dallas had achieved racial desegregation of the school system. What is your standard?

Mr. ESTES. I am saying that the courts in 1961 ordered the elimination of the state imposed separate but equal program. Our school district complied in good faith with that order and in fact reduced the time for implementation by one half.

The 1961 court order said you shall comply within 12 years a grade a year at a time. So successful was the program in Dallas that by 1965 we went back to court and said we will reduce that implementation time by one-half so by 1967 we were in compliance with the court order and that order was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Courts.

Now, what happens is that private housing patterns have changed from 1965 to 1970. We have a new order, the Swann decision was handed down and all of a sudden, we now find ourselves not in compliance. It depends on whose definition you use as to what constitutes a unitary system.

We have eliminated the dual school system root and branch.

Mr. ZELENSKO. The court did not agree with that conclusion. That is your conclusion?

Mr. ESTES. The Court agreed with it in 1961. They agreed with it in 1965. Even the Fifth Circuit agreed with it.

In 1971 based on the new Swann decision, they did not agree. They said we were not in compliance. Our new order has eliminated according to the court response all of our all white secondary schools.

Mr. ZELENSKO. Dr. Estes, how much busing actually goes on in the Dallas school district.

Mr. ESTES. The tragic point is that our school district never operated a busing program.

Mr. ZELENSKO. Why is that tragic, sir?

Mr. ESTES. Because we are now forced to go into a massive program of transportation for which we are not equipped, for which we do not handle the funds, which we are not organized to handle.

We have purchased this year 105-72-passenger buses. Unlike many school districts, such as in Swann, which already bused over half of their students, we have been forced to create a transportation system.

They were of a city-rural district. But we have not had that experience. We have not had a transportation program in our district.

Now we have got to devote large amounts of time to busing students many miles from their home which has been disastrous.

Mr. ZELENSKO. I should like the record to show Mr. Chairman that in 1970, 5,000 students out of a population of 157,742 were bused in Dallas, Texas, 3.2.

And in 1971, 12,000 students were bused of approximately 7.7 percent of the enrollment which is substantially less than the state average for the state of Texas which is over 20 per cent. Twenty-some percent for the State of Texas.

Your statement says you have a substantial experience in the lack of success of desegregation minority achievement. How much desegregation have you had? Ninety-seven per cent of the black students go into black schools. What is your experience in Dallas. What are you talking about?

Mr. ESTES. In order to move toward a confluence of cultures, I am not sure you can go by percentage point. It seems to me we ought to provide all of our young people with an opportunity to have experience with students that represent an ethnic background other than their own and this is what I would maintain is an appropriate posture for achieving a true confluence of cultures.

Mr. ZELENSKO. Of course I should point out Dr. Estes that you know that the 1968 decision of the Supreme Court said freedom of choice is fine as a means of desegregating so long as it works and statistics don't really show, do they, that in Dallas there was a substantial desegregation of the races.

Now is that evidence of freedom of choice working?

Mr. ESTES. I am glad you pointed this out, Counsel. I am delighted because it once more indicates the good faith, the intent of the Dallas Citizenry to comply with court orders. Freedom of choice has never been a part of our desegregation plan in Dallas.

In 1961, this was not a part of our plan. We said we are going to eliminate the dual school system and this we did. We drew an attendance zone around an elementary school and we said every one in that attendance zone must attend that neighborhood school.

We did not have, as many other schools districts in the South had, the freedom of choice which as you say did not work. It did not accomplish its purpose.

Our job in our society is providing equally effective schools and you see if we don't do it as an institution, no one else will. The court orders have denied us the opportunity of performing our basic function for this society.

Mr. ZELENSKO. "This neighborhood school concept alone," referring to Dallas, "failed to establish a unitary school system."

In other words, they, like the Green Court, said freedom of choice has not worked and this court in Dallas apparently found that the neighborhood school plan did not work.

You have characterized in your statement at various places, pages 15 and 17, the District Court order as a court order to achieve racial balance.

Did the Court characterize this order as that or is that your characterization?

Mr. ESTES. That is my characterization. When the plaintiffs took us to court, they used this as one of their charges to bring about an appropriate balance and that is the reason we derived this kind of concept.

Mr. ZELENSKO. Do you know of any decision of any Federal Court that has ordered reassignment of students to achieve racial balance?

Mr. ESTES. No, sir, the Dallas case comes as close to doing that—

Mr. ZELENSKO. You are not suggesting to this committee that the District Court in Dallas has a plan to achieve racial balance in the school, are you?

Mr. ESTES. No, sir. We are before the Fifth Circuit and the plaintiffs are proposing that. You talk about the Green decision and Singleton decision and Swann decision. That points out exactly what I am talking about. All of these court decisions are based on the expectation that desegregation will increase student achievement.

Obviously 18 years of experience indicates that that expectation is false.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Hungate?

Mr. HUNGATE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to be sure I have the testimony in mind. I thought I understood you to say that you had no transportation program for your schools.

Mr. ESTES. That is correct.

Mr. HUNGATE. If I understood counsel correctly, they transported 5,000 in 1970, or am I wrong?

Mr. ESTES. In our State we have 20 cities that by law provide county transportation for those students living more than 2 miles from the school and more than two miles from a city bus line or commercial transportation. The County provided those 5,000 students with transportation because they lived way out in the country.

Mr. HUNGATE. In Dallas County instead of Dallas City?

Mr. ESTES. That is right. Our independent school district has not provided transportation.

Mr. HUNGATE. Is the County a part of your school system?

Mr. ESTES. We are one of several school districts in the county.

Mr. HUNGATE. Do they pay tuition when they come in or are they entitled to come in from the County on the buses?

Mr. ESTES. No, they are in our school district. Our school district is about 35 miles long and several miles wide. Our district lines are not co-terminus with the city. These students are in our district but live in the County.

Mr. HUNGATE. I see. Was the population figure about right, that you bus about 150,000?

Mr. ESTES. Our average daily attendance is the number on the right. We are the eighth largest city system in the country.

Mr. HUNGATE. Those students that live in the city, how do they get to school?

Mr. ESTES. They either walk or pay 15 cents to get on a city bus to go down the street to school.

Mr. HUNGATE. That is not reimbursable?

Mr. ESTES. No, sir, the State in the past has precluded reimbursement.

Mr. HUNGATE. Did you have a transportation budget as such then? I guess you had none.

Mr. ESTES. We had no transportation budget. We passed on funds to the County from the State for transportation.

Mr. HUNGATE. But in the city there was none?

Mr. ESTES. No, sir.

Mr. HUNGATE. How many students are in the city and how many in the county?

Mr. ESTES. We have about 10 to twelve per cent that would be in the county.

Mr. HUNGATE. We have had earlier testimony that actually these court decisions would not result in any more busing or any more expense and the mileage would not be less. That would not be true in your district, would it?

Mr. ESTES. No, nor do I know of a court order that would support that evidence.

Mr. HUNGATE. You are buying or you have bought how many buses?

Mr. ESTES. We are buying 105 buses. We are buying a million dollars worth of buses.

Mr. POLK. Your testimony, Dr. Estes, has confused me somewhat. I think that time and again you stated that you favor in the education area integration. Did I read you correctly?

Mr. ESTES. There is no mistake about it, we must have, if our democracy is to survive, quality desegregated education.

Mr. POLK. Then you seem to say just as often that you felt the Brown decision was unfounded.

Mr. ESTES. Yes, sir, that is right and that is what the Harvard study says.

Mr. POLK. To me these two statements are contradictory. I wondered if you could explain it.

Mr. ESTES. No, I think not. I am in favor of quality desegregated education. The Brown decision, the Green decision, Singleton decision and the Dallas decision do not result in quality desegregated education.

Rather than desegregation, they are lead-

ing to resegregation. Sixteen thousand white students have moved out of Miami. You know what the story is in Atlanta. Eight thousand students out of Nashville. Nine thousand out of Houston. Four thousand out of Fort Worth.

These court decisions are not leading to desegregation. If they did, we would be here testifying before this committee in an entirely different light. They lead to resegregation and that is inconsistent with what you and I believe.

Mr. POLK. I take it then that you believe in the concept of integration or desegregation.

Mr. ESTES. Yes, sir.

Mr. POLK. But you feel that the courts have incorrectly applied the concept?

Mr. ESTES. The tools that the courts have used without any basis of evidence, based on faith, have not proven to be effective in 18 years, as I have said.

We think that rather than continuing to use these tools, what we ought to do is look for other options and we think we have found some options.

Mr. POLK. Then I take it that your position would not support the language of H.J. Res. 620.

Mr. ESTES. No, my testimony says we need congressional action. We need executive action. We need reversal of the judicial action based on faith and not on evidence.

In addition to that, in order to permit this kind of imbalance in checks and balances in our system of government, we need some sort of Constitutional amendment.

Mr. POLK. Is your program confluence of cultures based on race?

Mr. ESTES. Our program is based on providing equally effective schools for all children of all people.

In order for these students to get to the centers for advanced study, it requires voluntary busing and, as our records show here, this last year without the court order, our center for advanced study, our Skyline Center, had about 20 per cent black students, about 10 per cent Brown students, the remainder were Anglo.

So on a voluntary basis, you see, it was an integrated setting.

Mr. POLK. H. J. Res. 620 did not permit a voluntary program. It forbids racial assignments?

Mr. ESTES. The section one of H. J. 620 says students may not be assigned solely on the basis of race. We are not. We would not propose to assign them on the basis of race but rather on the basis of providing a quality program.

EVIDENCE OF QUALITY

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, we Marylanders take great pride in Maryland University, its students, its professors, and their combined contributions to the State and the Nation.

So it has been with special pleasure in recent weeks that we have noted growing national recognition of the university's excellence.

A Washington Post editorial of April 18 pointed to the remarkable achievements of five Maryland University professors and I now insert the editorial into the RECORD.

EVIDENCE OF QUALITY

When the Guggenheim Foundation announced its annual list of fellowships last

week, four of them went to university scholars and teachers in the Washington area. Three of the four are physicists at the University of Maryland: J. J. Griffin, C. W. Misner, and G. J. Stephenson Jr. The fourth is a Catholic University philologist, the Rev. A. A. DiLella. The distribution of research grants and professional awards is an accurate guide to the reputations of university departments and scholars, among the restricted circles of their fellow specialists. The Guggenheim list draws attention once again to the extraordinary quality of the science faculties at the University of Maryland, and particularly its Department of Physics and Astronomy.

The question sometimes arises, particularly in high-powered laboratories, whether good research and good teaching go together. Last month the Washington Academy of Sciences gave its annual award for the teaching of science to Gert Westerhout, a member of the same department and director of its astronomy program. At the same ceremony, incidentally, another Maryland physicist, O. W. Greenberg, received the Academy's award in the physical sciences, and Alfred Gray of Maryland's mathematics department received the award in mathematics.

One of the notable perversities of academic reputation is the common habit of judging distant universities on their intellectual qualities, but the neighboring ones on their athletic teams, their architectural style and their student demonstrations. In the allied fields of astronomy and physics, the University of Maryland faculties have ranked for some years among the dozen or so strongest in the country. The current reductions in federal funds for science are creating difficulties no less severe at Maryland than at other major laboratories. But the achievements of its scientists continue to be a matter for great pride to the university, and to the state that built it.

A NEW SNARL FOR FEDERAL AID TO MASS TRANSIT?

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, our urban areas are, as we are all too well aware, clogged with traffic and covered with smog. One way in which to attack both of these problems is to provide reasonable, safe, and efficient transit facilities for the residents of our metropolitan areas. The use of mass transit will cut down on automobile traffic and its resultant air pollution.

The editorial which follows my remarks was recently broadcast on radio station WINS in New York. I believe it clearly points out some of the obstacles which the supporters of mass transit assistance must face.

(The editorial follows:)

A NEW SNARL FOR FEDERAL AID TO MASS TRANSIT?

(By Robert W. Dickey)

After years of hard fighting, New York area senators and congressmen seem on the verge of gaining some meaningful Federal aid for mass transit. Transportation Secretary John Volpe has just called for legislation which would apply money from the multi-billion dollar highway trust fund to improving the Nation's mass transit facilities. This is a great victory, not only for the local lawmakers, but also millions of hard-pressed

train, bus and subway commuters. It represents a significant shift in administration thinking from the days when building highways seemed to be the only concern in Washington.

But, predictably, Secretary Volpe's proposal already is in trouble in Congress. Although the highway trust fund already has a surplus of several billion dollars, which can't possibly be spent in the near future, rural congressmen are balking. They point out that the money in the fund was raised by taxes on highway use and they feel it should be retained for highway use. The Secretary's program would still leave more than enough money in the trust fund to pay for roads currently near the building stage. It's obvious that Secretary Volpe and urban area congressmen are going to need all the help they can get to pry this legislation out of committee in Congress. A letter from you to Mr. Volpe or your congressman will help.

GULF OIL HOSTS LEGISLATIVE BREAKFAST DURING OIC CONFERENCE

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., better known as OIC, held its annual conference in Washington.

Hundreds of delegates from around the country came here to participate in the workshops and listen to the bevy of excellent speakers.

A contingent from the Gulf Oil Corp., of Pittsburgh, came also. The Gulf group hosted a breakfast on the Hill for the delegates and the many friends of OIC and its founder, the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia.

Bill Henry, a good friend of mine and an executive vice president of Gulf made a delightful opening statement to the breakfast audience.

I include those remarks in the RECORD at this time:

REMARKS OF WILLIAM L. HENRY

Thank you Dr. Dawkins. It is a pleasure to be here with you this morning to enjoy this typical OIC breakfast. And, incidentally, Doctor, the grits were superb . . . weren't they.

Mr. Chairman—Senator Brooke; distinguished Vice Chairmen; Members of Congress; Dr. Sullivan, OIC Board Chairman and friends of OIC.

I am pleased to be a part of the Legislative Appreciation Breakfast of the Eighth Annual OIC Convocation. The occasion gives us all an opportunity to focus on the goals of OIC, and its convocation theme, "Building America Together."

In fact, we shouldn't need such an occasion to establish a focus, either on those goals or on your theme. Building America Together really should be a rule by which we live our lives. Having known Dr. Sullivan for a while now, I know that it is a guiding rule in his life and for his organization.

Since its beginning in 1964, OIC has continued to work toward the effective interaction of government, industry, labor and the community to provide a better way of life for all Americans. These efforts have translated into a reconstruction of self-pride for growing thousands of people. They have provided essential motivational services for

individuals and their communities. OIC has worked to eliminate economic and social inequality through training the unemployed and underemployed and establishing job placement series with industry.

We in industry may not always seem to recognize the problems of the poor, the unskilled, the uneducated, because in our processes we need to employ the skilled and the educated. I think we are aware of these problems, and we are working to solve them, but I am not here to argue that question. The fact is that industry, and in particular the Gulf Oil Corporation, recognizes an obligation to society that can be expressed in very practical terms. For us it adds up to what our President, B. R. Dorsey, has called "Business Responsibility to Society." Perhaps it can be related in a juxtaposed version of a well known comment, like this: "What's good for society, is good for Gulf Oil." In that context, we consider it good business to initiate and support programs that will benefit society.

The OIC manpower development and training programs have shown a remarkable record of benefit to society. They pass every practical test you can devise.

In the OIC program, more than 60 thousand persons have received training in the 200 courses offered.

OIC's placement rate after training is 71 point 2 percent.

Most significant for the businessman, and I think for anybody who wants a reliable measure of success, is the fact that 87 percent of those graduated and placed in jobs through the OIC program stay in their jobs. That's an 87 percent retention rate.

This high retention rate is an important factor also in OIC's success in doubling the incomes of its trainees. The average annual income of OIC trainees before they entered the program was 2 thousand, ninety-four dollars. After training, the average rises to 4 thousand, two hundred seventy-seven dollars.

We as a society cannot take any special pride in the fact that after doubling a man's income, it is still at such a low level. But we should note that a program's ability to double a man's earning power is a pretty good measure of the ability to succeed. There are those, too, who would note another interesting statistic as a measure of the program, for it is estimated that OIC training has saved America over 86 million dollars in welfare payments.

At any rate, the result has been that industry believes in OIC training. We believe in Dr. Sullivan's ability to continue to succeed in developing an important segment of our society into an added source of manpower. At Gulf, our faith in this approach has grown strong during these past seven years, and we whole heartedly support Dr. Sullivan in his future plans. Also, I am sure that the presence at this convocation of representatives of more than 100 other major corporations is an indication that industry generally supports this effort.

The purpose of this Legislative Appreciation Breakfast, and the rest of this morning's program, of course, is to focus on another important leadership aspect in our society—legislation. The roles of government and business to cooperate for the benefit of all are pretty clearly defined at this point in time. The part that legislation plays in manpower development has become increasingly apparent ever since the passage of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. I think it is fair to say that the OIC program might never have been established, at least in its present form, if Congress had not adopted that Act ten years ago.

I will not presume to tell Congress what it should be doing in this area. To be honest, the existence of the legislation that is currently under consideration is sign enough

that it isn't necessary. And there are other speakers on your program better qualified than I to address themselves directly to that question. For my part, it is enough to say that what I know of past success and future plans leads me to believe that high priority should be given to this matter.

It all boils down to a few basic considerations. The cooperative spirit that is America's hope for the future must be served. Our efforts to work together to offer a hand up instead of a handout need to have priority status. This will require the dedicated concentration on identifiable goals on the part of government, labor, industry and the community.

For its part, OIC must continue to be a catalyst for economic and social progress. I am sure that it will. We must do the things we can to sustain that effort. All of us have a stake in OIC's progress, and a part to play. So let's get on with the job of Building America Together.

TRAGEDY IN ULSTER

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the tragic situation in Northern Ireland continues to result in a heavy loss of life. The death toll recently reached 300 people since August of 1969.

In order that my colleagues may have every opportunity to read informative articles on this subject, I am including in my remarks today an informative piece of writing by Mr. Francis B. McCaffrey. Mr. McCaffrey was born in Ulster and experienced first hand the horror of fighting between 1916 and 1922 which was very similar to that found in Northern Ireland today. Although Mr. McCaffrey left Ireland at the age of 25 and is now an American citizen, his in-depth knowledge of the problems besetting Northern Ireland is well worth reading:

TRAGEDY IN ULSTER

(By Francis B. McCaffrey)

Our hopes for peace in Ulster fade with news of increasing strife in that province of Ireland. When encouraged from time to time, the realities of the situation prove false our hopes for political progress in the Six Counties. I was born in Ulster and grew up there. I believe I qualify to be permitted some observations on the problems in the North of Ireland.

For a better understanding of the present situation in Ulster, a look at some of the history of the province will be helpful. But for most of those connected with the difficulties in Northern Ireland, much of what happened in Ulster in the past should be forgotten.

The sufferings in Ireland that began with the invasion under Henry II of England in the 12th century were exacerbated in the 17th century when, after James VI of Scotland became James I of England, over four million acres of land in Ulster belonging to the natives were confiscated and given to the people brought to Ulster from England and Scotland, mostly from Scotland, while the natives were driven to the moors to starve and perish. Some survived. And the descendants of the natives who survived make up about one-third of the present population of Northern Ireland, while the other two-thirds are generally descendants of the people

brought to Ulster in the 17th century. This replacement by England of the Irish in Ulster with English and Scottish settlers is known in Irish history as the Plantation of Ulster.

After centuries of resistance against English rule and the cruel measures employed by the English to crush the demands of the Irish for freedom from oppression, England finally invited Irish representatives to a peace conference. In the latter part of 1921, after almost two months' discussions, the Irish delegates, under threat of renewed warfare on their country, signed a compromise treaty in the name of the Irish Free State. However, the Unionists of Ulster were given the right to decide whether to become part of the Free State or remain separate under the provisions of the Home Rule Bill of 1920. The Unionist leaders in Ulster chose the provisions of the 1920 Act, under which a separate provisional parliament had already been opened in Belfast on June 22, 1921.

The Government of Ireland Act of 1920 (amended in 1922), passed by the British Parliament and on which Northern Ireland was founded, made provision for establishment of a Council of Ireland to which the parliaments of Northern and Southern Ireland could transfer parts of their functions, and included authorization for creation of a United Ireland Parliament to which some or all of the functions of the two separate parliaments could be transferred. But the Parliament of Northern Ireland refused to join any form of union, even though the treaty of 1921 between England and Ireland included provision for voluntary union of Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State (now the Republic of Ireland), which was formed in 1922.

The refusal of the Northern Ireland Parliament to join in any form of union with the rest of Ireland was predictable. The Unionists of Ulster, with encouragement from the Conservatives in England, had threatened open armed rebellion against Home Rule when the third Home Rule Bill for Ireland was introduced in the British Parliament in 1912. And the Tory politicians encouraged the Unionist leader in the North of Ireland, Sir Edward Carson, in organizing a provisional government in Belfast. The actions of the Unionists of Ulster during the past came as no surprise.

This was the beginning of two separate states in Ireland. And the treaties of 1921 and 1925 between England and Ireland established and fixed, among other things, the present border between the partitioned area of Ulster and the rest of Ireland. Consequently, six of Ulster's nine counties now form the state of Northern Ireland.

Unfortunately, the sufferings in Ireland that began with the invasion from England in the 12th century, and which were deepened with the Plantation of Ulster in the 17th century, did not end in all of Ireland with passage of the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 or with conclusion of the treaties of 1921 and 1925. Instead, the Irish of Celtic descent in the newly formed state of Northern Ireland were subjected to continuing persecution by the Irish of Anglo descent, who were a majority in the area of Ulster partitioned to form the new state. Even before the Unionists of Ulster received their partial autonomy in June 1921 they had commenced their persecution of the Nationalist minority among them.

In the summer of 1920 a series of programs were instituted in the North of Ireland by the Unionists against the Nationalists in that area of Ireland, during the course of which in about twelve months over one hundred of the minority were killed by being shot, stabbed or beaten to death, and over one thousand injured, while the homes of hundreds were burned and over five thousand Nationalists driven out of employment.

Since it came into existence in 1921, the state of Northern Ireland has continued its

oppression of the Nationalist minority within the state. Nationalists are denied government posts, and they are kept at a disadvantage on voting registers so that they are helpless to influence reforms. Every device is used to deny Nationalists equal employment opportunity and decent housing. Even civil rights enjoyed by members of the Nationalist minority while they live and work in England are denied them in Northern Ireland where they were born. And despite hopes and promises, only token changes have been made by the Belfast Government to correct any of the existing injustices. Reforms, including reforms proposed by the British Government, have not been implemented.

Discrimination against the Nationalists in every aspect of life is visible in Northern Ireland. For example, in one of the Six Counties with a Nationalist population of approximately fifty-two percent the public employment list for a recent month showed that less than ten percent of the total public employees were Nationalists. And, in the case of public housing, a man, whose father-in-law fought for England at the Dardanelles during World War I and whose son served over six years in the British Navy, has maintained an active application for public housing for thirty-three years which has not been approved, even though new public housing has been built nearby. These two are only simple examples of the conditions that have existed for over fifty years in Northern Ireland.

A new generation of the minority in the Six Counties now protests the oppression under which it is forced to live, and requests reforms that, carried out, would assure equal civil rights for all the people of Northern Ireland. The government of the state has responded; the crushing machinery of oppression is now directed in all its fury against another generation of the minority in Northern Ireland.

Murder in the night, mass arrests and imprisonment without trial, torture of those imprisoned, hundreds of Nationalists driven out of employment and terror the ever-present companion of mother and child are the common lot of those of the minority today in the Six Counties.

The Nationalists who suffer in Northern Ireland now, as did those before them, do so under well-planned oppression by their government, a government that since its inception has constantly used its partial autonomy, its well-armed militant wing of Orangemen, its civil police force and now the British Army to inflict suffering on the minority, in the hope that the remaining descendants of the Celtic-Irish can be crushed and driven from the six counties of Ulster that form the state of Northern Ireland.

Those in the Six Counties who now defend their lives, their families and their homes against terrorism by the agents of the government under which they live are outlaws in the same sense as were those in our own land who resisted oppression by their government and who fought for freedom and justice almost two hundred years ago.

Much misunderstanding has existed during the years regarding the facts of the situation in the North of Ireland. Some of the misunderstanding arose from a misconception of what is involved, a great deal of it is the result of a lack of correct information.

As news dispatches tell of street battles between Catholics and Protestants in the North of Ireland, the world wonders and asks why the religious strife in Ireland. But the impression that there is a conflict in the North of Ireland because of religious differences is incorrect. The reasons for the continuing tragedy in Ulster are ancestral and political, not religious. History proves that religion but masks the real causes of the problems in Northern Ireland.

In the decade 1640-1650 the Anglo-Irish in the other three provinces of Ireland were in

favor of unity with England. They were all Catholics—the Catholics of the Pale whose ancestors came from England.

Writing on the reasons for the 1641 Rising Fourde said: "It mattered little to the O'Neills and Maguyres who was King of England. If Charles turned Catholic, an English king would still be an English king. Catholic or Protestant, he would not restore the confiscated counties. . . ."

And discussing in 1962 "Religion and Partition" in Ireland John McCaffrey wrote: "As a man whose family tree has still strong roots and many vigorous branches in Fermanagh, I am always amazed when comparatively cultured people assert that the cause of the partition problem is religious. They assure me that Protestants are invariably Unionists while Catholics are automatically Nationalists. They add that when Protestants become Catholics they also change their politics. Conversely, Catholics who leave the church adopt a similar routine and become fervent Unionists. This is, of course, unmitigated nonsense."

The main reason for what may appear to be political division according to religious belief in Northern Ireland is that most of the Nationalists are descendants of the Celtic-Irish, a people who have been Catholic since the days of St. Patrick in the 5th century, while the Unionists are generally descendants of the settlers brought to Ulster, mostly from Scotland, in the 17th century, a people who were of the Protestant faith. But not all Irishmen of the Protestant faith in Ulster are Unionists. And the Nationalists of the Six Counties are not all Catholics.

Protestant Irishmen as well as Catholic Irishmen have fought and died in their efforts to free Ireland. Many of the leaders in the long struggle for Irish freedom were Protestant Irishmen. And the words of one of these leaders have particular application to the conditions that exist in Northern Ireland today. Speaking in a London courtroom on June 29, 1916, the late Sir Roger Casement, that noble Protestant Irishman from Ulster, before being sentenced to death for his efforts to free his native land, Ireland, concluded his remarks with these words, "Where all your rights become only accumulated wrongs, where men must beg with bated breath for leave to subsist in their own land, to think their own thoughts, sing their own songs, garner the fruits of their own labors, then surely it is the braver, saner and truer thing to be a rebel against such circumstances as this than to tamely accept them as the natural lot of men."

There are Protestant Irishmen in Northern Ireland today who will accept a united Ireland under one government, who detest the persecution carried on by the Unionists against the Nationalists and who have raised their voices in protest against the oppression of their fellow-Irishmen in the Six Counties. These Protestant Irishmen are also discriminated against, harassed and arrested for their efforts to secure justice in Northern Ireland.

The foundation for the continuing tragedy in Ulster was laid with the Plantation. But the tragic consequences of the Plantation of Ulster in the 17th century need not have extended to the generation of Irish people living in six counties of Ulster in the 20th century.

Descendants of people of various national origins make up the population of these United States and there is no question regarding the fact that these descendants are Americans. But the Anglo-Irish of Ulster are an exception in this respect. And this difference is the basis for the problems that have existed in the North of Ireland at least since 1912.

Although born in Ireland, the Unionists of Ulster have, from generation to generation, considered themselves to be English or Ulster-Scots, proclaimed loyalty to the land

of their forefathers and continued the efforts of their ancestors to drive the Irish of different ancestry from the North of Ireland. And this group of Anglo-Irish have continued the fight to retain an area of Ireland for themselves, separate from the rest of the country, with a separate government controlled entirely by Unionists.

Consider, for example, a group of American citizens, born in the United States, continuing a struggle to retain an area of this country exclusively for themselves, separate from the rest of the nation, with their own separate government and proclaiming loyalty to the land of their ancestors; that is what the Unionists in the North of Ireland have been doing for over fifty years.

Civil strife resulting from the continuing conditions has once again spread throughout the six counties of Ulster known as Northern Ireland, strife which, if not soon brought to an end, could result in tragedy for more than the Six Counties. But while people destroy each other and lay waste to their own land, the British Government with final jurisdiction for Northern Ireland refuses to act, thereby permitting the violence and killing to continue. Shock is expressed at the violence and concern for the rights of the Ulster Unionists in any future plan for reunification of Ireland is indicated while the destruction and death toll mount.

But what of the rights of the minority in Northern Ireland until an all-Ireland government is a reality? Must they continue to live in an atmosphere of persecution until reunification may be achieved at some time in the future? Or what benefit for those in England with final responsibility for what happens in Northern Ireland to condemn the violence while ignoring its cause? After all, the British Government is aware of the conditions that have existed in Northern Ireland since the state was founded in 1921.

How many more lives will be lost, how much more suffering must the innocent endure, how many more children will have their minds scarred for life, as a result of the daily horror, before those who preside over the lives of these people decide to solve the problems that have resulted in civil strife in the North of Ireland since the summer of 1920?

The difficulties in the North of Ireland have been aggravated and their solution greatly impeded by the encouragement and support given by England to the Unionists of Ulster down through the years. Instead of aggravating the family quarrels of neighbors, surely those in power in England today must recognize the value of peaceful relations with their nearest neighbor.

As the struggle for justice in Northern Ireland continues, much has been said about the I.R.A. and its activities in the Six Counties. Its members have been called criminals. The same language is used to denounce the I.R.A. today as was used to condemn it in 1916. Without considering the methods used to achieve the end, the I.R.A.'s goal in Ireland is the same today as it was in 1916—freedom and unity for all of Ireland. And for this same cause many Irishmen, both Catholic and Protestant, of past generations gave their lives.

When oppression of a people continues, when their "rights become only accumulated wrongs", when their peaceful requests for equal civil rights in their own land are ignored or met with promises that have not been carried out in more than fifty years, when their requests for reforms are answered with mob attacks the results are usually the same—civil strife that knows no limit in its horror. Human sympathy is narrowed and those involved lose sight of all that is good in their fellow-man and see nothing but the worst in each other. The innocent suffer and the minds of children are corrupted and scarred, usually for life. These are the conditions in Northern Ireland.

The means presently being employed in the North of Ireland to secure some measures of justice and the machinery of oppression used by the government of the state against those who seek nothing more than justice in their own land make a mockery of human institutions of government. In view of the conditions that have existed in the Six Counties since 1921 and the level violence has reached there, organized government has failed. While there are better ways of settling grievances, force or the threat of force, resulting in unimaginable cruelties inflicted on our fellow-man, remains as the deciding factor.

Many of us have some idea of the conditions that exist in Harlem and Watts. Recently, the Scottish-born psychiatrist, Dr. Morris Fraser, after visits to Watts and Harlem concluded that conditions were worse in some ways in Northern Ireland. He said in part: "Of course Belfast doesn't have the narcotics problems of Harlem and Watts. But, at least to me, Harlem didn't seem as bad as Belfast. It seemed like a bad working-class area. Belfast is worse than that."

Dr. Fraser is presently writing on the psychiatric problems of Belfast residents. He has written on the problems of children living under the conditions that exist in Northern Ireland. His writings contain much information on the factors that affect the daily lives of the working-class in the Six Counties. Dr. Fraser's views are interesting, not only for those concerned about conditions in the North of Ireland but for all interested in human relations.

As anyone who has lived in Ulster or who knows its history is aware, the problems in Northern Ireland, a state which, exclusive of major lakes, rivers and tideways, equals in area little more than the state of Connecticut, are neither complex or difficult to solve. The difficulties in the North of Ireland exist because a group of Anglo-Irish in that area of Ireland refuse to accept the fact that they are Irish and insist that they are English and that they belong to England. When this group of people, born in Ireland, accept the fact that they are indeed Irish—not English or Ulster-Scots—then peace will come in Ireland. And if England were to withdraw her encouragement and support from this group of Anglo-Irish in Ulster simultaneously with her armed forces from the North of Ireland the sooner they would accept the fact that they are Irish.

The past can't be changed, but all have it within their capacity to help shape a better future. And the lessons of history offer assistance in avoiding the mistakes of the past.

With the history of the failure of partition in many lands before it, the British Government can help shape a better future for all the people of the six counties of Ulster that form the state of Northern Ireland and for relations between England and Ireland. If never before, the people of these islands now have many reasons to wish to live in peace and mutual trust. And the making of this wish a reality rests with the present British Government.

With over fifty years to reflect on the results of the treaties of 1921 and 1925, under which over one-third of the people of six counties of Ulster were abandoned to continuing persecution, the Dublin Government can do much to ensure that there will be no reason for concern for the rights of any group of Irish people living under a United Ireland Government, thereby preparing the way for peaceful reunification of Ireland.

In the best interests of all the people of both England and Ireland, surely the time has come for England to dismantle the political structure she erected in the North of Ireland so long ago, to form an interim regime to administer the civil affairs of these six counties until all functions of the Northern Ireland Parliament can be transferred to a United Ireland Parliament, so that the trag-

edy in Ulster may be brought to an end, that the people in the North of Ireland who now destroy each other and lay waste their own land may, instead, join in peace together in search of a better future for themselves and their families—a future free, insofar as possible, of disease and poverty, free of hunger and suffering for children, and above all, free of hatred and prejudice, and that the inhabitants of these two neighboring islands, England and Ireland, the vast majority of whom are honorable people, all with a community of interests in the 20th century, may live in peace and mutual trust.

THE "WELFARE MESS" REVISITED

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the commonsense approach of trying a pilot program or two relative to welfare reforms is dealt with ably in the following editorial from the Florida Times Union which I bring to the attention of the House at this time:

THE "WELFARE MESS" REVISITED

The special study of "the welfare mess" made by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress is by no means news, in the sense of being something just found out, but it certainly should be an effective reminder at a most appropriate time.

For with the Nixon administration's controversial "welfare reform" bill now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee (it has already passed the House) the study shows more clearly than ever that:

(a) The present system is indeed intolerable.

(b) Yet a study of the flaws shown in the present system casts even more doubt on the workability and practicality of the "reform" proposal which would immediately double the welfare rolls (and perhaps double the troubles).

(c) The only logical way out of the dilemma is to make a practical real-life test (on a limited scale) of the proposed reform, preferably testing some alternative as well.

Among the findings of this latest study, confirming the chaos of the present patchwork system:

In Chicago, Detroit and New York City the woman head of a family with four children who worked full time and earned from \$5,500 to \$6,100 (depending upon which city) was really no better off, for all her work, than the woman who exerted no energy beyond that required to cash her welfare check.

In one city a family of four headed by the father received only \$474 a year (which would not support any family)—but if a woman headed the family the benefits were \$2,710. For obvious reasons the fathers left home, and hence weren't around to find a job eventually and support their families.

In other cities, where the father could remain with his family without loss of funds, he was discouraged from looking for work (especially hard work or dirty work) by the fact that he lost as much in benefits as 85 cents on every dollar he earned.

The multiplicity of programs (and involvement of both federal and state agencies) increased inefficiency, error and the possibility of fraud.

This latest (if repetitious) finding that the present system is farcical does indeed add impetus to the effort to find a new way. Yet at the same time, it raises anew the valid question as to whether the only on-the-table "new plan" (the administration's proposal)

would not compound, rather than alleviate the present chaos and cost.

Some conservative members of the Senate Finance Committee have been talking, for some weeks now, about a different (but as yet unannounced) program, in which there would be no welfare save for those obviously unable to work (the blind, disabled, aged, mothers of very young children) but instead a true "workfare" program in which benefits were tied to labor.

Very well; this perhaps could work. For that matter the administration theory might, after all, work; the point is that it's only an unproven idea and nobody can really say if it will work or not.

So why not try both, in pilot programs in selected states? Put the theories to the test of human nature, and see what happens. And then proceed, on a nationwide scale only with a proven project, not potentially bankrupting guesswork.

FUN NIGHTS LEAD TO FAMILY FITNESS

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, "let us do it as a family" is the theme of Family Fitness Fun Nights which have been organized three nights a week at nine centers in San Diego. This innovative program, the first of its kind in the country, is designed to enable families to enjoy themselves together while improving physical fitness. I am pleased to share the following newspaper article with my House colleagues and know they join me in congratulating the originators of this remarkable concept in recreation and fitness:

FUN NIGHTS LEAD TO FAMILY FITNESS (By Beth Mohr)

The choruses of grunts and groans that end routines in most exercise classes aren't heard at Family Fitness Fun Nights at Ocean Beach Park and Recreation Center.

The men, women and children who work out there each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday night applaud at the end of their exercises.

And that's the way it is at all nine of the centers in San Diego where children and adults take the fun as literally as the fitness.

Mrs. Marge Newby, recreation specialist for the City of San Diego, is responsible for training leaders who conduct the thrice-weekly sessions. Her approach to exercise is but one of the qualities that make the program unusual.

The local activity was planned by Mrs. Deborah Szekely and Dr. John Boyer, both San Diego members of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, established with the help of Miss Pauline des Granges, park and recreation director, to "put action into lives that have become far too sedentary," Mrs. Newby said.

Mrs. Szekely describes the free family programs as the first of their kind in the country.

"We have become a nation in which family members do things apart," she said. "Mom goes off on her projects, Dad has his interests and the children all have different activities. Everything we do, from attending church to shopping, is segmented. This is the first time anyone has said, 'Let's do it as a family.' The family fitness nights have become an astounding success."

Mrs. Newby stresses spontaneity in training leaders for the centers. There never is a written schedule of exercises to be rigidly followed. One thing leads to another in an easy, lighthearted manner.

"We want to encourage men, women and children to get together in an activity they will enjoy while they do themselves some good," she said.

"The more spontaneous things are, the more fun we believe there will be. Our goals are not to build muscles, but to get circulation going and hearts pumping. We want our participants to get their bodies to the fullest potentials for balance, suppleness, strength and endurance."

All exercises are done to music, a lot of it rock and all of it lively. That may be why some routines seem a little like dancing. There is stretching, bending, marching, jumping, plain and fancy running, and, every once in awhile just breathing.

"We begin at 5:30 p.m. with a half-hour of warm-ups, followed by about 45 minutes of exercise. Anyone who wishes can stay for volleyball or other games," Mrs. Newby said.

At the Ocean Beach center, ages range from 4 to over 50. The youngsters get top grades for enthusiasm. They also run the fastest.

Participants are never pressed to exercise any longer than they feel they can. They may rest or call it quits anytime.

Says Mrs. Newby, "We want people to leave exhilarated, not exhausted."

Mrs. Newby has a two-way reaction to the high attendance at fitness nights.

"We are delighted, but I feel the first wave of participants may have been fitness-oriented to begin with," she said. "Now we want to get their neighbors who sit at work all day and then go home to sit in front of TV."

"We consider our classes the beginning of getting back into condition," she said. "We want to encourage our participants to go on to regular walking, jogging, cycling and other programs."

To estimate how long it will take you to get fit, Mrs. Newby offers this guideline: for every year you have been out of condition, it will take you a month to get back into shape.

Newest of the local centers opened yesterday at the Balboa Park Club.

THE DARKNESS AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL: MORAL BANKRUPTCY IN VIETNAM

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, today my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DRINAN), reintroduced his bill to end our involvement in Indochina. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill, which would cut off funding for U.S. military operations in Indochina within 30 days of enactment, and would call an immediate halt to the rain of terror we are precipitating on thousands of Vietnamese civilians every day through our renewed massive bombing.

The bombing must stop; our involvement in this dismal war must end. I think it is clear, after more than 3 years of Presidential assurances and promises of peace—and 3 years of Presidential procrastination—that it will take an act

of Congress to ring down the curtain on American military involvement in Southeast Asia.

Twice a month I write a column for several weekly papers in my district. This week, with President Nixon's reescalation of the air war uppermost in my mind, I used this forum to share my views on the President's actions, and their implications, with my constituents. I would like to share these views with the other Members of the House. The text of the column follows:

The current North Vietnamese offensive has demonstrated, for all who care to see, the bankruptcy of President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy. Without the presence of massive American air support, the Saigon troops would not be able to withstand the enemy onslaught. The President's decision to resume massive bombing of North Vietnam is, in itself, an admission that Vietnamization has failed.

What can the President hope to gain by his return to the bombing policy of the Johnson Administration? Bombing the North will not end the current enemy offensive in the South any more than the heavy bombing of the preceding weeks prevented it from coming off. Renewed bombing of the North will not bring the North Vietnamese to their knees, or the war closer to a settlement, any more than it did in the period 1965 to 1968. During the Johnson Administration bombing only stiffened the resolve of the North Vietnamese, and the size and scope of their involvement in the South increased apace with ours.

While President Nixon has not yet called our attention to it, the bombing of the Port of Haiphong is an historic first in the long, dreary chronicle of Vietnam. As the Pentagon Papers have shown, even at the height of the bombing in the Johnson years, attacking Haiphong with B52's, as President Nixon has done, was emphatically ruled out. It was rejected because the President's advisers agreed that it would be militarily unproductive, and could bring us to the brink of war with Russia and China.

In March, 1968, then Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford wrote that although Haiphong was the route by which some 80% of North Vietnam's imports entered the country, it was not the point of entry for most of its military supplies and ammunition. "These materials," Secretary Clifford noted, "predominantly enter via the rail routes from China. . . . The closing of Haiphong port would not prevent the continued supply of sufficient materials to maintain North Vietnamese military operations in the South."

There was, and is, no significant military advantage to be gained by bombing Haiphong. Why then, did President Nixon order B52's to attack the port on April 15th?

A single B52 carries thirty tons of bombs. Released from 30,000 to 35,000 feet, each bomb dropped by these planes blasts a crater 35 feet deep and 45 feet across. A typical B52 strike, with six planes, leaves a path of destruction half a mile wide and three miles long.

Haiphong is, or was, the home of some 300,000 people. There can be no doubt that the scores of bombers which struck this densely populated area by surprise, in the dead of night without the assistance of the light spotter planes which often guide B52 strikes, killed thousands of men, women, and children.

These facts lead me, with great sadness and reluctance, to the conclusion that President Nixon has embarked on a policy of terror-bombing of civilians in the North to force the North Vietnamese to abandon the ground war in the South. The evidence of our past experience should have taught our military and political leaders by now

that such a policy is doomed to failure. Its only fruits can be bitter ones: prolonged U.S. involvement in an escalated conflict; increased American casualties in the air and on the ground; hazard to American prisoners held in the North and the taking of more of them; the undermining of all progress toward improved East-West relations; and the sowing of greater discord at home.

The President speaks continually of "peace with honor". What is honor? Is it honorable to rain indiscriminate death from the skies on innocent people? Is it honorable to make homeless refugees of millions of Vietnamese, North and South? Is it honorable to continue our involvement in this war and so perpetuate a struggle which millions of Vietnamese and millions of Americans have long wished ended? There is no honor here. There is no peace except the peace of the grave.

In 1968, the American people voted, they thought, for an end to the war. Yet, two years later, in 1970, the failure of the President to end our involvement in Southeast Asia and of the Congress to set a deadline for withdrawal were major issues in my Congressional campaign. It is a testament to the emptiness of President Nixon's '68 pledge to end the war, to the failure of his Vietnam policy and to the failure of a majority of the members of Congress, that in 1972 I must still write in this space, "Get out—now!"

BISHOP GERALD KENNEDY: A TRIBUTE

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, Bishop Gerald Kennedy will retire as spiritual leader of the Los Angeles area, United Methodist Church. One of the great religious statesmen of our day, Bishop Kennedy has been a close personal friend through many years and a continuing source of inspiration. Time in 1964 aptly said that the Bishop—

As writer, preacher, and bishop is the contemporary Methodist who best seems to express the peculiar quality of his church's active, outgoing faith—pragmatic but perfection-aimed, equally concerned with personal morality and social order, loving discipline yet cherishing freedom.

Truly, he has been an embodiment of that "sanctified commonsense" which is the distinctive hallmark of American religious life.

Bishop Kennedy's Christian ministry has been identified with and exercised through the Methodist fellowship. Elected bishop in 1948 at the age of 40—the youngest man ever so honored in the Methodist Church, he was assigned to the Portland area until 1952, when he was named to Los Angeles. In 1968, while still bishop of the Los Angeles area, he assumed a regular preaching schedule at the First United Methodist of Pasadena, marking the first time in the history of the Methodist denomination that an active bishop filled the pulpit of a local church on a regular schedule. He has preached at the Pasadena church an average of three Sundays a month. His love for and dedication to the preaching ministry, the vital heart of the Methodist tradition, have never waned.

To the ministry of the word Bishop

Kennedy has always brought an alert and searching mind, a spirit deeply sensitive to human needs, and an insight guided by his profound sense of God at work in creation. The highest tribute paid to his sermons is also the simplest: "No one falls asleep in his pews."

Teacher and author alike, Bishop Kennedy has sought in many different ways to communicate truth through personality—the saving truth of faith through the grace and dignity of a personal commitment to Christ and to his fellowmen. He has held many distinguished lectureships. Of his 24 published books, many are widely read by men and women of every religious background. Aside from academic degrees earned, he has received over the years no less than 12 honorary degrees from universities and colleges across the land.

Bishop Kennedy's services to his church, to the larger Christian community, to his State and Nation, and to the family of man are well-known. His long-standing ecumenical outreach and his public-minded concern have won great praise. Writes Herb Brin of the Jewish Heritage:

With him brotherhood is not a mere catchword or slogan. It is not an empty cliché. He pays tribute to this ideal by his very life and thoughts.

In honoring Gerald Kennedy on his retirement, we are confident that his ministry will go on, reaching out with hope to all sorts of conditions of men and women. In a troubled age, his life is a unique manifestation of that enduring faith in God which has always been the foundation of our American heritage.

I join with all the many people who know and love the Bishop in thanksgiving for the comfort, guidance, and friendship he has given so abundantly to each of us, and in the prayer that he and his family may be richly blessed.

FEDERATION OF HUNGARIAN FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS

HON. JOHN H. TERRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, the Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners has worked long and hard to speed up immigration procedures for Hungarian political fugitives who are waiting in European refugee camps with the desire to come to the United States.

Fifteen years ago, our great Nation expedited the admission of approximately 40,000 Hungarian refugees after they fled their native country following the 1956 Russian military action. Today thousands of Hungarians must wait many, many months in Europe for final action that would allow them to come to America. During the waiting period, they experience food and clothing shortages and overcrowded living quarters.

The federation, in its desire to help alleviate this problem, has written the following letter to President Nixon asking his help. I urge my colleagues to also

lend their support to this most worthy effort.

The letter follows:

MARCH 6, 1972.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President: This spring will mark the fifteenth anniversary of a generous action by the government of the United States in which you played an important role. I refer to the special action by which this country expedited the admission of some 40,000 Hungarian refugees after their fight for freedom in their own country, had been crushed by Russian armor in 1956. I speak for them in expressing our gratitude for the new life which opened to us as a result of your most humane action. I can assure you that these people have become hard-working, dependable citizens of the country which granted them asylum.

It was my privilege to be present in 1956 at the American Embassy in Vienna when you, as Vice-President, made a visit during your tour of investigation of the refugee situation. I will never forget the hope your presence gave me, nor the confidence imparted by your statement a few months later, when you pointed out that we emigrants represented a great potential asset to the United States. I write to you today with a dual purpose: to thank you for what you have already done, and to call your attention to the fact that the problems of Hungarians who escape Russian tyranny continues in free Europe. There are many more who need your help.

These post-1956 refugees find temporary haven in the camps established in Austria, Italy and West Germany. The majority of those who trickle through the Iron Curtain share a common goal: residence in the United States. But lacking the drama and urgency which surrounded the Hungarian Revolution, consummation of their desire is often delayed by the long months consumed in administrative procedures and quotas. Their need is not less than was ours of fifteen years ago. They simply require the same decisive action which made freedom and self-respect swift realities for the thousands who constituted the first wave.

Our Federation, in order to further the cause of the refugees, recently established a Committee for Refugee Affairs which keeps close contact with the refugee camps in Europe. News from these places is by no means encouraging. George Stirling, head of the Committee, has reported repeatedly in the Hungarian emigre press about the worsening conditions relative to this matter.

In the name of our countrymen, we again ask your help. Hungarians who love freedom have not changed. Unhappily, neither has the situation in their homeland, and a repetition of the same type of action by the United States government is required. Please exercise the great power and influence of your office to bring the American dream more quickly to the many who desperately need your assistance.

Sincerely,

TIBOR HELCZ,
National Chairman.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

HON. WILLIAM O. MILLS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MILLS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, "My Responsibility to Freedom" was the theme for this year's Voice of Democracy contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary. I want to commend the VFW for sponsoring this annual contest. It encourages young people to take positive pride and faith in America and encourages them to look deeply at our Nation's priceless heritage.

Kathryn J. Panks is a senior at Southern Senior High School in my district. Miss Panks is the winner of the Voice of Democracy contest in Maryland and I am proud to insert her speech in the RECORD:

MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

I? Have a responsibility to freedom? You mean I can't just sit back and enjoy the rights I have coming to me?

Not a chance. There are things I can do to improve and maintain freedom in my country. Most particularly in school and at home.

I believe that there are two sides to freedom. One side tells me that I am a free person, entitled to pursue "Life, Liberty and Happiness" in whatsoever manner I choose. The other side tells me that every other American has the exact same rights that I do. Hmmm. That complicates matters. It gives me a responsibility to bear. But it's nothing I can't take care of. It just means that I must give everyone else the respect that I expect them to give me. I can practice that right at home. I expect my brother to keep his hands off the radio while I'm listening to it. Well, then, it's only fair for me to do the same for him. When I'm at school—say—working on the school newspaper, I expect the other editors to listen when I get an idea for an article. Again, this is a two way street. I must listen to their ideas also so that together we can work out a compromise. The more respect I give at school and at home, the more respect I am likely to get in return. O.K. So far so good. What else can I do, here and now, to make my freedom a real thing?

Being a part of the society that makes America, I cannot be completely free unless the whole society and every individual in it is also free. A machine can't work properly if some of its parts are kept from functioning! The same thing goes for the United States; it can't run smoothly if the people who make it up aren't free to work to their capacity. I know that everyone has the same rights as I do, but I also know that all around me are people who are being deprived of their rights. It is my duty then, to take a part in seeing that no one around me is deprived of his rights. Before I can do that I have to know my own rights and have a working knowledge of how freedom is kept alive in this country.

I can learn and practice most of my rights at school. Every year student council repre-

representatives and class officers are elected. By taking part in these elections I can train myself how to use my right to vote and how to pick a candidate I believe will do the job I want done.

As a member of the newspaper staff I can help make "Freedom of the Press" a reality to the students and myself. They can exercise their right to freedom of speech through the letters to the Editor and I can see that the news printed is accurate and unbiased. By taking the opportunity to learn and use my rights at school I make it easier to use them in the future.

A major principle of American freedom is the concept that if every American works to better himself, then the entire country will benefit. When a man is deprived of his rights, he cannot better himself and America as a whole suffers for it. It is my duty to learn how to work through the system we have to correct wrongs. I must learn everything I can about the workings of my Government and how changes can be made through it, not through the destruction of it. And most of all I must respect the right of every person to better himself, and even help him to his goal, by encouraging, not discouraging; by building up, not putting down. For we are "One Nation, Under God, Indivisible with Liberty and Justice for all."

FREE-TRADE "MYTH"

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the weekly news letter published by the Illinois State AFL-CIO had an excellent article about a speech delivered by our colleague, Representative JAMES A. BURKE, entitled "Free-Trade 'Myth'."

Representative BURKE described the growing menace to American economy on foreign imports.

He voiced a strong plea for enactment of the Burke-Hartke bill which would help the U.S. deal more effectively with this problem.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this important legislation and am hopeful for its early enactment.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Mr. Stanley L. Johnson, president of the Illinois State Federation, and Robert G. Gibson, secretary-treasurer, for their leadership in this important struggle for survival of the American worker.

The article follows:

FREE-TRADE "MYTH"

Existing U.S. "free trade" policy is bankrupting the country, Rep. James A. Burke (D-Mass.) warned in calling for measures to stem the flood of imports "that has washed hundreds of thousands of jobs away."

Speaking to a luncheon of the Maritime Trades Dept. Burke pinned much of the current economic crisis on the Nation's foreign trade posture.

Burke, co-sponsor with Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) of the Foreign Trade & Investment bill now before Congress, stressed that unless the drain on the U.S. economy is halted the stability of the Nation is in jeopardy.

"We need protection from the grossly unfair reality of our free trade policy," he said. "The alternative is the slow starvation of our economy, the continued erosion of jobs and income and, indeed, a continuing threat to the survival of the Nation itself."

Burke said that free trade in the world market is a "myth." He traced the development of the myth from the time the United States was the strongest of the world's exporting Nations and as it fostered vast foreign economic and industrial aid programs for underdeveloped countries.

"Our experts trained people around the world in ways they could compete with our industry. We gave away the machinery to set up shops and sent technicians to get operations going. . . . We licensed patents so that the latest technology could be adopted by industry overseas."

"And perhaps worst of all," Burke stressed, "through a system of tax advantages and credits, we encouraged our Nation's industry to locate overseas."

However, throughout this period, he noted, trade barriers were being built up against U.S. products around the world.

"But now the myth is beginning to wear thin," Burke declared.

"Those trade barriers are still up around the world and our encouragement of foreign trade investment has become a Frankenstein's monster—rending apart the basis of our foreign trade."

He said, "we see whole industries closing as their operations move to subsidiaries of American firms scattered around the globe."

"We see people lining up to cash unemployment checks, people who have many skills to contribute to America's development and who cannot because the jobs aren't there."

Measures pending in Congress, including the Burke-Hartke bill, would put an end to this imbalance, he noted. Yet, he added, "every time you try to discuss those trade measures, someone conditioned by the old mythology of free trade hollers the word 'protectionist.'"

"We need to protect ourselves in many fields from the incredible flood of imports," Burke said. "And we have to establish our right to the government's fair share of profits that multinational corporations are raking in by producing things abroad and sending them back here for sale."

The workers, not the corporations, bear the brunt of the economic impact of the free trade myth, he said.

"The companies can flee to Hong Kong, to Malaysia, to Ethiopia, but the worker stays where he is with no job and little prospect of finding one," Burke pointed out.

BLACK LAWYERS AT JUSTICE SPEAK OUT AGAINST NIXON BUSING STAND

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, 10 black lawyers in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice have written an open letter to the Congress opposing President Nixon's antibusing legislation. Their letter, which exhibits the deep concern of professional civil rights lawyers for the harm which will be accomplished if this legislation passes, and the moral outrage of blacks is a document that should be carefully read by us all. It is not an easy act for any Federal employee to speak out so forcefully against the policies of the administration in power. The fact that these 10 black lawyers in this letter, and 95 of their white colleagues in an-

other letter, have spoken out so eloquently and forcefully against the Nixon antibusing bills, does them great credit. The letter, which appeared in this morning's Washington Post, follows:

10 BLACK LAWYERS AT JUSTICE: CONGRESS SHOULD REJECT BUSING BILLS

Believing as we do that much of the progress that has been made in the school desegregation area in recent years is being seriously threatened, and believing as we do, that our continued silence would be an abdication of our moral obligation to advance the cause of civil rights, we, the undersigned black attorneys of the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, wish to state publicly our disenchantment with the recent regressive trend in this area, including the anti-busing bills now before Congress.

First, and fundamentally, busing is not a real issue; it is instead a sham, a "last straw" embraced by those who have disappointedly watched busing and other tools of desegregation bring blacks to the better schools, wherever they are. Quite frankly, we as ardent students of the civil rights struggle, have concluded that the recent fervor in the area of busing is nothing more than a thinly veiled attempt to sacrifice the rights of minority children to racist pressure groups and political expedience. Those parents screaming the loudest about the welfare of their children, are the same ones who reverently expose their children to violent protests, vile rhetoric, long school boycotts and vivid displays of lawlessness including the burning and overturning of school buses. The school administrators, most prolific about maintaining quality education, were the same ones who were most inarticulate when it came to explaining disparities in the black and white schools, and the same ones who advocated the establishment of inadequate all-white "freedom schools." The politicians most vocal about the efficacy of using children to cure society's ills were among those most shamefully silent when black children were bused to perpetuate the same ills.

We realize, of course, that there are a number of anti-busing advocates who are righteous self-styled liberals, and who would disassociate themselves from the above characterizations and innocently inquire why must our children be bused? Why? Because much of the desegregation that you claim to be so proud of has been made possible only through busing. Why? Because judges who have heard not rhetoric, but the detailed facts that the press shields the public from, have proclaimed busing essential for effective desegregation. Why? Because the Supreme Court has stated that the Constitution requires desegregated schools and that busing is an acceptable tool to accomplish this goal. That's why!

More frightening, however, than the simple awareness that there are so many, in and out of government, who are maliciously attempting to undermine the rights elucidated in Brown v. Board of Education and its progeny, is the realization of how desperate they are. Recent developments, including proposed "moratoriums" and Constitutional amendments, tell us in no uncertain terms that there are those so determined to keep the two societies separate and distinct, that such traditionally American concepts as the sanctity of the Constitution, the "separation of powers," as well as "oaths of office" will willingly be sacrificed. Quite clearly they, and their unwitting allies, have no qualms about raping the 14th Amendment, prostituting the courts, and defaming the efforts of those who have worked so hard to promote desegregation, including those who have put their economic and political lives on the line.

What we have been witnessing, when

stripped of its shroud of innocence, is an attempted roll-back, a camouflaged effort to resurrect the concept of "separate but equal," and a deliberate effort to make the advancement of desegregation circular, beginning and ending with Plessy v. Ferguson. We are indeed observing a metamorphosis during which "benign neglect" is being transformed into malignant hypocrisy.

To avoid such a consequence, to restore faith in those who have appallingly watched government attorneys switch from plaintiffs to defendants' counsel table, and to serve notice on recalcitrant school boards, vacillating politicians, and run-of-the-mill recists that minority children will enjoy their full constitutional rights, we hereby urge Congress to reject the anti-busing, anti-black bills now before them.

John W. Davis, Savannah Potter, Ethel A. Ollivier, Samuel J. Flanagan, Squire Padgett, Michael A. Middleton, Nate Friends, Calvin D. Hawkins, Donald Pallen, Libson C. Berry, Washington.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a speech by AID Administrator Dr. John Hannah to the attention of my colleagues. The speech, given April 20, 1972, before the International Development Conference here in Washington, is a discussion of the "second generation" problems of development assistance, such as the untying of bilateral aid and generalized trade preferences, and the future shape of our assistance effort.

The speech is interesting in its own light, but especially so because of Dr. Hannah's comments on two important ideas for furthering economic development: access by developing nations to special drawing rights, known as SDR's, which are the new international monetary reserve assets administered by the International Monetary Fund, and multilateral debt relief arrangements for developing nations.

The fact that Dr. Hannah commented positively on these two items marks a shift in viewpoint that should not go unnoticed. American acceptance in principle of increased access to SDR's and debt relief could do much to spur the development of the world's poor countries.

I recommend the speech, which follows, to my colleagues:

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD

(By Hon. John A. Hannah)

I

One of the most felicitous developments in recent years has been the Green Revolution. The work of the plant breeders in producing new productive varieties and the use of fertilizers and pesticides have yielded exceptional increases in the production of cereal grains. India is currently self-sufficient in food grains—a feat that a few years ago would have been regarded as difficult to achieve as the American landings on the moon.

The Green Revolution sometimes encounters second generation problems. Prob-

lems such as susceptibility to new plant diseases requiring new measures to control them and new research to develop resistant varieties. This was not unexpected.

Development, basically, is a process of challenges and solutions. Each new generation of problems requires new solutions—new answers.

As of now development assistance has second generation problems. Like the Green Revolution, development assistance programs enjoyed a period of vigorous growth. Beginning with the Marshall Plan, Point IV and evolving through the interim programs and U.S. A.I.D., the concept was adopted and adapted by most of the developed countries. The resulting bilateral assistance programs supplemented by the U.N. agencies and the World and Regional Banks have yielded resources and results beyond anyone's early expectations.

But in recent years, the growth of development assistance has been stunted. Transfers of official development assistance have grown only marginally since 1967. In the United States we are completing the most difficult 12 months in the history of the Foreign Assistance program. Bilateral aid was reduced substantially by the Congress. At one point, the Senate actually voted the program down following its debate of issues pertaining to the Vietnam war. Funding for the World Bank and other multilateral institutions has been reduced and delayed. We have been unable to proceed with legislation granting trade preferences to less developed nations. The negotiations on untying bilateral aid were interrupted by the realignment of the international monetary system. For U.S. development assistance, this year has been—in the words of the drug culture—a bad trip.

But the problems affecting development assistance—like the second generation problems affecting the Green Revolution—are neither fatal nor permanent. The concept of Development Assistance has enduring validity.

The United States will not become a world drop-out. We remain committed to doing our fair share in the common effort to help the people of the developing countries help themselves move in the direction of utilizing their resources for providing lives of better quality for all of their people.

At this period in history our country is evolving new relationships with developed and developing countries—relationships which inevitably affect the scope and content of development assistance programs.

II

Looking ahead, I would like to comment on three factors which appear important in the evolving relationships between the developed and the developing countries.

First, there will be increasing diversity in the patterns and goals of development as developing countries confront new problems in this increasingly complex and rapidly changing world.

Second, the developing countries will increasingly expect to be treated as equals in their dealings with the developed world.

Third, the developed countries and the less developed countries may discover a greater mutuality of interests as they seek to solve their basic problems of growth and change.

Let me comment briefly on these three points.

First, the old belief that the path to growth in the poor countries lay in learning the ways of the West has been decisively undermined in recent years. This morning's session—labeled, perhaps over-dramatically, the "Crisis in Development Strategies"—pointed out that the developing countries confront many new problems—problems which did not face the developed countries in the earlier days of their development. For instance:

The labor forces in many developing countries are growing at far faster rates than were

experienced in the western developed countries, or in Japan.

The developing countries face particularly acute problems of income distribution, which require new methods and programs. For instance, it is estimated that if India relied solely on rapid growth of agriculture and national income to solve its nutrition problem it would be more than 30 years before the lowest third of India's population could afford an adequate diet.

In education, the developing countries cannot continue to emulate Western style educational systems. Education budgets have been rising twice as fast as GNP in most LDCs, but half of all their children are still out of school because there are no schools for them, no teachers, no books. The developing countries have the need to develop non-traditional, low-cost systems of education, if they are to roll back the tide of illiteracy. For the country with a per capita GNP of \$200 per year or less, it is futile to advocate universal educational opportunities in Western type schools with 30 or fewer students per school room, teachers with graduate degrees, modern visual aids and all the rest. Their economies cannot support that kind of a school system.

I could give other examples. But the basic point is that many of the major problems facing the poor countries have either not been duplicated in Western experience or are not solvable with existing Western technology and institutions. They are different problems. They require new types of public and private institutions, new policies for allocating resources, new means for delivering services, and, in some cases, new technologies.

The severe problems of unemployment, underemployment and income distribution require new development formulas which achieve a better harmony between growth and equity.

As the developing and developed countries grapple with these problems it is reasonable to expect: First, that we will find more experimentation and variety in patterns and goals of development among different countries. We see some of this today. For example, India's increasing attempts over the years to find its own patterns for solving its poverty problem and the current interest in some of the approaches to development in the People's Republic of China.

Second, that as the donor countries become increasingly concerned with the new problems, their approach to the developing countries should tend to become less prescriptive and more cooperative. The old tutorial relationship—born of the belief that we in the West possessed the ready-made answers for the problems of the underdeveloped—should diminish. Hopefully there will evolve a more collaborative problem solving approach.

The developing countries will appropriately press for increasing recognition of their right to influence donor policies and the course of worldwide development assistance. We see many signs of this today: the growing resistance to directive styles of assistance; the United States agreement to have its economic policies reviewed by the Latin American countries instead of always the other way around; the increasing restiveness with developed country dominance of the multilateral institutions; and the prominent current example of the UNCTAD now meeting in Santiago, Chile. There the developing countries are pressing their right to influence the restructuring of trade and monetary systems.

A headline in a recent issue of the *Journal of Commerce* summed up what I think will be a major theme for this decade. It was: "Poor Lands Demand Decisive Influence."

Finally, perhaps paradoxically, as the developing countries face new problems and evolve new solutions we may discover a

greater mutuality of interests. It is possible that methods and procedures found by the poor countries to be useful in solving their urban problems may be useful in developed societies. We can expect that some of the truly unique experiments in effective low-cost education will come from the poor countries. They may have relevance to our country. This may also be true in health care and in other areas. The truism that we are all developing countries and can learn from one another may increasingly be a reality as well as a cliché.

What does this imply for United States assistance programs? Although the problems of development are changing, the need to transfer resources, training and expertise from the developed to the less developed remains undiminished.

The Pearson Commission estimated that the developing countries would require \$16.2 billion a year in official assistance from the developed countries by 1975 to sustain a six percent annual growth rate. The UNCTAD estimated a total resource gap of about \$37 billion in 1980. While such estimates are highly tentative, no one seriously questions that the amount of resource transfers which will be needed from the developed countries to achieve reasonable growth in the developing countries is significantly higher than that now flowing.

There will be strong efforts by the developing countries to establish mechanisms for resource transfers which avoid the incursions on dignity and independence which some of the developing countries feel are inherent in current assistance programs. Many of these issues are front and center at the UNCTAD III meetings in Santiago. Key items include these three: (1) *expansion of LDC exports and trade preferences*; (2) *earmarking a larger share of SDR's for use by developing countries*; and (3) *debt relief*. I would comment briefly on each of them.

The United States is committed to the adoption of a system of generalized tariff preferences. Secretary Rogers has again recently confirmed the intention of this Administration to introduce generalized preference legislation in Congress.

The submission of a bill has been delayed because of the concern that it might be counterproductive and encourage the possibility of protectionist rather than liberalized trade policies. It is hoped that the climate will be more favorable next year. Whether such legislation passes may hinge on continued recovery in the domestic economy and a clearer indication of the effects monetary restructuring will have on our international economic position. I am confident that the United States in its own best interest will eventually approve trade preference legislation.

Giving the developing countries special access to SDR's—the new reserve assets administered by the IMF—could provide an additional \$2.0 billion a year or more in external financial resources. The United States in the past did not favor these proposals because we wished to avoid overloading the new SDR system. By now, however, the system has proven its acceptance and workability. SDRs will play an important role in the present restructuring of the international monetary system. The position we are taking at UNCTAD is to support, in parallel with other developed countries, a full study by the IMF of how SDR's can be used to support development in the LDCs. I believe the United States will support such proposals although complex questions of timing, volume, procedures and negotiations will have to be resolved. If we are to carry our fair share of the total responsibility, I see no better way to do it.

Annual debt repayments by the LDCs now total about \$6 billion a year and are increasing at twice the rate of LDC export earnings. Multilateral debt relief agreements can become a substantial source of LDC external fi-

nance for individual developing countries with large debt problems.

The World Bank has taken the position that it will encourage developed countries to grant debt relief and will take the lead in working out guidelines for doing so, but that it will not grant relief of debts owed to it. We recognize that the Bank must maintain its credit ratings in world capital markets. But we hope that the Bank will find ways to participate in multilateral debt relief arrangements by being willing to consider rescheduling for debts owed to it.

When and how these proposals for debt, trade preferences, SDRs and other more exotic proposals will be agreed upon is difficult to predict. The end of the decade may well find a large fraction of resources transferred from the developed countries to the LDCs flowing through these channels.

President Nixon has made it clear that an important part of our policy for future development assistance is to encourage the growth and use of multilateral institutions. These institutions grew with surprising vigor in the 1960s. Loans authorized by the World Bank, IDA, and the regional banks rose from \$1.3 billion in 1962 to \$3.3 billion in 1970. This Administration plans to give full support to continuing this growth.

We must recognize that while many in Congress support multilateralism, there are many others who do not. We must also recognize that the United States cannot unilaterally build multilateral institutions. If these institutions are to retain their international character, increases in U.S. contributions must be matched by comparable increases in other donor contributions. It will be a long-term job to work out the required agreements with other countries to total resources flowing through multilateral channels.

The World Bank has taken the lead in coordinating aid programs and providing guidance for donors and counsel for recipients. This relationship is well established and fully supported by the United States.

Now, what about the bilateral assistance administered by the Agency for International Development? Many of you have often listened to me and I will make this overview very concise.

First, this Administration will continue to work for the separation of economic development assistance from Military Assistance Programs and from Supporting Assistance programs in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Jordan, Israel, and other countries where our political or security interests are engaged. This proposal was part of the foreign assistance legislation which the President sent to Congress a year ago tomorrow. Congress deferred action last year and agreed to give it serious consideration this year. It is now evident that action will be postponed until after this fall's election. We hope the Congress will act on it early next year.

The marriage of long-term development assistance with short-term military and supporting assistance in a single Foreign Aid bill was a product of the cold war. But these programs have different objectives, and a divorce is long overdue.

Second, U.S. bilateral assistance will concentrate on assisting developing countries find answers to a limited number of basic human problems: problems such as food production and nutrition, population growth, and health and low-cost education systems. The solution of some of these problems require new technologies and institutions. Our country's great store of scientific knowledge, our problem solving approaches, our capacity to provide applied and useful training programs for foreign nationals, and the capabilities of our professional people can make great contributions in these and other areas.

We should not forget that our US AID training programs have provided training for

more than 160,000 persons now returned to their own countries and these former trainees are well qualified for important roles in development programs. Many of them have demonstrated high competence in the service of their governments, and across the board in civilian pursuits.

We will increasingly emphasize research, innovation and joint problem solving programs with the developing countries.

We will devote significant emphasis to building the capacity of U.S. private institutions such as universities, foundations, voluntary agencies, cooperatives, farm groups, labor groups and other groups to provide assistance in these basic problems.

The pervasive objective is to focus our loans, grants, research funds and other resources on a limited number of basic development problems where U.S. technical skill and experience can make a significant contribution.

We will give increasing attention to the problems of employment, income distribution, and equity.

The proper focus for U.S. bilateral aid is on the basic problems of people. People are at the center of development. Development is meaningful only if it can be translated from impersonal statistics, and graphs, and measures, and emphasis on GNP into more and better food, education, health, and jobs for people.

Above all, no matter how rugged and unrewarding life may be for this generation in the least developed countries, there must be justifiable hope that life may be better for their children.

U.S. AID will increasingly combine its bilateral financial resources with research and U.S. technical skills to address—jointly with the recipient countries—a relatively limited number of development problems which are basic to human welfare. *This is the direction in which we are headed.*

If we are to succeed, consistent, continuous, and understanding help "where it counts" will be required from you and your friends. We have been traveling a rough road. It may not get much smoother until the war in Indochina is wound down. When that time comes, I am certain that if the people of America have all the facts before them they will insist that our country be a responsible part of tomorrow's world, and play a responsible role in it.

In closing I return to a point made earlier. The pace and direction of development assistance will increasingly be determined by the developing countries themselves. Their problems must be solved in their countries by their people. At best external aid can only provide encouragement and help for the peoples in the assisted countries as they move in the direction of harnessing their resources to improve the quality of life for all of their people.

That is what U.S. AID should be about.

SOVIET JEWS

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, April 19, the Greater Philadelphia National Conference of Christians and Jews unanimously adopted a resolution which asks the Soviet Government to end its persecution of the Jewish people and other minority peoples living in the Soviet Union.

The conference, in taking this action, wishes the U.S. Government to use ap-

appropriate diplomatic means to encourage the Soviet leaders to permit free exercise of religion and emigration.

I commend NCCJ for its independent effort made for those people living in the Soviet Union.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I submit the full text of the resolution for insertion into the RECORD:

RESOLUTION

Resolution of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Greater Philadelphia-Southern New Jersey Region, memorializing the President of the United States, the Congress and the State legislature to encourage the Government of the Soviet Union to end its persecution of Soviet Jews and other minorities and to permit free exercise of religion and emigration

Whereas, The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Greater Philadelphia-Southern New Jersey Region, is an ecumenical organization dedicated to advancing interfaith and interracial understanding and cooperation; and

Whereas, In the Soviet Union men and women are denied freedoms recognized as basic by all civilized countries of the world and by the Soviet Constitution; and

Whereas, Jews and other religious minorities in the Soviet Union are being denied the means to exercise their religion and sustain their identity; and

Whereas, The government of the Soviet Union is persecuting Jewish citizens by denying them the same rights and privileges accorded other recognized religions in the Soviet Union and by discriminating against Jews in cultural activities and access to higher education; and

Whereas, The right freely to emigrate, which is denied Soviet Jews to seek to maintain their identity by moving elsewhere, is a right affirmed by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United States; and

Whereas, These infringements of human rights are an obstacle to the development of better understanding and better relations between the people of the United States and the people of the Soviet Union; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Greater Philadelphia-Southern New Jersey Region, hereby this 19th day of April, 1972; authorizes its co-chairmen, Milton Clark, Milton A. Eisenberg and John M. Elliott to forthwith transmit the aforesaid resolution to the President of the United States respectfully requesting that he exert his influence during his upcoming trip to the Soviet Union to call upon the Soviet government to end its persecution of the Jews and other minorities, and to permit the free exercise of religion by all its citizens in accordance with the Soviet Constitution; with copies of the aforesaid resolution also directed to the Vice President and Secretary of State of the United States, and to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and be it further

Resolved, That the aforesaid resolution also be sent to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature respectfully requesting said body to petition the United States government to use all appropriate diplomatic means to engender the fullest support possible for such a request to the Soviet Union.

Respectfully submitted,

MILTON CLARK.

MILTON A. EISENBERG.

JOHN M. ELLIOTT.

HOW TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, there has been much criticism in recent days of our renewed bombing of North Vietnam. Unfortunately, the majority of those who are most vocal in their criticism of our own action remain silent with regard to the invasion of South Vietnam by the army of the North. Their analysis of what is happening somehow places our own Government in the negative position even though it is clear that we are responding to an aggressive attack, rather than initiating one.

In his editorial column in U.S. News & World Report of April 24, 1972, David Lawrence points out that:

What the United States is doing in South Vietnam is defending the cause of a people who otherwise would have been gobbled up by the Communists.

Mr. Lawrence also declares that:

Peace in Southeast Asia . . . cannot be achieved unless the Moscow Government stops sending vast amounts of arms and military supplies to North Vietnam to threaten the independence of the nation to the south which is struggling for the right of self-determination.

The fact that the Soviet Union has been the prime force behind the continued aggression of the North Vietnamese is, states Mr. Lawrence, something which is well known but has "rarely been mentioned by officials of our Government." The clear record of what has happened in Vietnam, he notes, "could be established by a disinterested tribunal so that there would no longer by any doubt as to how the war began and who actually were the aggressors."

Whether those in the United States who condemn their Government realize it or not, the war in Vietnam is a war of Communist aggression and our role in assisting the Government of South Vietnam to repel that aggression is as honorable and in keeping with our traditional principles as was our participation in World War II against Nazi and Fascist aggression, and in Korea against a different kind of Communist aggression.

Writes David Lawrence:

Though antiwar activists may not know it, the position taken by the United States and its willingness to stand up for the rights of small nations help to prevent any single power from becoming so strong that the safety of others is menaced and a global conflict becomes inevitable.

I wish to share Mr. Lawrence's editorial with my colleagues, and insert it into the RECORD at this time:

[From U.S. News & World Report, Apr. 24, 1972]

HOW TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

(By David Lawrence)

North Vietnam launched a big offensive and is suffering from a retaliatory move by the South Vietnamese that is painful. For it includes heavy bombardments by planes of the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

To many people the fighting is between two small nations. One is assisted by the Soviet Union, and the other by the United States. This is an example of involvement by major powers which have not declared war on each other and both of which presumably are in favor of peace movements throughout the world.

But peace in Southeast Asia, it is evident, cannot be achieved unless the Moscow Government stops sending vast amounts of arms and military supplies to North Vietnam to threaten the independence of the nation to the south which is struggling for the right of self-determination.

These facts have been well known, but they have rarely been mentioned by officials of our Government. There have, of course, been general statements made about the necessity of all countries agreeing to respect the territorial integrity of others. Aggression has been denounced on every side. But the specific part played by the Soviets in helping the North Vietnamese has always been referred to in the propaganda from the Communists as something that developed after the war started and as a means of countering the alleged aggression that supposedly took place when the United States originally answered South Vietnam's call for assistance.

The record of what has happened in Vietnam could be established by a disinterested tribunal so that there would no longer be any doubt as to how the war began and who actually were the aggressors.

What the United States is doing in South Vietnam is defending the cause of a people who otherwise would have been gobbled up by the Communists. If this had happened, other states in Asia might have subsequently met the same fate.

Red China's fear of the expansion of Soviet imperialism and domination of Asia undoubtedly caused the Peking Government to become an active ally of North Vietnam and send military supplies to Hanoi.

The Vietnam war would have been concluded a long time ago if North Vietnam had not had help from Communist China and the Soviet Union. Similarly, South Vietnam would have crumbled and the Communists would have taken over if the United States had not come to the aid of a small nation trying to preserve its freedom.

It has been the practice of the Communists to take the side of "revolutionary" groups and to assist in "wars of national liberation." But the time has come for an agreement to be made that there shall be no intrusion in the internal affairs of another country.

The United States has no desire to obtain an inch more of territory on any continent. Nor does it seek to secure a voice in the policies of other governments. Its objective is to bring peace in the world and to give peoples the right to determine for themselves how they shall be governed.

Attention now is being concentrated on how to end the war, and the United States is intent on getting the hostilities stopped. It doesn't want to engage in name-calling contests or in propaganda campaign. Indeed, President Nixon is scheduled to make a trip to Moscow on May 22, and there are many people who believe that Vietnam will be one of the problems that will be tackled. For the Soviets can influence North Vietnam to make peace, and the war could be terminated within a few weeks if Moscow urged the representatives of the Hanoi Government in Paris to engage in meaningful negotiations for a settlement.

Diplomats generally expect President Nixon and the Soviet leaders to discuss the Vietnam war and perhaps to find a way to end the conflict. This would be a constructive development which would be viewed everywhere as the start of a new era. To keep on supplying arms to one country after another

to threaten neighboring lands can only lead to continuing strife.

The antiwar activists in America do not realize what the Vietnam war really means. For the firmness of the position taken by the United States and its willingness to stand up for the rights of small nations help to prevent any single power from becoming so strong that the safety of others is menaced and a global conflict becomes inevitable.

People everywhere are hoping that the threat of a world war can be removed. If the Vietnam dispute is settled with due respect for the independence of nations, big and little, it could mean peace on all continents. The policy of the United States—and particularly its resolute stand in defense of South Vietnam—is an assurance that courage has not been replaced by cowardice and that the same spirit which has motivated it in aiding South Vietnam will be used to protect the rest of the world against ill-advised action by any aggressor which could lead to a third world war. For, as President Nixon has repeatedly said, he is striving to make this "a generation of peace."

RECOGNITION FOR A PATRIOT

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a valued friend and colleague, Representative FLOYD SPENCE from the 2d Congressional District of South Carolina, is rapidly earning public recognition as an outstanding leader and patriot. Serving with him on the House Armed Services Committee, I daily witness the tireless and effective service he renders to his committee, to the Congress and to the cause of our national defense.

Like many of us, Congressman SPENCE firmly believes that a strong America offers the best hope for peace in our troubled world; he is determined that this Nation does not invite aggression by making national security a second-rate consideration.

The Times and Democrat, a respected newspaper in Orangeburg, S.C., reviewed Congressman SPENCE's performance in an editorial on April 20, and called him "somewhat of a lobbyist for a strong national defense"—a tag that any American might envy. Here is what the newspaper, in its lead editorial, had to say:

WE NEED MORE PATRIOTS

Rep. Floyd Spence, Republican from South Carolina's Second Congressional District, in speaking recently at the national conference banquet of the Society of Colonial Dames in Washington, made a rather distressing comparison between the space program of the United States and that of the Soviet Union.

He told the ladies of that organization that while this country has followed a peaceful application of its space program for the advance of world knowledge and technology, the Russians have been concentrating on the adaptation of space for military use and advantages. In fact, he sees the Soviet program as "a grave threat to U.S. peace and security from space."

The Communists have developed and successfully tested space weapons systems that we have scarcely even conceived yet—much less built or defended against, he said.

Rep. Spence should know since he is a member of the House Armed Services Committee and is privy to information not available to the general public.

And he quoted one who should be even more in the know—Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, who said, "the USSR has now reached a position where, unless we take appropriate action, there could be new surprises and new 'sputniks'. But they are less likely to be in areas such as the peaceful exploration of space; rather, they are more likely to be a part of a major new Soviet military capability."

Spence outlined other areas in which the Soviet Union now leads this country. For instance, the Reds are expected to have 1,550 operational intercontinental ballistic missiles on launchers by mid-1972, while we have only slightly over 1,000.

In addition, the facts show, he said that we are woefully lacking in at least 10 areas of defense technology; among them, fractional orbital bombardment systems, strategic air defense interceptors, surface attack ships and anti-aircraft artillery systems.

Also, the main population centers in Russia have extensive deployment of anti-ballistic missiles, "yet our Senate fought for months about whether to approve one little crumb of this basic protection," he said.

Deploing what he described as "one of the worst cases of gross negligence on the part of government in the history of this country," Rep. Spence charged that this neglect was encouraged and nourished by "near hysterical ravings of anti-defense lobbies in our own country."

Rep. Spence, it seems, is developing into somewhat of a lobbyist for a strong national defense himself. We welcome him. He is joining the ranks of such men as Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and the late Rep. L. Mendel Rivers. We need more such patriots.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND STUDY CONCLUDES THAT CANADIAN PIPELINE IS SUPERIOR ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD today the most extensive, objective, and important analysis of the environmental impact statement on the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline that I have seen. The study was done by the prestigious Environmental Defense Fund. It concludes that a Canadian pipeline route is environmentally superior to the trans-Alaska route in 25 out of 25 areas. It also concludes that, economically, a Canadian pipeline route to the Midwest makes far more sense than the trans-Alaska route.

I strongly urge those of my colleagues with even a marginal interest in the trans-Alaska pipeline issue to carefully read this excellent and thorough report, which follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND

The Environmental Defense Fund has analyzed the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline environmental impact statement and other data available to the Interior Department but not considered in its impact statement, including:

(1) An economic analysis comparing the Trans-Alaska Pipeline route and trans-

Canada pipeline routes by Dr. Charles Cicchetti of Resources for the Future;

(2) A five volume environmental analysis of a gas pipeline through Canada, published by Gas Arctic Systems, Ltd., a prospective applicant for a permit to build a gas pipeline for transporting Arctic gas—including North Slope gas—to the midwestern United States;

(3) Public statements reflecting the Canadian Government's attitudes toward a Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline from the North Slope and the hazards of marine transport inherent in the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline.

From this analysis, EDF has reached two distinct conclusions:

(1) To support the alternative, all-land Trans-Alaska pipeline route, which can accommodate both an oil and gas pipeline, provided appropriate steps are taken to minimize adverse impact on the environment;

(2) To oppose the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline, parallel road and associated marine transport because (a) this system will cause executive environmental degradation, not only to the Alaskan Wilderness but also to the pollution-free Northeastern Pacific which the United States and Canada share; (b) the damage is largely unnecessary because the all-land Trans-Alaska Pipeline Route will be required, in any event, for North Slope gas; and (c) it is economically inferior to the trans-Alaska routes from the standpoint of both the Nation and the State of Alaska.

(For further information, contact: John Dienelt or Ed Chaney.)

TRANS-ALASKA OIL PIPELINE VERSUS TRANS-CANADA ALTERNATIVE

Following the July 1968 oil strike on Alaska's North Slope, the oil companies unfolded immediate plans to bisect the State of Alaska with a 48-inch hot oil pipeline from the rim of the Arctic Ocean 800 miles south to the port of Valdez. Here the oil would be loaded on a new generation of super tankers and shipped to the west coast of the U.S. and foreign ports. By presenting the American public with a fait accompli, the oil companies attempted to preclude environmental planning and consideration of alternative ways to transport the North Slope oil to market.

The potential for unwittingly, possibly devastating environmental degradation of Alaska and the marine environment of the Northeastern Pacific was narrowly averted by the January 1, 1970 enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act. A lawsuit filed by the Washington, D.C. public interest Center for Law and Social Policy on behalf of the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth and Environmental Defense Fund prevented the Interior Department from issuing construction permits pending full assessment of the environmental consequences of and alternatives to the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline, parallel road and companion tanker transport.

On March 20, 1972, after more than two years and substantial monetary investment, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton released the long-awaited environmental impact statement required by NEPA.

Although the impact statement contains many serious deficiencies, it does have one positive aspect. It reflects the beginning of a process of governmental self-education at all levels which, if pursued, should have profound influence on the future development and protection of Alaska's vast resources. Thus, if the serious defects are remedied by further study which the statement acknowledges is necessary to protect the environment and by adequate public participation the efforts by the Department of the Interior will have demonstrated that NEPA has indeed lived up to its promise as the "most far reaching environmental and conservation measure ever enacted by the Congress" as it was called by co-author Senator Henry Jackson of Washington.

The impact statement reflects governmental recognition for the first time of many of the environmental problems involved, and explicitly confirms the public's concern for both the inescapable and potential devastating environmental impacts of extracting and transporting oil from the North Slope. Most importantly, it conclusively demonstrates an all-overland trans-Canada route would be dramatically less hazardous to the environment.

ENVIRONMENT

The impact statement acknowledges many serious, unresolved problems common to any route employed to transport oil from the North Slope. It also documents many particularly hazardous conditions unique to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline which would wend through some of the most geologically unstable terrain found anywhere on earth.

It states there is a near certainty of a major earthquake along the trans-Alaska route during the life of the pipeline. In addition, there is the threat of glacial surges, avalanches in the mountainous area of Southern Alaska and explosive floods from glacier-dammed lakes in the Denali fault area. The trans-Alaska route's southern terminus at Valdez where up to 30 Torrey Canyons of oil will be stored is also highly earthquake prone. This area was the center of a large quake in 1964 which created a 30-foot wave at the tanker dock and a 170 foot wave at another point within Valdez harbor.

The Canadian route, by contrast, traverses a less difficult, albeit longer terrain. Nor is there a significant threat of earthquake damage along the route. The impact statement suggests that less is known about potential routes in Canada. Yet a considerable body of sophisticated information is available. The five-volume report by Gas Arctic Systems, Ltd. is in many respects far superior to the impact statement. Such information was apparently not considered in the impact statement, although the report is available to anyone upon request.

The trans-Alaska route would subject the extremely productive Northeastern Pacific to the chronic oil pollution of marine transport and the potentially catastrophic effects of a major accident involving the super-tankers, some of 250,000 dwt—two times the size of the Torrey Canyon. These serious oil pollution threats to Prince William Sound, the Gulf of Alaska and the entire west coast of Canada and the U.S. have exacerbated tensions between the U.S. and Canada. The Canadian Government's concern was explicit in a February 2, 1972 speech by President of the Treasury Board Drury to the Canadian Northern Pipeline Research Conference in Ottawa:

"My Colleague, the Minister of State for External Affairs, has made clear in the House, and the Government in an aide-memoire sent to Washington last August stated in the strongest possible terms, Canada's reservations with respect to the ecological and other hazards of movement of oil by tanker from Alaska, down the West Coast and through the Puget Sound to northwestern U.S. refineries. Let no one suppose that the opposition of Canadians—so effectively voiced by Members of Parliament like David Anderson—is not the genuine concern of this Government."

And, private Canadian citizens have sought to intervene in the pending lawsuit to insure that their environmental concerns are fully recognized.

Although the impact statement fails explicitly to recognize it, there is general scientific agreement that the marine effects of the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline far outweigh those expected of the land component, dramatic as the latter are. By comparison, any overland trans-Canadian route to midwestern U.S. markets would, of course, totally avoid the dangers inherent in marine transport of North Slope oil. In addition, it

would reduce the net tanker traffic to all U.S. ports by replacing oil now delivered by tanker to the East Coast and to the Midwest through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Avoiding marine transport is in itself a compelling argument in favor of an overland trans-Canada route. This fact is substantiated and reinforced by the impact statement's comparison of the relative effects of the trans-Alaska and trans-Canada routes. The following is a direct comparison of the trans-Alaska route and the inland North Slope-to-Edmonton, Alberta route based upon the table on page 258, volume 5 of the environmental impact statement. (+) denotes less environmental effect; (−) greater effect; (0) equal effect:

Impact	Alaskan route	Canadian route
Terrestrial:		
1. Terrain disruption—Pipeline.....	0	0
2. Terrain disruption—Terminal.....	−	+
3. Construction materials.....	+	−
4. Induced terrain disruption.....	0	0
5. Surface and groundwater.....	0	0
6. Air quality.....	+	−
7. Vegetation/habitat disruption.....	+	−
8. Fisheries.....	−	+
9. Wildlife, including birds.....	0	0
10. Physical space commitment.....	+	−
11. Recreation/aesthetics.....	−	+
12. Wilderness.....	+	−
13. Communities.....	−	+
14. Native culture and subsistence.....	−	+
15. Seismic risk—Pipeline.....	−	+
16. Seismic risk—Terminal.....	−	+
17. Permafrost degradation.....	0	0
18. Slope failure.....	0	0
19. Flooding risk.....	0	0
Marine:		
20. Terminal port waters.....	−	+
21. Destination port waters.....	−	+
22. Fisheries.....	−	+
23. Wildlife, including birds.....	−	+
24. Tanker casualties.....	−	+
25. Oil transfer operations.....	−	+
Total.....	13(−) 5(+) 7(0)	5(−) 13(+) 7(0)

Perhaps the most serious of the impact statement's many deficiencies is that its oblique consideration of the Canadian route totally ignores the fact that a gas pipeline will be constructed along this route to bring North Slope gas to midwestern U.S. markets. This is particularly perplexing in light of Secretary Morton's recent Alaska land withdrawals which included a pipeline corridor for this purpose, corresponding perfectly with extensive Canadian preparations to that end. Also totally ignored is the fact that there is already an oil pipeline from Edmonton to Chicago (Inter-Provincial Oil Pipeline) which constitutes a substantial portion of the distance that would be traversed by a trans-Canada pipeline from the North Slope.

Even at face value the preceding table demonstrates the Canadian route's environmental superiority. And contrary to the impact statement's conclusion that "no single generalized route appears to be superior in all respects to any other," that superiority becomes even more dramatic upon acknowledging the presence of the gas pipeline and the Inter-Provincial Oil Pipeline.

Of the five problem areas where the Alaska route is rated as better, four (construction material, vegetation/habitat disruption, physical space commitment, and wilderness disruption) all depend simply on the physical presence of a pipeline. If the gas pipeline through Canada and the Inter-Provincial Oil Pipeline are accounted for in the rating, these four minuses for the Canadian route become pluses. The fifth minus for the Canadian oil pipeline route is air quality. Apparently this results simply from the greater length of the pipeline and the need for more pump stations burning oil and polluting the air. However, the impact statement overlooks the ease of burning gas from the parallel gas pipeline along the trans-

Canada route. This would eliminate sulphur oxide emissions and their impact on the sensitive Arctic lichens. Gas will apparently not be burned in pump stations over the bulk of the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline route. Hence, air quality also becomes a plus for the trans-Canada route.

The gas pipeline and Inter-Provincial Oil Pipeline would also seem to influence every factor rated "equal" on the chart, making them pluses in favor of parallel oil and gas pipelines rather than separate routes. The following chart is corrected to reflect the presence of the gas pipeline and the Inter-Provincial Oil Pipeline.

Impact	Alaskan route	Canadian route
Terrestrial:		
1. Terrain disruption—Pipeline.....	−	+
2. Terrain disruption—Terminal.....	−	+
3. Construction materials.....	−	+
4. Induced terrain disruption.....	−	+
5. Surface and groundwater.....	−	+
6. Air quality.....	−	+
7. Vegetation/habitat disruption.....	−	+
8. Fisheries.....	−	+
9. Wildlife, including birds.....	−	+
10. Physical space commitment.....	−	+
11. Recreation/aesthetics.....	−	+
12. Wilderness.....	−	+
13. Communities.....	−	+
14. Native culture and subsistence.....	−	+
15. Seismic risk—Pipeline.....	−	+
16. Seismic risk—Terminal.....	−	+
17. Permafrost degradation.....	−	+
18. Slope failure.....	−	+
19. Flooding risk.....	−	+
Marine:		
20. Terminal port waters.....	−	+
21. Destination port waters.....	−	+
22. Fisheries.....	−	+
23. Wildlife, including birds.....	−	+
24. Tanker casualties.....	−	+
25. Oil transfer operations.....	−	+
Total.....	25(−)	25(+)

ECONOMIC

In the past, proponents of the trans-Alaska route claimed it to be economically superior to the trans-Canada alternative. However, the impact statement's detailed economic analysis concludes the two are "equally efficient alternatives" although it admits it is excluding additional economies resulting from construction of a gas pipeline through Canada. This has been challenged by Dr. Cicchetti's more sophisticated, extensive analysis which asserts a trans-Canada pipeline to the midwestern United States where the need is greater and the price higher than on the West Coast will increase Alaska's royalty payments and benefit the American consumer far more than the trans-Alaska route.

If North Slope oil is delivered entirely to the West Coast, the consequent glut on the market could lower consumer prices which are already substantially lower than those paid by their midwestern and eastern counterparts. Even the impact statement agrees there will likely be an oil surplus on the West Coast extending into the 1980's.

But neither the oil companies or the U.S. government actually anticipates all North Slope oil will go to the West Coast. They have admitted some oil will either be exported to Japan or shipped by tanker to the East Coast. Disposing of surplus West Coast oil by either of these means would appear less desirable economically for the oil companies than simply shipping all North Slope oil to the oil-hungry Midwest. However, these plans appear to have hidden bonuses which will benefit the oil companies at the expense of the State of Alaska and the American consumer.

The oil companies estimate 41 tankers would be used to transport oil from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline terminal at Valdez. Interior's impact statement (Appendix G pages G-1, G-2) says ten of the largest tankers (including eight of 250,000 dwt) will

probably be foreign flagships. Their use would be considerably cheaper than shipping by U.S. vessels.

In return for exporting a barrel of oil to Japan, the oil companies expect to receive the right to import one barrel of cheap foreign oil to the east coast of the U.S. where the price is highest. This import for export program returns spectacular profits.

Another lucrative plan emerges from piecing together statements of oil company executives and Federal officials. This gambit apparently entails using cheap foreign tankers to carry North Slope oil to the west coast of Latin America. There the oil would be transferred to a pipeline across Costa Rica, picked up on the Caribbean by foreign tankers and delivered to the Virgin Islands for low cost refining. From there it would again go aboard foreign tankers and be shipped to the big profit markets on the east coast of the U.S.

Alaska's royalty receipts from either the import for export program or the Latin American-Virgin Islands gambit would be roughly half that resulting from direct sale of North Slope oil to U.S. markets. The oil companies, however, could profit by (a) substantially reducing royalty payments to Alaska; (b) making windfall profits by exporting oil they claim is "urgently needed" to fill U.S. demands which in the interest of "national security" cannot be supplied by cheap, abundant foreign oil; and (c) compounding these returns by using cheaper foreign tankers.

DELAY

The fact that a trans-Canada pipeline would take longer to build is often cited as yet another argument for the trans-Alaska route. Certainly this delay would have been reduced if the oil companies and the Department of the Interior had originally searched for the best instead of the quickest way to transport oil from the North Slope. But here, too, close analysis eliminates the purported disadvantages. In fact, additional time will be beneficial.

Despite the massive amount of knowledge gathered in preparing the impact statement, it acknowledges, in literally hundreds of places, that too little is known to evaluate or effectively minimize specific environmental impacts and that technology to prevent or cope with many problems is either lacking or untested. Any delay inherent in construction of the trans-Canada pipeline would provide the time necessary to resolve many of these conflicts. Delay could be further mitigated by close consultation with the Canadian companies and the Canadian government which has essentially completed the equivalent of a NEPA environmental impact study on the gas pipeline Interior forgot.

Ironically, despite the impact statement's simplistic mandate for additional research time, Interior Secretary Morton steadfastly refuses environmentalists' requests for adequate time to analyze and prepare comments on the mammoth 3,550-page document. This ambivalence is also reflected in his refusal to hold public hearings which, according to Under Secretary William Pecora, Morton believes "would be a circus."

The potential impact of delay on Alaska's royalty receipts would be eliminated by the higher selling prices at Midwest markets. And to be explored is the possibility of utilizing the excess capacity of the Inter-Provincial Oil Pipeline while construction of the trans-Canadian pipeline proceeded beyond Edmonton to Chicago.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The impact statement acknowledges national security advantages for the trans-Canada route. A slight modification in the artificial barriers erected to thwart the laws of oil supply and demand would eliminate any fear, however contrived, of the U.S. be-

coming vulnerably dependent upon foreign oil due to delayed exploitation of North Slope resources.

CANADIAN ATTITUDE

A final and most important fact supporting the desirability and feasibility of transporting North Slope oil via a trans-Canada pipeline is the attitude of Canadians. The government and the people of Canada have expressed their understandably negative attitude toward the hazards of marine transport associated with the trans-Alaska route. Assuming construction of a gas pipeline in any event, Canada obviously stands to benefit environmentally by the safest possible construction of a parallel oil pipeline which thereby eliminates the hazard to its magnificent southwestern coast.

The Canadian government has frequently articulated its willingness to cooperate in transporting both the oil and gas resources of the Far North through Canada. In March 17, 1971, debate in the House of Commons, the then Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources stated:

"I think we can assure the United States oil companies and the United States government, to the best of our ability and with the knowledge we have and the certainty we have achieved—and it is not complete yet in respect of the ecological factors—that there will be no unnecessary roadblocks at the Canadian end and Canadian governmental side."

On November 19, 1971, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Chretien, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said:

"I should like to advise and confirm to the House the continuing interest and willingness of the government of Canada to examine and discuss any proposals relating to the transport of Alaskan petroleum resources through Canada to market in the United States. . . . [The] guidelines [of August 13, 1970] make it clear that, in principle, oil and gas pipelines were acceptable to the government."

On February 2, 1972, President of the Treasury Board Drury declared:

"There is a good expectation that by the end of 1972 the field work will have advanced to such a stage as to put the government in a position whereby it could appraise, from an ecological point of view, any applications that might be received by companies wishing to build pipelines in the north. There would then, of course, have to be very thorough hearing procedures which would involve not only the criteria developed by this Committee, but by the other four Committees of the Task Force as well. . . . I want to take this opportunity to restate our views that the Canadian Government would welcome applications to build oil or gas pipelines from Alaska through Canada in a "land bridge" to the continental United States. Any such applications would be reviewed in a hearing process subject to the guidelines mentioned earlier and in light of the mounting research brought to bear on these undertakings by private industry and the Government. . . .

"In the resource management of the North American land mass, all the alternatives need to be thoroughly investigated before any unilateral actions are taken. That seems clear no matter what national strategies are to be pursued by Canada and the United States in satisfying their respective requirements for oil and gas."

"To us it appears that an oil line from Alaska through Canadian territory would have the advantage of ruling out a vulnerable tanker link to markets and would provide more economic transportation of oil to the U.S. Midwest."

On March 28, 1972, Canadian Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Donald D. MacDonald wrote Secretary of Interior Morton:

"We expect to be in a position by the end of this year [1972] to be able to appraise any applications that might be received from companies wishing to build pipelines in the north."

On March 30, MacDonald met with Morton in Washington, D.C. to convey "the continuing concern of the Canadian parliament, the Canadian government, and particularly of Canadians on the West Coast about the prospect of a very massive movement of oil down the West Coast, as a result of a trans-Alaska pipeline. . . .

"The second purpose was to make it clear to him [Morton] that the Canadian government is, and has been for some time, interested and preparing for an application, which undoubtedly will be coming sometime towards the end of this year, perhaps early next, for the construction of a Mackenzie Valley [gas] pipeline."

However, at a subsequent press conference, MacDonald said he came away from his meeting with Morton ". . . not overly sanguine about the prospects. . . ." of receiving an application to build a trans-Canada oil pipeline from the North Slope. His comments and an Interior Department Press Release on the meeting both implied the decision to issue a permit for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline had already been made.

The apparent unyielding adherence to the interim Trans-Alaska Route is difficult to understand and impossible to justify in the public interest. For all its many deficiencies, Interior's environmental impact statement clearly mandates the need for additional research in order to minimize the environmental impact of extracting and transporting oil and gas from Alaska's North Slope. It is equally clear in demonstrating a common oil and gas transmission corridor skirting the Arctic National Wildlife Range and through Canada to the Midwest is unquestionably far superior to the two separate routes now anticipated. It also seems clear Canadians agree with those assessments. The government is willing and prepared to accept applications from the U.S. to build a trans-Canada oil pipeline in conjunction with the gas pipeline.

NO CRITICISM FOR NORTH VIETNAM—PLENTY FOR RESPONSE

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I have been dismayed by the reaction of many of my colleagues in both Houses to the current state of affairs in Vietnam. They would have you view President Nixon's decision to renew bombing in North Vietnam as an unprovoked reckless act of barbarism. I wonder where they were a few weeks ago when the North Vietnamese Army launched a massive invasion across the DMZ and across the borders from Laos and Cambodia. At that time, not a word was heard from them about the immorality of that vicious attack—but what a deluge of criticism of the President for his response. He has been roundly condemned for re-escalating the war.

Even a cursory look at the facts must indicate who is at fault for the intensified fighting: The invasion is a desperate gamble by North Vietnam to seize control of South Vietnam by force. I cannot agree with those who would expect the President to do nothing in the face of this

new aggression, to allow Soviet-armed North Vietnamese to surge unchallenged into the South in the midst of American withdrawal.

President Nixon acted as he must to protect American personnel still in Vietnam. We all want to see this war end as quickly as possible. The President is working steadily toward that goal. I feel that we should place political carping aside and support the President in his response to the invasion. Therefore, to show the world that Congress stands behind the President, I would like to introduce the following resolution:

Whereas the Army of North Viet Nam has launched a full-scale invasion of South Viet Nam in a new escalation of war,

Whereas the invasion signals a major effort by the government of North Viet Nam to seize control of South Viet Nam by force, and indicates a rejection of a negotiated settlement, and

Whereas this rapid escalation of hostilities poses a grave threat to the security of American forces remaining in South Viet Nam and to their safe withdrawal from that nation, be it

Resolved, That the United States House of Representatives condemns the North Vietnamese for their vicious invasion of the South,

That the House of Representatives supports the recent actions taken by the President in response to the invasion, in order to protect and permit the continued safe withdrawal of American forces and provide the South Vietnamese the opportunity to determine their own destiny; and

That the House of Representatives supports the President's continued offer to reach a just peace in Southeast Asia through meaningful negotiations.

TRIBUTE PAID TO 76 YOUNG MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA RECEIVING EAGLE SCOUT RANK

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, during the Easter recess the Mon-Yough Boy Scout Council in the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania paid public tribute to 76 young men who achieved the highest rank the Scout movement can present—Eagle Scout.

Each of these young men can be justly proud of what they have done and what they represent. To become an Eagle Scout requires long, tedious hours of work and study, and those who attain it represent the cream of the crop of young America. An Eagle Scout can never accept any philosophy which demands from him anything less than his very best, no matter what the challenge may be.

It is a privilege to join in this public recognition of these outstanding young men and to compliment their leaders for giving America a product which will serve to keep it strong in the generations to come. These leaders have given much of themselves over the years and this class of 76 Eagle Scouts is only the latest in a long list of accomplishments.

I would like to commend these men

who mold our youth; men such as James L. Pfisterer, president of the Mon-Yough Council; John P. McCune, chairman of the council's advancement committee; C. E. Palmer, a member of the executive board's advisory council; Joseph Margolis, a member of the executive board and vice chairman of the Eagle recognition committee; Robert E. Locke, also a board member and chairman of the dinner committee; Charles V. Hoey, a member of the East Boroughs Scout Council's executive board; Samuel Scruggs, executive director of the Mon-Yough Council, and Joseph Sabor, Jr., a council member.

The highlight of the award dinner was the presentation of the Eagle Scouts and their sponsors, individuals or organizations who have pledged themselves to assist the Scout in his future career. I would like to insert the names of the Scouts and their sponsors in the RECORD, for they have shown their love for this Nation by offering to help guarantee its future. The names of the sponsors are those listed in parentheses.

The list follows:

Rocco Abbatangelo, stockbroker (Al Davis of Arthurs, Lestrangle and Short).

Joseph S. Anselmo, music teacher (John Fisher, South Allegheny School District).

L. Dennis Antosik, space technician (John V. McElgin of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Jeffrey L. Balogh, special education teacher (Dr. Robert Neuhaud of McKeesport Campus, Pennsylvania State University).

David A. Bartko, priest (Monsignor Joseph S. Altany of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Munhall, Pennsylvania).

Don M. Betzner, electronics engineer (Duane E. Simpson of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Gregory J. Betzner, carpenter (B. Earnest Ward of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Michael J. Borza, airline pilot (Albert L. Voss of U.S. Steel Corporation).

David V. Braum, salesman (C. Clifford Linsley, Mel-Tom Shop).

James A. Braum, forest ranger (Paul Morrison of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Paul F. Braum, cardiologist (Dr. V. C. Shaver of Mercy Hospital).

John J. Brzek, priest (Rev. Kenneth Oldenski of St. Mary's Church, McKeesport).

Thomas A. Buches, dermatologist (Dr. Oliver T. Steen of McKeesport Hospital).

Herbert W. Clark, electronic computer analyst (Howard N. Hubbard of U.S. Steel Corporation).

David H. Collins, sports broadcaster (Harry T. Dolan of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Keith A. Coughenour, physician (Dr. C. B. Bryce).

Joseph M. Danko, civil engineer (John A. Cassiani of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Anthony J. DiMarco, attorney (Frank Dudgeon of Prudential Life Insurance Company).

William T. Dzurko, journalist (Andrew Wahlquist of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Thomas P. Feightner, physician (Dr. Joseph M. Dechter of U.S. Steel Corporation).

Raymond M. Follador, special education teacher (Douglas P. Morgan, special education instructor, McKeesport).

John R. Freund, naturalist (Earle S. Guffey, Johnston The Florist).

Charles G. Gala, businessman (Joseph Margolis, Margolis Jewelry).

Donald E. Ganassi, architect (William E. Allen, U.S. Steel Corporation).

Glenn P. Gates, mechanic (Michael Hirjeck, Devereaux Chevrolet Inc.).

John T. Hartman, physical education instructor (D. A. Bryan, U.S. Steel Corporation).

Don T. Hollis, music teacher (William Galvin, Jr. of Bishop Boyle High School, Homestead).

Theodore J. Jackson, mathematics professor (Edward Thomas, McKeesport Area School District).

Lawrence M. Janel, professional scout (Donald G. Sweeney, Mon-Yough Boy Scout Council).

Kevin D. Judy, pharmacist (Dr. Morton J. Kelsler).

Jeffrey M. Kovac, engineer (John Eichner, U.S. Steel Corporation).

William L. Krumenaker, plumber (Richard A. Anderson, Anderson Plumbing and Heating, McKeesport).

J. Scott Leech, forester (Dr. Robert M. Johnson).

Lawrence S. Lesko, electronic technician (Richard O. Franklin, U.S. Steel Corporation).

David K. Leviansky, electronics engineer (Roy J. Easler, U.S. Steel Corporation).

David A. Mark, auto body repairman (Frank Jesionowski, Eger Motors Inc., McKeesport).

Keith M. Martin, artist (Frank Barchie, G. C. Murphy Co., McKeesport).

Raymond P. Mayer, physician (Dr. Raymond E. Masters, Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory).

Paul P. Medvedo, physician (Dr. Perry C. Martineau, McKeesport Hospital).

Francis M. Melnichak, law officer (Joseph E. Stavor, retired colonel, U. S. Army Reserve).

Peter L. Merriman, sports professional (Blise Wojton of South Allegheny School District).

Michael J. Miller, accountant (Robert J. Kroeger, U. S. Steel Corporation).

Mark R. Mooney, car salesman (Arthur Meglio, Anderson Chrysler-Plymouth Inc.).

William K. Murtha, dentist (Dr. Charles S. Jones).

George C. Morrison, Naval officer (Robert C. Schell, U.S. Steel Corp.).

Reed B. McKissick, attorney (Attorney Jerome M. Adams).

David J. Olek, atomic scientist (Jun Hino, Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory).

Andrew R. Precler, printer (DeWayne A. Wivagg, Wivagg Printing Co.).

Robert A. Perun, school teacher (Michael J. Cvejkus, Duquesne School District).

Edward C. Pitchford, speech therapist (Gabriel Cmar, Allegheny County Schools).

Kenneth A. Piotrowski, journalist (James B. Johnson, The Daily News, McKeesport).

Luke A. Pluto, attorney (Walter F. Baczowski).

Richard A. Police, electrician (Rod A. Weiland, U. S. Steel Corporation).

Glenn D. Riley, hotel manager (John Karap, Holiday Inn, West Mifflin).

James J. Rocco, pharmacist (Mrs. Beverly Rocco, McKeesport Hospital).

Charles L. Roka, conservationist (Robert W. Graham, U. S. Steel Corporation, retired).

Donald E. Rosche, forest ranger (James R. Smith, Pennsylvania Fish Commission).

David A. Saus, professional baseball player (Walter C. Parucha, McKeesport Area School District).

Samuel M. Scheiner, mathematician (Forrest Beckwith, U.S. Steel Corporation).

Mark A. Smith, surgeon (Dr. J. G. Glorioso).

George R. Stepanovich, history teacher (Robert Hauser, McKeesport Campus, Pennsylvania State University).

David L. Stickel, industrial engineer (Raymond F. Schuler, U.S. Steel Corporation).

Robert M. Szalnakiewicz, sports professional (Roy S. Leffard, McKeesport Area School District).

Dennis J. Tkacs, electronic engineer (Thomas Johns, U.S. Steel Corporation).

Zoltan D. Toth, physician (Dr. Desiderius Zubritsky, McKeesport Hospital).

Robert J. Wampler, III, physician (Dr. Frank R. Bondi, McKeesport Hospital).

Timothy A. Watson, electrician (John R. Waldron, U.S. Steel Corporation).

Richard S. Welesko, wildlife manager (James W. Way, Pennsylvania Game Commission).

James D. Zdilla, business administrator (Regis J. Rocco, Westinghouse Electric Corp.).

Eagle Scouts unable to attend the award dinner included Joseph T. Bolek, Bruce E. Dubyak, Howard S. Maresch, Mark S. Movic, Wilson W. Movic, Tim Tankosic; and John M. Watson.

NEW U.S. BANK FOR SOVIET OIL DEVELOPMENT

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, when the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture made his April 12 announcement from Moscow that the United States would trade grain for Soviet natural gas and oil, few realized that not only was the Russian oil not developed but that the proposed deal also called for U.S. financing.

The prestigious "Oil Daily" newspaper now announces that the U.S. Treasury Department is studying ways to finance investments by American companies in the Soviet Union for the development of oil and gas which would be shipped to the United States.

The new United States-Soviet for interdependence is reported to even include the Treasury staff considering a "new bank" to capitalize at more than \$7 billion which would have to be set up by legislation so that the American investors could be guaranteed by the already bankrupt Overseas Private Investment Corp.

In the Middle East, the Arab countries control an estimated 70 percent of the world's oil supply much of which has already been developed by U.S. technology and investment and is readily available for consumption. It is tragic that our administration ignores available Middle East oil supplies in order to develop Soviet oil potential. Perhaps the excuse is that the Arabs do not need U.S. grain or it can be that our political foreign policy regards the Arabs as too pro-Soviet to trade with.

It is indeed gratifying that the Soviets do not get too irritated over our bombing of their ships in the Port of Haiphong and the President was most temperate in his criticism of the Soviets for their supplying arms to North Vietnam and supporting if not encouraging the armed aggression into South Vietnam. For no sacrifice is too great by our international leaders to assure the fulfillment of Soviet-United States oil and grain deal in the name of promoting international peace, harmony and cooperation.

I include related news clippings:

[From the Oil Daily, Apr. 24, 1972]

FINANCING EYED FOR SOVIET OIL

WASHINGTON.—The Treasury Department staff is now making a study of ways to finance vast investments by American companies in the Soviet Union for the development of oil and gas which could be shipped

to the United States, The Oil Daily has learned.

Preliminarily, the Treasury staff is considering a "new bank," to be capitalized at more than \$7 billion, which would have to be set up by legislation.

Funds would be loaned by the bank, or USSR to guarantee commercial bank loans, for investments in drilling, pipeline and gas liquefaction plants in Russia—which would be paid out from income the companies receive from sales of LNG (and possibly, crude oil, as well) shipped from Russia to the United States, over a period of 25 years or more.

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 12, 1972]

U.S. OFFERS SOYBEANS FOR RUSSIAN OIL, GAS

Moscow.—An agreement to sell \$200 million worth of American soybeans and grain a year to the Soviet Union may be completed when President Nixon visits Moscow next month, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz indicated today.

Butz said he suggested to Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev that the Russians deliver Siberian oil and natural gas in payment for the American farm produce.

"I got the impression Mr. Brezhnev would be willing to do this," he told a news conference.

POOR CROP YIELDS

The Russians, plagued with erratic crop yields at home, want a 10-year grain purchase agreement, Butz said. A U.S. trade delegation now in Moscow has pointed out to them U.S. congressional restrictions on foreign credits and offered a three-year pact, he added.

"We are offering at the present time the same credit terms we give to western nations . . . it's the first time we've ever done this here," the secretary said.

The trade delegation led by Clarence D. Palmby is scheduled to end its talks this weekend and would produce no "consummation of sale" at this time, Butz reported. Asked if the grain deal would be announced during Nixon's visit, he smiled and said, "I would think that President Nixon would refine some of the things under discussion."

The deal now under discussion "may well involve annual purchases of \$200 million worth of soybeans and coarse grains," Butz said. But this year's sale could be even larger because of Russia's poor winter wheat harvest.

DUST BOWL CONDITIONS

Butz said he had seen dust bowl conditions during a visit to the Crimea this week and the Soviet minister of agriculture, Vladimir V. Matskevich, had spoken to him of the severe killing of winter wheat by frost and inadequate snow cover this year.

At their 90-minute Kremlin meeting yesterday, Butz said, Brezhnev had raised the possibility of Most Favored Nation treatment, meaning the maximum possible tariff concessions, for Soviet exports. This would require congressional action. Several Communist countries have complained that their products cannot compete with western goods in U.S. markets because Washington denies them Most Favored Nation treatment.

Brezhnev also said he wants a "minimum of ceremony and a maximum of substantive discussions" during Nixon's visit, the secretary said. "He indicated he was looking forward to President Nixon's visit . . . and said he would extend every courtesy to him."

[From the Washington Post, April 11, 1972]

PRESIDENT CHASTISES MOSCOW FOR SUPPLYING ARMS TO HANOI

(By Carroll Kilpatrick)

President Nixon indirectly criticized the Soviet Union yesterday for supporting armed aggression in South Vietnam.

At a State Department ceremony for the signing of a convention prohibiting biolog-

ical and toxin weapons, with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin on the platform with him, the President unmistakably chastised Moscow for supplying arms to North Vietnam for its current offensive.

Declaring that a "great responsibility particularly rests upon the great powers," Mr. Nixon said that "every great power must follow the principle that it should not encourage directly or indirectly any other nation to use force or armed aggression against one of its neighbors."

Last week, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said that the Soviet Union, as Hanoi's major arms supplier, was "a major contributor to the continuing conflict that exists in Southeast Asia."

Dobrynin, who spoke immediately before the President, had said the new agreement has created a momentum toward general disarmament and had strengthened hopes for nuclear arms limitation.

"It is our duty to make good use of that momentum," the Soviet Ambassador said. Similar signing ceremonies were held in Moscow and in London. The new treaty goes into effect when ratified by 22 countries, including the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States.

In Moscow, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny said the treaty "can also serve as a good example for solving other pressing problems of disarmament . . . Our country expresses its firm determination to continue its efforts toward limiting the arms race, including strategic arms."

In addition to the three principals, 77 other countries also signed the treaty, which would prohibit the use of biological and toxin weapons. (Toxins fall between biological and chemical weapons in that they are like chemicals but are usually produced by biological or microbial processes.)

In November 1969, Mr. Nixon renounced the use of biological methods of warfare and in February 1970 extended the ban of toxins. He has asked the Senate to ratify a 1925 protocol outlawing the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The new treaty commits the signatories to make a serious effort to reach a new agreement outlawing chemical warfare.

CONFERS WITH PORTER

Following the signing ceremony, the President conferred for about an hour with William J. Porter, chief American negotiator at the Paris peace talks, who has been in Washington for consultations. He is expected to return to Paris shortly, where he now maintains his home, but he is not expected to agree to a resumption of negotiations while the Communist offensive is under way.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler would give no details of the Nixon-Porter meeting. He denied a report that an extraordinary military announcement would be made here or in Saigon in the immediate future. No statement by the President is planned at this time, he said.

The State Department has been in communication with allied countries through normal channels and the President has exchanged messages with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, Ziegler said. He would not say whether there had been any messages between Washington and Moscow.

Asked if the President still intended to visit the Soviet Union next month, Ziegler said "We are continuing with our planning for the President's trip to Moscow." He said a technical advance team probably would go to the Soviet Union later this month.

SAIGON'S STAYING POWER

Asked if the President still believes that South Vietnamese lines will hold against the Communist onslaught, Ziegler said that he does.

All official indications suggested that the administration will continue to use air and naval power to help South Vietnam but does

not now plan to reintroduce any troops. Mr. Nixon is scheduled to make another troop withdrawal statement before May 1.

At the signing ceremony, he commented on Dobrynin's reference to the strategic arms talks, and said they would serve the interests of "our two countries (and) of peace for all the world."

But these and other disarmament agreements "are basically not an end in themselves," the President said. "They limit arms, but they do not mean the end of war. They are means to an end, and that end is peace."

The ban on biological and toxin weapons means that scientists will no longer work on biological weapons of destruction but may devote "their entire energy toward working against the enemy of all mankind—disease," Mr. Nixon said.

The goal now must be not just to limit arms but to end "the threat of war which hangs over the world," the President said.

Each signatory of the new treaty agrees to ban the acquisition of "microbial or other biological agents or toxins" and the means of delivery of such weapons.

Each signer also "undertakes to destroy, or to divert to peaceful purposes . . . all agents, toxins, weapons, equipments and means of delivery" of such weapons.

Enforcement of the treaty is not automatic or guaranteed, but any state which finds that another is violating the provisions of the treaty "may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations."

IT TAKES REAL COURAGE TO GO BACK THREE TIMES

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, the small town of Industry, Tex., may be unfamiliar to almost every member here, but its a town whose name exemplifies the vitality of its citizens. Out of Industry, Tex., a hero has come—not the kind of hero that was just at the right place at the right time, but the kind of hero who shows in a tense moment the solid stuff he has had all along.

Last summer Mr. L. J. Luedecke saved a man from certain electrocution when the man's auger touched a 7,200-volt line. The Texas Co-op Power newsletter for April tells us what happened:

An Austin County hog farmer has received this year's Rural Heroism Award of the Texas Farm and Ranch Safety Council.

He's L. J. Luedecke of Industry. He's credited with saving the life of Ervin Krueger, Jr., after Krueger contacted an electric line.

The near-tragedy took place June 10 last year, Krueger had delivered a bulk load of feed to the Luedecke farm. When he put the auger in place, it came in contact with a line, sending 7,200 volts of electricity through Krueger's body.

Luedecke first detected danger when he noticed leaves burning and sparks at Krueger's feet. He yelled to Krueger, and when Krueger failed to respond or move, Luedecke realized that Krueger was frozen by the electrical force.

Luedecke tried to pull Krueger loose from the truck but was knocked to the ground by the electrical shock. Luedecke grabbed a plastic water hose, thinking he could loop it around the man's body and pull him loose, but the hose contained water, and again the

shock knocked him several feet. Luedecke then found a piece of two-by-four lumber and pried Krueger loose from the truck with it.

Krueger fell to the ground with a thud, and Luedecke thought he was dead. But he administered artificial respiration anyway and revived Krueger. Luedecke then rushed the injured man to the hospital and assisted the doctor in removing Krueger's shoes. The bottom of Krueger's left foot was severely burned and required amputation.

The Rural Heroism Award, a plaque, was presented to Luedecke March 20 during the annual meeting of the Texas Safety Association in Dallas. Millard Shivers, director of rural development for Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Texas and president of TSA, made the presentation.

Shivers said Luedecke's quick thinking, fast and accurate actions, and over all cool-headedness under stress prevented a tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know a single individual in this Congress who would not try to grab something and knock a person away from a live electric line. But Mr. Speaker, it takes a lot of guts to go back three times. Mr. Luedecke is an example to every citizen in this country and I know the Congress joins me in sending him our highest praises.

A BILL TO CORRECT AN INEQUITY IN THE LAND AND WATER CON- SERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965

HON. RICHARD W. MALLARY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MALLARY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which corrects an inequity in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 which unfairly discriminates against States in colder climates and against urbanized areas. I refer specifically to the narrow application of the act to bureau of outdoor recreation projects, effectively prohibiting recreational facilities which cannot be constructed without an enclosed structure which makes them technically "indoor." For example, outdoor recreation in Vermont includes ice hockey. An ice hockey rink with a roof makes a lot of sense when faced with heavy snows, yet because of this roof, the rink would be considered "indoor." Likewise, in more congested areas there simply is not space enough for "outdoor" recreational facilities in the traditional sense. My amendment would not alter in any way the formula for distributing resources under this program. It would simply allow those States who so elect to use their funds which are available under this act for "indoor" recreational facilities where climatic conditions or unavailability of land make narrowly determined "outdoor" recreational facilities unfeasible or imprudent. I do not propose to change the purpose for which these funds are spent; namely, recreation, but I do propose to return to the local level the discretion to use commonsense in choosing the best method of spending these funds to meet local recreational needs.

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, following is my May 1972 Washington Report: WASHINGTON REPORT—MAY 1972

OPINION POLL RESULTS

More than 25,000 completed questionnaires have been received and tabulated. Thanks to all of you who helped make this one of the largest responses ever. Here are the results:

1. Do you feel the President's trip to China was worthwhile? Yes, 78.8%; no, 12.4%; undecided, 8.8%.

2. Total yearly costs of the U.N. run more than \$1 billion of which we pay about 36%. Should we reduce our contribution? Yes, 79.0%; no, 14.4%; undecided, 6.6%.

3. Do you agree with the way President Nixon is ending U.S. ground combat involvement in Vietnam? Yes, 66.4%; no, 23.3%; undecided, 10.3%.

4. Would you grant amnesty to the men who left our country to avoid the draft if they agree to 3 years of some sort of federal service? Yes, 40.6%; no, 57.2%; undecided, 2.2%.

5. A Blue Ribbon Defense Panel reports the Soviet Union is achieving military superiority over the U.S. Should we maintain arms parity with Russia? Yes, 66.5%; no, 20.1%; undecided, 13.4%.

6. Do you favor continuing the present wage-price control program? Yes, 63.7%; no, 26.0%; undecided, 10.3%.

7. Would you support a "value-added tax" (3% national sales tax) if it lowers your local property taxes? Yes, 33.0%; no, 55.4%; undecided, 11.6%.

8. Are you willing to pay higher taxes for completely nationalized health care for all? Yes, 29.7%; no, 61.2%; undecided, 9.1%.

9. Should the minimum hourly wage be raised from \$1.60 to \$2.00? Yes, 53.4%; no, 34.4%; undecided, 12.2%.

10. Do you support my constitutional amendment to guarantee local control of schools and school busing? Yes, 77.4%; no, 13.4%; undecided, 9.2%.

11. Are you in favor of federally-subsidized public housing in your neighborhood for low-income and welfare families? Yes, 17.1%; no, 71.2%; undecided, 11.7%.

12. Now that 18-year-olds can vote, should they also be subject to adult civil and criminal laws? Yes, 94.5%; no, 5.1%; undecided, 0.4%.

13. Should the Constitution be amended to guarantee equal rights for women? Yes, 59.1%; no, 27.5%; undecided, 13.4%.

14. If the 1972 presidential election were held today, who would be your choice for President? Nixon, 57.4%; Wallace, 8.4%; McGovern, 4.2%; Muskie, 3.9%; Humphrey, 3.2%; all others, 5.0%; undecided, 17.9%.

15. What is the most important issue facing the Nation today? (1) National economy, 29.5%; (2) law and order, 15.8%; (3) unemployment, 9.1%; (4) Vietnam, 8.8%; (5) High taxes, 3.9%; (6) racial problems, 3.5%; (7) Government integrity, 3.4%; (8) The environment, 3.0%; (9) mandatory school busing, 2.0%; welfare 2.0%; miscellaneous, 12.2%; and undecided, 6.8%.

THWARTING NORTH VIETNAM'S BLITZKREIG

The fact that we should never have become involved in Vietnam in the first place is agreed. But now the North Vietnamese Communists have hurled 12 of their 13 crack divisions, equipped by outside powers with the most advanced weapons, into a massive invasion of South Vietnam. In doing so they have broken the 1968 pact made with Presi-

dent Johnson not to cross the Demilitarized Zone if we refrained from bombing. They are now aware that we are going to continue to protect the orderly withdrawal of American ground troops with the use of conventional air and naval support only. At a recent White House briefing for Congressional leaders, I was assured that the South Vietnamese Army is doing well and that no American ground combat troops will be used. Our troops will continue to be withdrawn on schedule to at least 69,000 by May 1st.

Watered-down Water Pollution Control Bill, passed by the House, disappoints those of us who voted for strengthening amendments that failed an adoption. Those of us committed to the environment hope that provisions of the stronger Senate bill will prevail in conference. I am gratified by the commendations I am receiving for my votes on this measure from the Sierra Club and other conservationists.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE MASS MEDIA

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY
OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it's common knowledge that the mass media is one of the institutions in this country deeply entrenched with racism. This topic was brought up when the Congressional Black Caucus along with three newspapers—the Boston Globe, the Philadelphia Bulletin, and the Chicago Sun-Times—convened the Harvard Forum on National Priorities.

An article by George Packard recently appeared in the Philadelphia Bulletin highlighting the mass media segment of that conference. Whites as well as blacks joined it in denouncing the racist practices being promoted by most of the newspapers in the country.

Hopefully, the recommendations put forth will assist in tearing down the barriers which blacks encounter in this industry.

I want to share Mr. Packard's informative comments with my colleagues. The article follows:

MASS MEDIA ACCUSED OF RACISM BY BLACKS
AT FORUM ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES

(By George R. Packard)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Publishers and editors sat in a Harvard University classroom yesterday at a conference they sponsored and listened to charges that the mass media are loaded with white racism.

It was one of the more unusual gatherings in the history of American journalism. Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.) charged that the white-controlled media has:

- Systematically excluded or exploited black talent.
- Deliberately mishandled and distorted newsworthy events of the black community.
- Either ignored, played down or ridiculed significant efforts in the movement for black liberation in America.

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

The conference on "What Our National Priorities Should Be" is being sponsored by The Philadelphia Bulletin, the Boston Globe and Chicago Sun-Times newspapers, along with the Congressional Black Caucus (made up of the 13 black members of the U.S. House of Representatives), and Harvard's Institute of Politics.

The charges of racism were first developed at hearings held in Washington last month by the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ben H. Bagdikian, a white assistant managing editor of the Washington Post, and a panelist, said in reply to the charges:

"It is perfectly obvious that both conscious and unconscious racism has been pervasive in most of the mass media and that this has profound effects on the American view of its own society and self-image of blacks and whites."

FINDS CHANGES

But he added that "mass communications in this country have been used primarily to make money" and suggested that blacks consider using economic pressure in both advertising and circulation areas to bring about change.

Robert Healy, executive editor of the Boston Globe, and the other of the two white panelists on communications, agreed that there has been racism in the press. But he said that "times have changed, at least as far as the handful of papers and stations that make up the media establishment are concerned. And some editors have changed."

"The most important change is the fact that at these institutions, the lines of communications at all levels are wide open. The bargaining process is well established, and I seriously doubt whether the black community is going to let us off the hook."

He said 149 of the 196 newspapers in the United States with circulation of 10,000 or more don't have a single black person in their newsrooms.

"If they were dragged, kicking and screaming no doubt, to the level of tokenism of which we big-shots are accused, the result would be a few thousand more blacks in the American newsrooms."

DIVERSE SOLUTIONS

The panelists and audience, which consisted of publishers, editors, reporters, community leaders and media specialists, black and white, from across the nation, offered diverse solutions to the problem of racism in the media.

Leonard W. Evans, a black who is publisher of Tuesday Magazine, which has a circulation of 2.3 million, and a self-proclaimed optimist, urged that blacks develop a medium of their own, by collecting a \$1 head tax on the 25 million black people in America.

But H. Carl McCall, another black, president of Inter-City Broadcasting Corp., New York, said the cost of a radio or television station is "almost prohibitive" for blacks, and suggested that a better route would be to change Federal Communications Commission regulations, either through the courts or by new legislation in Congress.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS PROSPER

Responding to a statement that newspapers are in business primarily to make money, John I. Taylor, president of the Boston Globe, said that, as a general rule, the good and fair newspapers were the ones that made the money, while the newspapers that are losing money usually become bad newspapers, because they are forced to adopt unsound practices.

Claude Lewis, a columnist for The Bulletin, charged that the term "unqualified black" is used by white newspapers as an excuse to keep blacks off their staffs. He said there were plenty of "unqualified whites" who hold newspaper jobs.

Charles W. Bowser, executive director of Philadelphia's Urban Coalition, suggested that newspapers invite blacks from outside to sit in on key policymaking decisions, if they were unable to find blacks on their own staffs to do so.

BULLETIN HOLDS CONSULTATIONS

Robert L. Taylor, president and publisher of The Bulletin, responded that The Bulletin regularly consults with many blacks

and whites throughout the city before making editorial policy decisions.

The conference was sharply divided on a proposal by Congressman Clay to abolish pretrial publicity in criminal cases. Many blacks and whites felt that such publicity served to protect the rights of the defendants.

The conference debated national priorities yesterday in the areas of communications, education and employment. Sessions were scheduled today on housing, health and law and justice.

SHOWING A COMMITMENT

In a welcoming address in behalf of the sponsoring newspapers, Robert Taylor, The Bulletin's publisher, said:

"We sponsoring newspapers are dedicated to making our respective communities better ones for all of us to live in."

"By our sponsorship of this dialog, we are showing our commitment to become and remain involved in helping to solve the problems continually under focus in our news and editorial pages."

"Like other institutions, we have had problems with racial tensions, and we hope this conference can give new directions to efforts to overcome these problems."

CLEMENTE'S GREATNESS RECOGNIZED

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the baseball fans of Pittsburgh have been treated for the past 15 years to the baseball exploits of one Roberto Walker Clemente, the best outfielder in the game today.

Pittsburghers have come to take for granted the great hitting, the superb fielding, the superaccurate throwing arm, and the general dazzle that Clemente generates when playing.

Clemente has led the National League in batting four times in the past 7 years. He was Most Valuable Player in 1966. He has won the Golden Glove, symbol of defensive excellence, for 12 consecutive years. And he has the highest lifetime batting average of any active player.

But Pittsburgh fans watching Roberto Clemente day in and day out took his greatness for granted. It was a fact of life. To us he was the best all-round player in the game.

Yet it took a superlative effort in last year's world series, when he led the Pirates to a dramatic seven-game victory, for the rest of the baseball world to realize what Pittsburgh already knew.

A recent article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette chronicles Clemente's battle for recognition. I insert it in the Record at this time.

The article follows:

CLEMENTE'S TIME OF HONOR HAS COME . . .
(By C. R. Ways)

"When Roberto Clemente dies," said broadcaster Joe Garagiola at a recent baseball awards banquet, "his body will hit .320."

This about a 37-year-old, medium-sized body which Whitman might have in mind if he were around to write "I Sing the Body Electric" today. In fact, Whitman or someone else as expansive might well write "I Sing Roberto Clemente" today, for this is

the great Puerto Rican Pittsburgh Pirates rightfielder's time of honor.

Like novelists' and Presidents', baseball stars' reputations fluctuate, and Clemente's is currently, finally, pretty close to what Clemente thinks it ought to be.

His body isn't, though. An electric body is hard to live with. In Bradenton, Fla., where the Pirates go for spring training, Clemente had strolled the team's Pirate City dormitory-training-field complex in his long-collared shirts and brilliant slacks, as vivid a major-leaguer as there is, with features that might be carved in ebony and teeth that might be painted on black velvet, signing autographs with dignity and a few gracious words for clusters of fluttering retired ladies.

Clemente started in 1972 season from a great World Series. Last October, when the Pirates upset the Baltimore Orioles four games to three, Clemente batted .414, hit two home runs and missed another by three inches, made two notable running catches, intimidated runners with his throws and was named Most Valuable Player of the Series.

Now, that would be a fine consummation of anyone's 17th season in the major leagues, but in the case of Clemente it was especially right and timely. Like an 0-for-4 slugger who is said to be "due" for a hit, Clemente was due to lead a team to glory. He is after all the only active member of the Pirates who will unquestionably be elected to baseball's Hall of Fame, and yet until the '71 Series he has never been established as the man who made the difference.

This is a delicate matter. The man who makes the difference is the team leader, the tough out in the last inning, the man who comes up with the big play when it counts. The other active players who are Hall of Fame cinches—Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, Bob Gibson, Frank and Brooks Robinson—are all solid make-the-difference figures.

Of these only Mays and Aaron can be said to be as gifted as Clemente; as Clemente said defensively but defensively early on in last year's Series, "Nobody does anything better than me in baseball."

Clemente, however, had not proved himself as a kingpin. Yes, a thrilling performer on a given play; yes, an astoundingly consistent high-average hitter (four batting championships, .318 lifetime and climbing), but also a man who is in and out of the lineup, who complains about myriad ills, and who, most tellingly, had never been identified with the winning of a pennant or a Series.

In 1960 when the Pirates were World Champions, Clemente hit safely in every Series game for a .312 average, but he figured in only two big memorable moments. One, he ran into Bill Virdon (now the Pirates' manager) after Virdon made an important-leaping catch.

Two, he reached first on a dribbly grounder in the seventh game and therefore was on base when Hal Smith hit a big eighth-inning home run. The two things that will be remembered longest about that Series are the ground ball that hit then-Yankee second baseman Tony Kubek in the Adam's apple and the ninth-inning home run by Pirates second baseman Bill Mazeroski that won the seventh game and the Series.

Clemente, the team's leading hitter during the regular season, was virtually ignored in post-series coverage—until it transpired that he had rushed away from the dressing room and back toward Puerto Rico after the final game, before the team's beer-sloshing celebration began. Then, when word came that teammates Dick Groat and Don Hoak had finished one-two in the voting for Most Valuable Player in the National League and Clemente had come in eighth, Clemente sent up a cry of outrage.

This was embarrassing. It inhibited the development of a proper make-the-difference

mystique about Clemente. In the 1961 All-Star game in San Francisco's Candlestick Park, Clemente tripled, drove in a run with a sacrifice fly and knocked in the winning run in the 10th. The papers gave more space to the wind's blowing pitcher Stu Miller off the mound.

Then, in 1966, when Clemente was voted the league's Most Valuable Player, the Pirates failed to win the pennant. In 1970, when they finished first in their division, Clemente hit .352, but played in only 108 of 162 games.

In 1971 he hit .341 for the regular season, but he missed 30 games with assorted injuries, and the big man in the batting order was prepotent Willie Stargell, whose home runs, sheer presence and run production, all achieved in spite of agonized knees, overshadowed Clemente's contribution.

But in the Series Stargell didn't hit, Clemente did. He hit and hit and hit, as TV looked on more intimately—in close-up from several angles—than ever before. He got at least one hit in every game (so that he has never gone hitless in a Series game—a nice item for myth-making), he produced runs, and his second home run put the Pirates ahead to stay in the final game. Clemente, the great talent, was finally, after all these years, a winner, a heavy dude.

All of which has to be rethought. As it stands, it is Casey-at-the-Bat thinking, which ignores the true distinction of Clemente.

Baseball is a team competition and not an art form, so the value ascribed to Getting the Job Done (Winning), as opposed to expressing oneself intensely and with style, is apt enough. But baseball is not really a sport that gives rise to figures like basketball's Bill Russell and Willis Reed, who at their best could be relied upon to dominate a game and deliver victory.

In baseball a hitter can bat only four or five times a game—he can't just grab the ball or station himself under the basket and take over—and a pitcher can start a game only once every four or five days.

Also baseball is too chancy. Casey could hit the ball on the nose and still be an easy out, or he could get just a little piece of it and get a game-winning single or even a cheap home run. Casey might never come up with men on base, and in the field he might never have a difficult chance. Luck aside, not even the best hitters can reasonably be expected to come through more often than once every three times at bat.

But the fans want them to. When the big hitter grounds out in the clutch, after perhaps getting two hits on nearly identical ground balls earlier, they feel betrayed. When veteran Detroit star Al Kaline came up in a do-or-die spot in the 1968 Series and hit an intrinsically dinky single it was received by fans as a great and almost necessary confirmation. They want to be assured that the star is there, that he has probability-defying integrity that comes through when it is crucial that he do so. But Clemente has other, inimitable ways of showing he is there. It is expected of ballplayers that they discuss their injuries and ailments, even minor ones, in grim understatement, prefaced by, "I'm not making any excuses." Clemente is utterly up front, not to say confessional, about anything that is bothering him—even if it is something uncanny. This can be more interesting than a propitious hit.

In his time, Clemente has been bothered not only by the usual pulled muscles, but also by tension headaches, nervous stomach, a tendon rubbing against the bone in his left heel, malaria, a strained instep, bone chips in his elbow, a curved spine, countless bruises, one leg heavier than the other (according to a chiropractor), hematoma of the thigh incurred in a lawnmowing acci-

dent, wayward disks in his neck and back, a systemic paratyphoid infection from the hogs on a small farm he owns, severe food poisoning and insomnia.

And he has always been very open about these things, with teammates and managers, who have not always been sympathetic, and with writers, who have sometimes been gleeful.

Then Clemente is incensed. He claims that he has been made out a hypochondriac. When you ask him how he feels he responds not like a hero, and not whinily either, but ingenuously—earnestly expressing a natural resentment against having to suffer.

Clemente grew up as the youngest child in a large, happy, hardworking but comfortable family, his father the foreman on a sugar-cane plantation, and he often gives heartfelt thanks to his parents for taking such good care of him.

Maybe he is spoiled by the adulation he gets in the off-season in Puerto Rico, where he lives palatially in the hills outside San Juan with his beautiful wife (whom he met in a drugstore while buying medication for a bad leg) and two children. In Puerto Rico he is constantly giving talks and appearing at ceremonies.

He was recently named an honorary doctor of education by the Catholic University of Puerto Rico. He plans to return to Puerto Rico in two or three years to start a chiropractic clinic and a utopian boy's sports camp.

Or maybe Clemente wants to be accorded the simple gee-whiz deference with which Mays and Aaron have generally been written up in recent years. But Clemente is not like other great players.

Even aside from his forthrightness about pain, he has more to say than other great players. Mays and Aaron do not go around saying aggrievedly that they are the best and should get more recognition.

But then again, Mays and Aaron do not go around protesting baseball's reserve clause, which keeps a player from changing jobs on his own accord and therefore, as Clemente has pointed out, deprives ballplayers of one of the freedoms of a plumber.

Mays and Aaron do not protest that blacks and Latins get too few offers of outside money for product endorsements. Clemente has been complaining about the endorsement matter for so long that he now affects indifference—but vocal indifference.

"I've had a couple of endorsements but they never came to nothing. I don't want to make any. I don't need them. If the people who give them out don't think Latins are good enough, I don't think they are good enough. The hell with them. I make endorsements in Spanish countries, and give the money to charity."

When it comes time for formal gratitude, Mays and Aaron do not speak as feelingly as did Clemente when presented his Series M.V.P. trophy: "I respect people. I respect my mother and father. This has given me the opportunity to know people, to hurt people once in a while, but mostly to love people."

Nor has either Mays or Aaron ever told as strange a story as Clemente told suddenly last August, when he revealed that one night during the previous season, as he was walking back to the Pirates' hotel in San Diego with a bag of fried chicken, he was kidnapped at gunpoint by four men and driven into the hills.

There, he said, his abductors forced him to strip and took his wallet, his All-Star ring and \$250, and were all set to shoot him—"They already had the pistol in my mouth"—when he managed belatedly to convince them of his identity. Whereupon they gave him back his clothes, wallet and ring and drove off. Then he heard them drive up again behind him. They rolled down the window of the car, said, "Here" and handed him back his fried chicken.

That is the kind of thing, it might be said in all respect, that happens to a Latin ballplayer. Latins, in the 20 years since they began to enter American baseball in numbers from Cuba, Mexico and South America, have added more color and unexpected personal drama to the game than any other ethnic group.

Chico Ruiz, recently killed in an automobile accident, made a vivid reputation as a bench-warmer (with a special cushion and alligator shoes). It was Ruiz who once tied a feather on his head and chased Atlanta Braves mascot Chief Nok-a-Homa all the way to his teepee in the stands and pulled off his blanket. Then, last year, it was Ruiz who was goaded by his former close friend Alex Johnson into pulling a gun in the California Angels clubhouse.

Rico Carty of the Braves, who calls himself "the Beeg Boy," and is the only active major-leaguer with a higher career batting average than Clemente, has suffered one calamity after another over the past three years, from tuberculosis to being beaten up by the Atlanta police.

On Rico Carty Appreciation Night last summer he stood tearfully at a microphone in Atlanta Stadium and complained that certain members of the Braves (by implication including Aaron, with whom he once traded blows in an airplane) did not like him.

Juan Marichal of the Giants throws myriad pitches from myriad angles with a tremendous leg-kick and once hit then-Dodger John Roseboro on the head with a bat. Both Cesar Tovar of Minnesota and Campy Campaneris of Oakland have played every position on the field, one inning each, in a single game, and Campaneris can pitch with either hand.

Wherever Clemente ranks among today's superstars, he is the best Spanish-speaking player ever, and that places him at the head of a rich tradition.

But it also entails a communication problem. By and large the baseball press has not been able to cope with the Latin influx. First-rate player like Minnesota's Tony Oliva, Cincinnati's Tony Perez and Baltimore's Mike Cuellar go virtually unmentioned because they don't like to be quoted phonetically ("bayzebaol," etc.) and because Tom Quinn, who covered the Senators for a while in long hair, a beard and a frock coat for the Washington Daily News but is now off to Colombia to write a book about a witchdoctor, is the only regular baseball writer I know of who could interview in Spanish.

Clemente, who knew no conversational English when he left Puerto Rico in 1954 and had the usual problems of great loneliness and inability to order food, has not let language problems silence him. He still has a considerable accent, but he is the only Latin player to speak out in English (though several did to Quinn in Spanish) against the ethnocentrism of the American press:

"If a Latin player is sick," Clemente said a few years back, "they said it is all in the head." Now, from his Series-hero eminence, he says, "There was never any problem about the people misunderstanding Latin players. But the writers, at first, they thought Latins were inferior to the American people. Now they know they can't be sarcastic about Latins. Which is something I have fought all my life."

But there might have been something ethnocentric about Garagiola's implication, in saying that Clemente's body could hit .320 without Clemente, that baseball for Roberto is all spontaneous physical reaction. Then there was the remark of a Pittsburgh coach this spring: "These Latin hitters. They just see that little white thing coming up there and they HIT it."

But that latter observation seems a fair introduction, at least, to the essential Latin batting style. Once Sanguillen was asked why he kept on swinging at the first pitch, even

though he knew it was a bad practice. "Because it makes me feel good!" he said happily.

Ted Williams, the former Red Sox slugger and current Texas Ranger manager and batting maven, has always maintained that a hitter should be moved only by pitches thrown to certain high-percentage-yield areas of the strike zone. The Latin hitter is more likely to go with his viscera after any pitch anywhere that looks sweet and challenging to him at the moment.

Clemente almost never goes for the first pitch, because he hates to end his time at bat too quickly, but he, like Oliva, has long been known as a bad-ball hitter who can line a pitch off his ear into right field, which is the opposite direction from where a normal right-handed hitter would hit such a pitch if he could hit at all.

At 5-foot-11, 180 pounds, Clemente is almost exactly the same size as Mays and Aaron, and they are all three right-handed batters, but they all hit quite differently. Clemente has hit balls as far as Mays and farther than Aaron's best bolts, but he has averaged fewer than 20 home runs a season.

Until mid-1970, the Pirates' home stadium was Forbes Field, where fences were so far back that the long ball was less wise than the line drive. Partly no doubt by design or instinctive adaption (he does not like to divulge enough technical information to make it clear how conscious a stylist he is), but largely by virtue of the inclination he has always shown toward free swinging, which obviates a home-run groove like Aaron's (Latins are very rarely home-run specialists), Clemente has concentrated from the beginning on singles, doubles and triples.

This has cost him publicity—with 230 lifetime homers so far he will never make a run on Ruth's record of 714, as Mays (646) and Aaron (639) have been doing in sports-writers' minds for the last several years—and is also the main reason why he has produced far fewer runs than Mays or Aaron (each of whom makes something between \$35,000 and \$60,000 a year more than Clemente's current \$140,000 salary) or Frank Robinson.

But Clemente's more angular hits spring from a stroke that, for all its diffusive application, deserves to be ranked with anyone's in terms of consistency, discipline and force.

The good hitter holds back late, to see how the pitch is going to behave, and then somehow obtains enough sudden leverage—enough elbow room to get around on the ball—to avoid being "jammed" when it is full upon him.

Aaron accomplishes this with fabled wrists, Stargell with sheer trunk-and-arm strength. Mays "balls out," pulling away from the plate with his front foot so that he can pull the ball to left field, while keeping his hands back so that he is not overcommitted.

Clemente's maneuver is almost the opposite of Mays'. He stands far back from the plate, waits very late, and then, with his hands close in to his chest, typically shrugs the front of his body in on the ball so that he can reach way back and swipe it out of the catcher's mitt, virtually, and into right field.

This is known as "hitting from the inside out." It is not showy, in fact it looks rather constricted to the casual observer, but anyone who has dwelt at all upon the problem of hitting good pitching will appreciate the torsion and tensile stress involved in Clemente's solution.

Such a wrench is enough to make anybody's body develop kinks. On the field he strains everything so, including credulity. Mays makes basket catches, with his hands cupped at his waist, but Clemente makes them off-handedly way below his waist. Other outfielders make running or even diving catches, but Clemente makes sitting down catches, sliding-on-one-hip catches, and catches which provoke Manager Harry Walker of Houston to say, "He took it full

flight and hit the wall wide open. It was the best I've ever seen."

Once Clemente fielded a bunt. There were runners on first and second, and the Pirate shortstop was covering third. The ball was bunted to where the shortstop would have been. Clemente, playing right field, the position farthest from shortstop, came running up, grabbed the ball on the ground and threw the runner coming from first base out at third.

On more conventional throwing plays, Clemente exhibits the best outfield arm in baseball. And nobody quite combines a running catch, a whirl and a throw the way Clemente does—so that he is occasionally photographed suspended sideways in the air, about four feet above the ground, releasing a lightning bolt.

But Clemente has always had these marvelous bodily functions. In the past, on the mainland, he has also had too few rewards to suit him. As recently as last spring he had boos from the Pittsburgh fans because he was sitting out so many games. And until recent years he tended to be on the outs with his managers and teammates.

The fans in 1972, however, will be cheering and indulging a new national institution. And today's Pirates have incorporated Clemente into one of the loosest and best-integrated teams ever. When Clemente broke in with the Pirates in the mid-fifties they had racial tensions that doubtless contributed to Clemente's moodiness, but last year they fielded (on occasion) the first all-black nine in big-league history, and for the last couple of years their dressing room has echoed with jovial racial slurs and exuberant interethnic grappling.

Nobody grabs Clemente, but Sanguillen and pitcher Dock Ellis do open imitations of his limps and complaints, which no one would have dared to do, or had enough affection to do, a few years back. And when asked about Clemente's qualities of leadership, Sanguillen says, seriously, "He is the inspiration."

Clemente doesn't want to sit quietly by while something is making him feel bad, and he doesn't want to play with injuries when they might cause him to embarrass himself. No one else in baseball has managed to maintain such a posture and still claim the highest respect of peers and public. Now that he has last year's Series to his credit, Clemente can do it.

If it takes an M. V. P. trophy to certify Clemente in the public mind, then by all means he ought to have one, because he is more than a superstar, he is a man who not only hits but also talks and behaves from the inside out.

"It was not the best I could do," said Clemente after the Series, "but maybe the best anyone else could do. I have an injury." The dressing room was flowing with slung champagne. Pitcher Dave Giusti crept up behind Clemente with a fizzling bottle. "Don't spray me," Clemente cried. "I got a bad eye." Who else in baseball could get away with that?

NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, every year since 1952, the last full week of April has been set aside for the observance of Secretaries Week, in recognition of the invaluable role played by able and loyal secretaries in business, industry, education, government, and the professions. I should like to take advantage of

this opportunity to pay well-deserved tribute to my own staff and it is with deep appreciation that I salute the loyalty, efficiency, and hard work of the members of my Washington and district offices, both full-time and part-time employees.

ON THROWING STONES

HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, almost 1 year ago, I spoke on the floor of this Chamber about the premature and unauthorized release of a report from the Committee on Education and Labor. My concerns were many, not the least among them being my contention that the release of a committee report which had not been presented to the full committee was an offense not only to the committee members but to the full House as well. Further, such action, in my view, represented a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the rules of the House.

These concerns were reborn a short time ago with a reenactment of the script but a change in the cast of characters. This time, the lead has been taken over by the House Committee on Government Operations. Let me recite the sequence of events:

On March 29, a copy of a committee print of a report by the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations was delivered to my office. Presumably, copies of the report, titled "Block Grant Programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration: The Unrealized Promise of Safe Streets," were delivered at about the same time to the offices of the other members of the committee.

Clearly stamped on the front of the committee's print were the words: "Hold Until Release Date Approved by Full Committee on Government Operations." Accompanying it was a letter from JOHN MONAGAN, the subcommittee chairman, in which he explained that he had asked Committee Chairman CHET HOLIFIELD to place the report "on the agenda of the next meeting of the full committee which probably will take place on Wednesday, April 12, 1972."

Notwithstanding these admonitions, stories of the report appeared in various newspapers, including the Chicago Tribune on April 7 and the Washington Evening Star on April 10. And, on Sunday, April 9, the report was the subject of the television show "Sixty Minutes."

Clearly we have again witnessed a breach of committee rules and the spirit of the rules of the House; and thus we have once more cast doubt upon the integrity of this body. At very least, we have contributed to the public's diminishing faith in government.

The issue is not whether a Member wishes to be associated or disassociated with the report—and I am professing

neither with regard to the report under discussion. Rather, the issue is one of principle: Should some Members of this House or their employees be allowed to foist upon the public as an official report of this body the draft of a proposed report before it has been acted upon by the responsible committee?

The issue in this case is further highlighted when we realize that the report in this instance was never acted upon by the full committee. In fact, the subcommittee action was taken at a time when a quorum was not present and has been made subject to a point of order.

I contend that it is a fraud on the public to present a report in the media as the official action of the responsible committee when it in fact is not. Not only should the person releasing the purported report bear the blame for misrepresentation to the public, but the responsible members of the media must share this blame.

All of this convinces me that when we again consider amending the rules of the House we ought to provide a means aimed at preventing such misrepresentations. First, I believe we should assure that the unauthorized release of committee reports, and proposed reports, will be investigated with a view toward identifying the responsible individual or individuals. Next, in my opinion, a specific penalty would be in order.

In the case of a Member of Congress, surely he or she should be subject to censure. If the responsibility rests with a member or members of a staff, an appropriate penalty would perhaps be discharge.

At this time, I am hopeful the Government Operations Committee will take the necessary steps to clean in its own house. I urge this House to do the same.

AMERICAN FLAGS AVAILABLE FOR READERS OF NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I should like to take this opportunity to commend the New York Daily News for the fine public service which it is performing by making American flags available to its readers. Since the News has the largest readership of any daily newspaper in the Nation, this service assumes added significance. I hope that other newspapers might follow this excellent example.

With many legal holidays coming up shortly, I hope that many New Yorkers will take advantage of this offer and display our flag prominently. The text of the News' announcement follows my remarks:

DO NOT DELAY; GET YOUR FLAG

For display during the coming holidays a choice selection of American flags is avail-

able to News readers as a public service. The flags can be obtained either at the News Information Bureau counter, 220 E. 42 St.

Complete 3-by-5-foot Flag Kits, with pole, clamp and halyard are \$3.25 at the counter and \$4 by mail.

Window flags, 12 by 18 inches with the spear-tipped bar, are only \$1 at counter and \$1.50 by mail.

Also available are 2¼-by-3¼-inch Flag patches, and baked enamel lapel Flag pins, which are only 50 cents each in person or by mail. Decal 3-by-4-inch Flag stickers are 5 cents each either way. In sending for the patches, pins or stickers, please enclose a stamped envelope, 4 by 5 inches or larger, with your name and home address on it.

On all orders, specify clearly the flag(s) you desire. Make your check or money order, in the full amount required, payable to New York News. Do not send cash. Mail to: U.S. Flags, the News, P.O. Box 1642, New York, N.Y.

MINNESOTA COUNTY OFFICIALS STRESS CONCERNS

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, a delegation from the Association of Minnesota Counties has been here in Washington this week to express their great and understandable concern about problems Minnesota has had involving Federal highway funds as well as to express their views about other pending legislation, including the welfare reform and Federal general revenue sharing proposals.

The delegation includes two men from my own second district, Robert Finbraten of Adams, first vice president of the State association, and William Koniariski of Belle Plaine, past president of the State group. Bob is a commissioner in Mower County and Bill serves as commissioner of the first district in Scott County.

Others in the delegation include Harold A. Larson of Montevideo, president; Don L. Cafferty of Stillwater, secretary-treasurer; LeRoy "Roy" Johnson of Coon Rapids, and Ralph T. Keyes, executive secretary of the State association.

We have been highly pleased to welcome the entire delegation to Washington, and are most appreciative of their guidance and concern in helping to assure smooth coordination and operation of Federal programs at State and local levels of government.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of colleagues, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time three position papers of our Minnesota association on the subjects mentioned above.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

Minnesota county government is responsible for the construction and maintenance of a highway network of not less than 75,000 miles. Under constitutional and statutory provisions county government is the principal authority for the construction and maintenance of a system of county state aid highways of approximately 30,000 miles in

extent. Of this system 26,000 miles are designated Federal Aid Secondary routes. In addition it is estimated there are some 45,000 miles of county highways supported by property tax levies. In a few northern Minnesota counties the county board is also responsible for the town road system. Highway development is so important in shaping and influencing our communities we are concerned about highways over which we have no control as well as those which we build and maintain in our own county organizations.

We are pleased that Congress recently has adopted some of the recommendations of the counties speaking through the National Association of Counties such as the establishment of a separate federal aid urban system, increasing the federal matching share from 50% to 70% on ABCD projects, providing limited additional funding for critically deficient bridges, and expanding the use of federal highway funds to include certain types of joint highway-transit projects.

We have been disappointed that Congress has not seen fit to recognize the backlog of needs on the ABCD systems and increase federal funding for these systems accordingly. In the 1970 Federal Highway Aid Act the funding was the same as for the two previous years. If inflation is taken into account, there was an actual decrease in moneys available. We urge an increase in appropriations for the years 1974 and 1975.

It is imperative to preserve the dedication of the Highway Trust Fund. If inroads are permitted, surely there will not be sufficient funds for even minimal highway needs.

Not only do we need adequate funding but we certainly can do without the uneven funding process involving cutbacks in allocations which have marked the program in the last few years. It is extremely difficult to start programs which take several years to complete and then find we cannot continue on our programmed course because funding has been delayed or changed. We appreciate that some of the determinations in this area are not the decisions of the Congress but we urgently urge your support to change the pattern and provide that all funds authorized be made available to local jurisdictions.

To be spent effectively, highways funds must be spent on a logical system of highways, classed according to their function. County road departments in Minnesota have cooperated with our state highway department in assigning functional classifications to our county road system. We are at somewhat of a loss to know just what the federal highway administration intends now that we have the documentation of a functional classification system.

Within the last few years it has been increasingly difficult for Minnesota counties to make good use of funds available to them to be used on our federally aided highway system. We speak principally to an overwhelming need to simplify federal requirements and reduce red tape in the handling of federally aided projects. The procedural requirements for acquiring land and building a major interstate route are inappropriate when applied to minor changes in a totally local road system. Concerns for adequate notice to the public and concerns for minimal disturbance of the environment are valid, but merely because federal funds are used in such cases as acquisition of additional right-of-way to an existing road for the construction of turning lanes hardly justifies the need for the same cumbersome procedures.

Yet another difficulty is the delays caused by approval of wage standards in Washington. Minnesota Highway Department for many, many years has followed a plan whereby negotiated wage scales are used as mini-

mum wage scales on state projects. More recently state legislation caused the counties to follow essentially the same plan. We feel this procedure should still be followed because it provides adequate protection to workers without causing undue delays in our construction program. With Minnesota's very short construction season it is imperative that we have as few delays as possible imposed upon us.

The Association of Minnesota Counties is a voluntary association of the 87 counties of Minnesota. Its principal purpose is to be of service to county officials, but we think it equally important that we be of service to state and federal officials as well. In that light, if at any time members of the Congressional Delegation feel that the Association of Minnesota Counties can be of help to them, we will feel honored if you would call upon us for what assistance we can render.

FEDERAL GENERAL REVENUE SHARING— H.R. 11950

The Association of Minnesota Counties has formally endorsed the concept of federal general revenue sharing. This statement attempts to relate our policy position to the bill currently in the Congress.

We understand that the revenue sharing bill which was reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee resulted from many compromises worked out during the course of hearings on the bill. Even though we have some reservations about details of the bill, recognizing the importance of the concept to Minnesota counties, our position is in favor of the bill as reported by the committee. Regardless of our concerns about individual provisions of the bill, we urge all Congressmen to support the bill.

As county officials who have the responsibility to levy and collect taxes, we are certainly well aware of the protest against increasing property taxes. If a county board is restricted in the amount of property taxes it may levy (as contained in recent Minnesota legislation), obviously we must look to other revenue sources as a means of providing services requested, and in many instances, demanded by our constituents. Because we are very close to the electorate we think that we know as well as any one where dollars are needed in our own communities. We know that these needs may vary from county to county and certainly from state to state; and, thus, we feel rather strongly that a general revenue sharing bill enacted by the Congress should allow flexibility on the part of a local governing body to determine how it can best meet its unmet needs.

We are quick to assure members of the Minnesota Congressional Delegation that there are many programs within the high priority guidelines set down in the bill needing new, and often, large sums of money to meet the needs. On this basis we do not reject out of hand the imposition of the terms now contained in H.R. 11950. In the sense that we are willing to accept these restrictions, though somewhat reluctantly, we urge your support of the bill as reported by the committee.

We sincerely hope that the bill will pass the House of Representatives. If it does so we probably will be communicating our ideas for changes in the provisions of the bill to our two Senators. We do not want to cloud the issue of the passage of this bill by the House of Representatives, so we have no intention of introducing those ideas into the discussion at this time.

There are features of this new version of the bill with which we find significant approval. The most important of these is the commitment to a five-year-plan rather

than a year-by-year approach to revenue sharing. It is only when there is some reasonable assurance of a revenue source over a period of time that local governments can plan for the future in the best way.

We support the policy position of the National Association of Counties as found in that portion of the American County Platform endorsed by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Counties at its March meeting. That position is:

"6.1. General Revenue Sharing

In order to help solve what is a serious fiscal crisis among our states, counties, and cities, we call upon the Federal Government to enact a permanent general revenue sharing program which would provide:

1. An automatic, annual appropriation of a designated portion of the federal income tax base;
2. Distribution to the states primary on a population basis with some emphasis on tax effort;
3. A mandatory and equitable pass-through to general purpose local governments;
4. No program or project restrictions on use of the funds; and
5. Additional support to the current efforts of many states and local governments to update their operations and incentives to improve the quality and effectiveness of their programs."

Looking to the eventual passage of a revenue sharing bill by the federal Congress, we would like to share with you a few ideas with regard to the federal grant program generally. We think a general revenue sharing bill can assist the Congress in improving the procedures whereby the federal funds are made available to state and local government. We lament the rigidity of many of the guidelines provided by the federal administration in implementing programs initiated by the Congress. We think an improvement in the federal grant program could be accomplished by moving toward a consolidation of existing grant in aid programs into more general "program area" block grants; reducing the complexity of grant application and reporting procedures; and reducing the number of "strings attached" to federal grant programs.

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WELFARE REFORM—H.R. 1

To state the policy position of the Association of Minnesota Counties as it relates to what we now call welfare reform, we first should state that we support in general the policy positions developed by the National Association of Counties in this field.

As members of the Minnesota Congressional Delegation know, Minnesota is among those states where in county government not only administers the welfare programs but is also asked to support these programs in part from county revenue sources. In Minnesota this means the property tax supports the county share of any welfare costs not reimbursed from state or federal funds. This contribution in money as well as services by Minnesota counties forms the basis for our association's recommendations in the welfare field.

Welfare costs have risen so sharply in the last few years they now become an almost impossible drain on local revenue sources. As an example of that increase, the total

county welfare levy for all counties in Minnesota increased in the 14 year period from 1956 to 1970 by 4½ times. The total of all county levies for welfare purposes in 1956 was approximately 20 million; in 1970 (the latest figures available) it was in excess of 90 million dollars. The greatest part of that increase has been to meet the requirements laid down first by federal enactment and regulations and second by state enactment and regulation. Out of this frame of reference, Minnesota counties are most fundamentally concerned that new enactments at the federal level do not increase Minnesota counties' contribution to welfare costs.

We feel it is most crucial that some form of hold harmless provision be written into new federal legislation. We would prefer the base being that of our costs in the year 1970 rather than a later year. Speaking of a hold harmless concept we sincerely hope that new programs or new labels for old programs are not used to increase our expenditures even though states and counties would be protected by a hold harmless feature in the categorical aid programs.

For reasons that are certainly well known to the Congress, the financing of public assistance is a national problem and it requires a national solution. We call upon Congress to establish a true national program with strong federal financing of public assistance and income maintenance. If states and especially counties can be relieved of a high share, if not all, of the costs of financing public assistance programs; working with state agencies, we will be able to develop and coordinate comprehensive programs of human services.

In addition to our position in regard to financial consideration, somewhat more specifically we call to the attention of the Congressional Delegation other parts of our policy statement which includes the following:

1. Minnesota counties support the work ethic and feel a "work fare" concept is necessary to help reduce welfare rolls.
2. There is substantial merit in a separation of the administration of money grants from that of the supplying social services. We see these latter programs being best controlled by a substantial involvement of county government in the administration of the social services aspect of our welfare program.
3. We support the concept of uniform eligibility, residence and settlement requirements for all family and adult welfare programs.
4. We urge a simplification of grant procedures. At the same time additional safeguards against fraud and abuse can be developed.

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TEACHING SEX DISCRIMINATION

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, Fred M. Hechinger of the New York Times re-

cently wrote a story where he reported that an organization calling themselves Women on Words and Images claim that New York City schools are teaching discrimination.

Women on Words and Images points out that themes and quotations gathered from 134 elementary-school readers are overwhelmingly male-oriented. They note primers which show women doing menial house tasks while men show ingenuity, creativity, perseverance, and other favorable characteristics.

If the Women on Words and Images study is correct, we are indeed teaching chauvinism to our pre-school and school age children.

I would like to include this article in today's RECORD so that we all can be aware of and remedy this type of invidious discrimination:

MALE CHAUVINIST PIGLETS

"Johnny says girls aren't fun. . . . Janey says she wants to be a doctor when she grows up, but she knows girls cannot be doctors, so she will be a nurse instead. . . . Janey says she might be only a girl, but she isn't stupid."

Those are themes and quotations culled from 134 elementary-school readers by a group of 25 women in Princeton, N.J., who call themselves Women on Words and Images and are affiliated with the National Organization for Women (N.O.W.) Their study resulted in the just-published pamphlet, "Dick and Jane as Victims: Sex Stereotyping in Children's Readers" (\$1.50; Box 2163, Princeton, N. J., 08540).

According to the pamphlet, the selected books from 14 leading publishing companies are sexist—"overwhelmingly male-oriented." The group's thesis comes through loud and clear: male chauvinist conditioning starts in kindergarten.

Some of the books studied were published some years ago, before Women's Lib became so popular, and many are being brought up to date or phased out.

The women say they found that stories about boys outnumbered stories about girls by 5 to 2. Boys outnumbered girls 4 to 1 in stories showing ingenuity, creativity, perseverance, strength, bravery, apprenticeship, earning money, competitiveness and exploration. On the other hand, girls exhibit such traits as passivity, docility and dependency six times as often as boys, the group contends.

The boys in most of the stories were found to lead adventurous lives, involving much travel and excitement; the girls rarely venture far from home and hearth.

The pamphlet makes a persuasive case, although it is difficult to believe that the study was undertaken, as it claims in its introduction, "without preconceived or doctrinaire objectives."

Questions may be asked about some of the yardsticks applied. For example, a listing of "sexist quotations" includes: "He remembered his mother's advice, 'always wait until your father has finished his food before asking him for anything.'" Or: "Mary is a good girl. She likes to help." To many observers these statements would seem normal, with no sexist overtones.

Another question is whether books for young children should be expected to go beyond reflecting the world as the children know it. When dealing with the realm of work, for example, it seems natural to the present scene to describe more male than female occupations, or to picture homes in which mothers do more of the household work than fathers.

But the pamphlet argues: "The society

into which our children will be expected to fit is very different from that presented by the readers. . . . Whether or not we like these trends, we must prepare our daughters and sons to deal with them."

BRANDT GOVERNMENT MISSTATES THE CASE

HON. ROGER H. ZION

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, in order to insure ratification of the proposed Soviet-Poland-West German Treaty, the West German government has not been entirely candid. Statements have been made that West Germany's allies, including the United States, desire ratification of the treaty. It has been alleged that failure to secure ratification will precipitate a new "cold war" period of isolation for West Germany in which the West would deny further support. The Communists have also echoed the Brandt line and have shown a great deal of interest in West Germany's non-isolation from her Western allies.

The opinion of the Soviet press was reflected by the Munich daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung on March 18-19 in the statement:

With its opposition against the treaties, the CDU-CSU stands in contradiction to the course of foreign policy of practically all European countries, including the Western allies of the Federal Republic.

This is simply not the case, whether West German sources or the Soviet Union author these statements. West Germany's allies ARE interested in retaining this nation as a strong, dependable force and friend in Europe. They have never encouraged the current treaty negotiations with the Communists and they will not be unhappy if the West German parliament rejects these treaties. Major opposition to these agreements comes from the Christian Democrats, the party of the late Dr. Adenauer who always supported West Germany's Western allies. The CDU-CSU wishes to remain on the course of "détente", in supporting the goal of the free world in seeking peace without surrendering freedom. These goals are reflected by President Nixon in his own quest for a lasting and just peace. Herr Brandt's shaky government continues to suffer more political reverses and it can be reasonably inferred that the treaties in question are simply not popular items with free men.

The United States has no intention of deserting its European allies. We will permit no isolation of West Germany and we will not support any program of sell-out of West Germany and Free Europe to the Communists.

If the Soviet resume the "cold" war following the likely rejection of these treaties, it should stand as an ample reminder to free men of the real nature of Communist intentions. The German Socialists have attempted to assuage the

fears of the average German concerning Soviet aims in order to obtain ratification of these most unwise treaties.

The Soviet Bear never changes. Rejection of the treaties will result in continued bad humor but the Soviets have little alternative but to seek détente with the West.

MUDDLED SECRECY SYSTEM

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, each day brings us more evidence of abuse of the Nation's security classification system.

I think all but the most naive will agree that the security classification system has been used, and is being used, to classify information which bears little relationship to the national security but is tied to the political fortunes of some group or another.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorialized recently on the farcical threat of Executive privilege which the White House seems to employ to try and cower Congress into not doing its job of investigating.

I include in the RECORD at this time the editorial entitled, "Muddled Secrecy System," and inform my colleagues that the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, which I chair, is continuing its hearings into the classification of information and related issues.

Next week, we will open an investigation into the abuse of the security classification system and hear from agency and public witnesses on the matter.

The editorial follows:

MUDDLED SECRECY SYSTEM

Arthur Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice, has underscored the government's capricious system of secrecy by urging the enactment of a "comprehensive statute" to define the President's responsibility in furnishing vital information to Congress.

Testifying before the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Mr. Goldberg noted the irony in the fact that, while presidential assistants have been making speeches and answering questions for press and public, the same assistants have declined to testify before congressional committees. And at the same time that the President has kept members of his own staff from appearing before Congress on grounds of executive privilege, the Justice Department in the Pentagon Papers case has been trying to force congressional aids to testify despite their privileged relationship with lawmakers.

The whole area of privileged information should be clarified by law, not only with respect to congressional access to information but to public access as well. Although a recent presidential order was supposed to have relaxed the executive secrecy system, Chairman William Moorhead of the House subcommittee has pointed out that the order permits the classifiers at each level of bureaucracy to delegate to a larger number of subordinates the authority to keep information from the public.

In view of the amorphous and ill-defined nature of the secrecy system and the lack of any clear statutory authorization for it, Congress should draft a law spelling out the limited categories of information which may be classified, stipulating what must be released to Congress and the public and providing legal remedies for securing access.

LARRY EISENBERG ELECTED NATIONAL EXPLORER PRESIDENT

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, on April 12 to 16, the Second Annual National Explorer Congress was held here in Washington. During those 4 days, 2,500 Explorer post presidents from across the Nation attended conferences on subjects ranging from law enforcement to ways of improving their local explorer posts. They also met with President Nixon and other national leaders and elected the national Explorer president for 1972. I am very pleased and proud to announce that the new president is Larry Eisenberg, 18, from Rock Island, Ill. Rock Island is part of the 19th Congressional District, which I have the honor of representing.

Exploring, a division of the Boy Scouts of America, is a coed program for young people of high-school age. It is designed to give its members opportunities for specialized training and experience in a wide range of fields, including sailing, engineering, medicine, broadcasting and law enforcement. Explorers work with advisors trained in these fields, but a major goal of the organization is to enable the Explorers to develop the ability to handle the job on their own.

As national Explorer president, Larry Eisenberg will have a number of important responsibilities. He will represent Explorers in national and international youth events; he will plan national explorer programs; and he will serve as a communications link to the more than 30,000 Explorer posts throughout the country.

Larry is well-qualified to fulfill such responsibilities. While a Boy Scout, he reached the highest rank of Eagle Scout. He has served as president for Explorer Post 2007 in Davenport, Iowa, and more recently, as president for the 1,000 Explorers of the Illowa council. During the summers, he has been an ecology and conservation counselor at the Illowa council summer camp. Larry is an excellent student who is taking advanced courses in three different subjects. He is a member of several school clubs and last January was elected Youth Governor of Illinois. He has also served as regional chairman of B'nai B'rith.

Larry was elected at the congress through proceedings which gave Explorer delegates some excellent, firsthand experience in political campaigning and decisionmaking. Through a se-

ries of caucuses and primary elections, the Explorers selected candidates for their national Explorer committee and president. Hard campaigning by the candidates was concluded by a full-fledged political convention. The convention, I might mention, was chaired by my colleague, JOHN MCCOLLISTER of Nebraska, who has long been an active adviser for Scouting organizations. The newly elected officers were installed in a ceremony led by Associate Justice William O. Douglas.

Mr. Speaker, the Explorers now have over 350,000 members, who are busy gaining new skills in many diversified activities, and possibly even taking the first important steps in a challenging career. Planning for and coordinating such programs will require much time and effort on the part of their new president. I know Larry will perform his duties well, and I want to congratulate him on his new position and extend my best wishes for a very successful year.

NEW YORK TIMES CITES NEED FOR TAX REFORM

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD at this point an excellent editorial from the New York Times of Monday, April 24, 1972, which comments on the absurdity of the Secretary of the Treasury's recent statement denying the existence of tax loopholes.

As the editorial states:

A reasonable and significant tax reform program is both possible and highly desirable. It deserves a high place on the national agenda, lest public confidence in the fairness and justice of America's institutions be undermined.

The full text of the editorial is as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 24, 1972]
TAX UNREFORM

Secretary of the Treasury Connally has poured scorn upon Democratic Presidential candidates hoping to exploit the economic issue this year.

In a speech to newspaper editors he was particularly forceful in opposing tax reform, which the Democratic liberals are increasingly demanding. The President's chief economic spokesman said he did not want to "destroy the real-estate market" by ending the income-tax deduction for mortgage interest payments nor "see the Dow Jones hit 500 in a week's time" by ending preferential treatment of capital gains. In effect, Mr. Connally denied that any tax "loopholes" even exist; he reeled off a list of tax provisions, such as charitable contributions and tax-exempt state and local bonds, which he classed not as loopholes but as essential social instruments.

However, tax reform is too crucial an issue to be brushed off with such artful demagoguery. The American tax system today is grossly unfair, it bears down too heavily on lower and middle-income people whose earnings come entirely or largely from wages and salaries, and too lightly—or, in some cases, not

at all—on wealthy persons with large property incomes. The same is true for particular industries, especially oil, gas and minerals that benefit from excessively generous depletion allowances.

The conviction of great numbers of workers and others that the tax system is unfair will not be dissipated by Mr. Connally's effort to discredit reformers through forecasts of national economic catastrophe if success attends efforts to make the system fairer. It is typical of Administration thinking that the barometer of economic misery for Mr. Connally should be a slippage in stock prices.

But the stock market has not collapsed—nor has the economy—as a result of increasing the capital gains tax from 25 per cent to a maximum rate of 36½ per cent, as was done in 1969. Nor would collapse follow a further increase in capital-gains taxation or other moves to levy a fairer share of burdens upon those who receive huge incomes from property ownership or speculation. Even the familiar argument that such levies would destroy capital investment and economic growth has sharply diminished force when the great bulk of investment in new plant and equipment is financed by corporations out of retained earnings and depreciation allowances.

Similarly, it is disingenuous for Mr. Connally to treat all deductions and allowances as, in effect, untouchable; he did not happen to include in his list oil, gas and mineral depletion allowances. In a time of growing concerns about the exhaustion of nonrenewable resources and environmental damage, such tax breaks are not only unfair but unwise—since they accelerate the waste of resources and discourage recycling.

To be sure, there are strong temptations upon liberals as well as conservatives to "demagogue" the tax issue. Liberals who imply that they can get the money to solve all of America's problems overnight by soaking the rich are misleading the public. The reverse of that bogus coin is the conservative suggestion that nothing can be done to make the tax system more equitable and more productive without wrecking the economy.

A reasonable and significant tax reform program is both possible and highly desirable. It deserves a high place on the national agenda, lest public confidence in the fairness and justice of America's institutions be undermined. It is not criticism of the system's faults that is impairing faith, as Mr. Connally contends, but stubborn refusal to correct patent inequities.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION IS BIG HELP TO RURAL WISCONSIN

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Spring is welcomed in the rural areas of Wisconsin not only as the planting season. This year we look forward to a record level of homebuilding activity, thanks to the increased rural housing services of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration.

A progress report from Administrator James V. Smith is most encouraging for town-and-farm areas such as are found in the 6th Congressional District in east central Wisconsin. The rural housing credit program, which has been lifted up

to a pace more than double that of 1968, is running about 12 percent greater than in the past fiscal year.

Fiscal 1971 saw this FHA program produce 2,600 new homes in rural Wisconsin. This year, the program is still gaining at a rate indicating more than 3,000 homes, financed with about \$40 million of insured credit, for the months ending next June 30.

In the rural sections of seven counties in the 6th District, nearly 700 modernized homes have replaced substandard houses for families of low and moderate income. This represents a good step upward in living conditions for the families concerned, and more than \$9 million of home construction that could not have been financed without the program as administered by FHA.

Modern housing is one of several lines of fundamental community need in which FHA has proved the best channel for delivering practical support to the rural family and small town of modest resources.

More than \$120 million of farm ownership and operating credit outstanding in Wisconsin has been extended through FHA county offices; this money bolsters the security of about 12,000 family-size farms in our State.

I also find FHA an excellent source of help for central water and waste disposal systems in rural towns. More than 60 community systems have been brought to construction in Wisconsin, through \$14 million of FHA financing under the Rural Community Facilities program.

Mr. Speaker, it is my experience in representing communities of our district, that no Federal agency has been more responsive to local problems than Administrator Jim Smith and the Farmers Home Administration. This has been demonstrated recently in FHA's cooperation on plans to provide water and sewer services now lacking in the village of Mount Calvary and a sewer system for the village of St. Cloud. The assistance to villages in Fond du Lac County will enable them to satisfy State department of natural resources orders for abatement of water pollution. While Mount Calvary's application had been pending for a good long time, I am particularly pleased with the efforts made by Jim Smith and his colleagues to approve this application.

A sewer project has been completed for the Potter district of Calumet County. A new central water system, now finished and running, has solved a water supply problem for Belgium in Ozaukee County.

More projects are in development, and I now can foresee the day when the same standard of modernized public services can prevail in every community of every county, urban or rural.

In the House we have recently passed a Rural Development Act of 1972 that would add new resources to the farm credit program of the Farmers Home Administration, and a much larger and broader credit service for rural communities to improve their public facilities and develop new enterprises. I have every

hope that Congress will soon complete action on this bill.

As an agency of rural service, FHA is living up to the goals set before it. I commend Administrator James V. Smith and State Director Willis Capps on this record.

PREDICTING WHO WILL BE A DRUG USER

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, a Stanford University researcher investigating the drug abuse crisis among our youth has finally arrived at, and fully documented the conclusion that most solid American parents and citizens had already come to on their own: that its fundamental cause lies in the breakdown of the family and the collapse of our moral values. Unfashionable though this conclusion is, this new study establishes its truth—and it is high time that our schools and drug education programs in particular took account of it, instead of actually contributing to the breakdown of the family and the abandonment of moral values as some of them have been doing lately.

Following is a review of the book, appearing in the Stanford Observer for April, of the book, Horatio Alger's Children by Richard Blum, which presents this analysis and conclusion, pointing out that the children least likely to use narcotics are those who grow up in deeply religious, politically conservative families which teach strict standards of personal behavior and require that the children abide by them:

[From the Stanford Observer, April, 1972]

PREDICTING WHO WILL BE A DRUG USER

The probability of drug use among teenage, middle-class youth can be predicted with 90 percent accuracy from studies of individual family structure, a Stanford researcher believes.

Richard Blum, research associate in the Institute for Public Policy Analysis, details his findings in a new book, *Horatio Alger's Children* (319 pp., \$10.50, Jossey-Bass).

The class, religion, drinking habits, medical practices and attitudes toward authority in a family are key factors.

The highest predictability of potential drug abuse among teen-agers occurs when the family has high users of alcohol or other stimulants and depressants, is not strongly religious, and has an unstable family structure that involves clashes and probably divorce.

Conversely a strong family structure makes a shield for young people against pressure for drug use from the peer culture, Blum finds. The obvious conclusion is that a return to traditional American values, strongly family-centered, is probably the best and possibly the only answer to curbing the drug problem.

Blum divided families into low, moderate and high risk groups—the high being the most likely to use drugs of all kinds.

In general, the low risk family is more strict in behavior requirements, is more

strictly religious, such as Mormon or Catholic; represents a working class background, has a generally happy relationship among its members and is politically conservative.

The high risk family is more permissive with its children, consumes more alcohol, uses both prescription and illicit drugs, is politically liberal-radical left, has disrespect or mistrust of authority, follows either no or liberal religious affiliations, and is liable to be more disputatious.

Blum also identifies what he calls a "trouble variable." This, he believes, originates in infancy and has a link with the mother's own anxiety or some other disturbance in the mother-child relationship.

"This 'trouble variable,'" he writes, "appears to lead to continued parental concern which is increasingly focused on expanding conduct problems and continuing psychosomatic ones."

"By the age of 21, group differences in drug [risk] begin to disappear. Mother-child relationships are stressful; both mother and child suffer from self-doubt, and one has the impression that the whole family is involved in disputation and seeks various solutions outside the family, from garden clubs to drugs."

"On the other hand, although differences between high and low risk children on the trouble variable are consistent, we must stress that most children in this favored white middle-class sample do not get in serious trouble at any time. The prognosis for social adjustment is probably good, and almost all of these children as well as their parents are normal people," he writes.

The fact remains, however, he adds, that high risk individuals are marked by self-concern and self-indulgence, expressed through the pursuit of pleasure, disregard of the rights of others, and de-emphasis on self-discipline.

This indicates that "if controls are not developed early, the child may subsequently be plagued by his own impulsiveness and, with good reason, may begin to doubt that he is his own master," Blum finds.

The moderate risk child in one sub-category is in transit to high risk; in the other, he is curious and flexible. "This second sub-group of moderate risk children has the advantage of adjustment mechanisms and wise parental care."

"Illicit drug use by youth is now so common and has engendered such widespread public concern that one may forget that in the terminology of the law, illicit drug use is nevertheless delinquency," he emphasizes.

"Whatever else determines illicit drug use, it is still a willing violation of the law."

Thus drug use is another chapter in the vast literature of delinquency—the factors that are characteristic of delinquent children and subsequent adult criminals are the same: broken homes, absent or irresponsible parents, lack of discipline, the presence of criminality or drug dependence in the parents, failure in affection, warping childhood experiences, association with delinquent peers, and the "absence of immunizing affiliations" such as church or community approved groups.

"We would predict," he writes, "that the families of children in our high drug risk category will (have) greater delinquency; the parents, greater drug use (including alcohol), greater disharmony, (and as an insult) the children will be more delinquent. . . ."

Over the past decade, Blum and his associates have delved deeply into the national and international drug scene. At Stanford he is director of the Joint Program on Drugs and Crime and Community Studies at the Institute for Public Policy Analysis. He also serves as consulting professor of psychology, as a consultant to the National Institute for

Mental Health and many other government agencies.

He has been a delegate to the UN Narcotics Commission and now is chairman of the International Research Group on Drug Legislation, Geneva.

NIGHTMARES REVISITED

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I have already spoken out here in this Chamber to express my strong objections to the intensification of the war in Southeast Asia. At this point in the Record, I should like to include the text of an editorial which appeared in Newsday which I think correctly points out the necessity of escalating the peace conference rather than the war effort:

NIGHTMARES REVISITED

We've got the feeling that we've lived through it all before. That's the way it is with recurrent nightmares.

It feels like 1964 all over again, getting fragmentary reports from the Pentagon about North Vietnamese attacks on two American warships patrolling in the Gulf of Tonkin. That first episode started a chain of events leading to large-scale American involvement in the Indochina war.

It feels like February, 1968, and the pivotal Tet offensive, when we're given a mixed bag of assessments about the ability of the South Vietnamese to hold their own against the newest Communist thrust.

It's 1968 all over again on Capitol Hill, where Senate Foreign Relations Committee members have locked horns with administration officials over U.S. bombing raids on the North Vietnamese heartland. Once more, their necessity, effectiveness and consequences are in dispute.

It's a replay of 1967, too, when the Soviets complained this week of damage at Haiphong to their cargo vessels, jeopardizing President Nixon's scheduled peace mission to Moscow.

It feels like 1969, with a Senate vote this week to cut off funds for all U.S. fighting forces at the year's end, providing Hanoi releases the prisoners of war.

And there's a 1970 feeling on college campuses across the country as students organize to protest the latest course the war has taken.

Through it all, the U.S. command speaks of raiding only oil tanks, storage areas and other military targets. The North Vietnamese point to destroyed homes and markets. We've lived through that before, too.

From Hanoi, once again, come indirect peace feelers: This time, announcement of readiness to enter into secret peace talks if the bombing stops and the formal four-party talks in Paris resume. But they're starting to evacuate the North Vietnamese capital, and the nightmare goes on, for them and for us.

It seems obvious that the way to halt nightmares is to wake up, and the way to prevent recurrence is to eliminate the cause.

It should be clear now that no amount of bombing will do that. We have inflicted more punishment on the peasants of Indochina than we did on the industrial giants who were our enemies in World War II, and we have not brought peace to that land. All

that we've done is to cast doubt on our own motives as a nation.

Unfortunately, we've let the opportunities for peace go by. We find ourselves acting less in the interests of the South Vietnamese people than as champions of the Thieu regime. And this is what we must reexamine and reorder.

If these nightmares are not to recur, we've got to stop depending on bombing raids to produce a political settlement in that ravaged land. Not only must we continue withdrawing our own troops and move out of the war room; we have to move back into the conference room in Paris, and elsewhere.

President Nixon, if he gets to Moscow as planned, ought to seek mutual deescalation with the Russians, who have provocatively been feeding the North Vietnamese offensive.

And in resuming negotiations to achieve a political settlement, we must not stand in the way of a coalition government that embraces all of South Vietnam's political elements, including the Communists and other opponents of the Saigon Administration. Like it or not, we must reconcile ourselves to whatever emerges.

We'll never get rid of those nightmares any other way.

GERRI METZ WRITES INFORMATIVE ARTICLE, "THE BOTTOMLESS PIT"

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the problem of drug addiction in the United States has reached epidemic proportions. In response to this crisis, Congress recently established the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse to act as a central coordinating body in our fight against illegal use of narcotics and dangerous drugs. The President simultaneously announced an all-out effort to cut off the flow of illegal drugs and narcotics into this country and to educate people against the use of such products.

In our effort to learn about the problems associated with drug addiction, we often read articles written by professionals and other experts in the field. We seldom, however, have the opportunity to read an article written by someone most directly involved with the problem—the addict. In order that my colleagues may have a better understanding of the difficulties faced by a drug addict I would like to include in the Record an article written by a former addict, Gerri Metz.

Gerri Metz has managed to overcome her addiction against what at times must have seemed like overwhelming odds. Her difficulties began at the very young age of 10, when she discovered some sleeping pills and marijuana in the drawer in her brother's room.

Then, at the age of 15, her parents were divorced and 3 weeks later her brother died from an overdose of heroin. This tragic sequence of events compelled Gerri Metz to begin compiling firsthand information for a book on drug addiction. Unfortunately, she became addicted to heroin within 3 months, a problem which

was to plague her for 8 terrible years. Finally, after many difficulties Gerri Metz was cured of her addiction to heroin and began working for my narcotics task force. She was a volunteer counselor there for 8 months after which she began working in methadone maintenance program for a salary as a narcotic rehabilitation counselor. This is the extremely worthwhile career which Gerri Metz intends to pursue for the rest of her working life.

I am certain that my colleagues will find the following article by this outstanding and courageous lady to be most informative:

THE BOTTOMLESS PIT

(By Gerri Metz)

A person who sticks needles in his arms is a highly emotional individual. He goes through the routines of his daily life giving others the false impression that he is hard and without feelings; but when left alone with himself to deal with the anxieties of stress and strain, his defenses are down and his emotions of anger, fear and tears become an activated reality. The addict, not being able to cope with these emotions, withdraws, making no attempt to deal with the situation.

One who does not indulge in the use of heroin, whom we shall herein refer to as a "square," eventually matures to the degree where he makes an attempt to cope with the problems of life, and succeeds in doing so. He grows into a responsible individual and accepts the negative as well as the positive aspects of life. The addict is just the opposite. He retreats from the world of reality; he can not relate to those who exist within the square world of conforming to the ways of society. He remains merely an observer, and concludes that this is not for him. He feels out of place and inadequate, and this feeling of inadequacy causes him pain; and for this pain he must find immediate relief. He turns to heroin to kill his pain.

Who can say why one turns to heroin? There is no one specific answer. Addiction is the final phase of the process of "acting out." Long before a person has turned to drugs he has developed what is known as an addictive personality. And those individuals with such a personality who never turn to drugs find some way of escape or relieving their pain. The route chosen, whatever it may be, excessive eating habits, alcoholism, perverse sexual acts, the degree of indulgence will be extreme.

When a person experiences his first introduction to drugs, he is gratified by the instant physical effect the drug has on his system. His senses are numbed, and the warmth radiating from within allows him to shut out the surrounding world from which he feels alienated. For those few precious hours of euphoria he is not confronted by the world he defies. He retreats from reality and willingly succumbs to a temporary fantasy. The world may begin to crumble before his very eyes, and he can stand motionless and unaffected, completely unmoved by existing conditions he feels unable to face.

After the addiction to the drug sets in and he is forced to carry the burden of that "monkey on his back" this too proves to be a sick satisfaction. He familiarizes himself with the conditions of his abnormal environment, and secures comfort within the confines of roach infested cellars, of garbage filled alleys, filthy rooftops; he no longer feels alienated, he has found his place among this prison of torture and sickness, and now he belongs. He identifies with thieves and prostitutes, and he is accepted as a member of the gang.

His pre-conceived rationalizations justify this identity he takes on. He looks down at the square world because he does not have the courage to be part of it, therefore, he does not want to be a part of it; his fear of not succeeding becomes his desire not to even try. He has contempt for the addicts who live among his hell; and what he feels toward his cohorts is only outweighed by his self-contempt. He rebels against the world which frightens him, and because he can not make it in the square world, he is going to make it all the way in the junkie world.

Obtaining his fix each day becomes his life. A 24 hour a day job with no rest, just a reward—a shot of heroin. His sole purpose in life is getting that bag of dope. Heroin becomes his master, and he its slave. Waking up sick with sweats and chills and vomiting. Walking sometimes miles, standing on street corners with his nose running, his legs feeling as if they will collapse beneath him while waiting for his connection, the man with that bag of relief. Scarring his body with needle holes; and then to enter the world of oblivion, but only for a while. And then the cycle starts all over again. He lives for that fix, and he needs that fix to live. And all the while hating that disease which has overpowered his mind and his body. He has reached the bottom of the pit where the only qualification is to be a failure.

This is the addict, a sniveling coward, a pseudo-adult, who psychologically retreats within his mother's womb; a person bearing a painful burden; living a lonely existence; weighed down by a void filled with emptiness and nothingness.

As each bag of dope he shoots takes him further from reality, it draws him closer to death. One of those bags may contain rat poison, or be much too potent, and his next shot may be his last. But this too leaves him unaffected. His life has lost meaning and worth to him, including those closest to him. He remains unmoved by the anguish he imposes on his family. He is only concerned with whatever he can get from them financially. He will lie, cheat and steal from his own mother in order to get a fix.

The addict is a living corpse. As long as he has heroin, he does not care what course his life takes. If he knew the next fix he took contained poison, he would still inject it while hoping for some miracle to occur. And for the addict who refuses to seek help, death is his only salvation.

EPA AND THE CONFLICT OF THE BUREAUCRACIES

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the American people are acutely conscious of the tremendous Federal bureaucracy gobbling up their businesses and their local and State governments. Now they are being treated to the monster bureaucracies all financed with taxpayers' dollars trying to gobble up each other.

Recently the newest monster, the Environmental Protection Agency—EPA—funded approximately \$50,000 from its appropriation for a voluminous "Citizen's Guide" on how to mobilize grass roots environmental support to stop the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers water develop-

ment projects which are also authorized and funded by Congress out of the taxpayers' paychecks. The manual is entitled "Engineering a Victory for Our Environment: A Citizen's Guide to the U.S. Corps of Engineers." The project was developed as part of the advanced study program in environmental education pursuant to contract CPE-R-70-0054 by the Institute for the Study of Health and Society, Washington, D.C.

Project director for the work is Charles M. Clusen now assistant director of the Sierra Club in San Francisco. In one section titled "Navigation: Steering a Straight Course for Special Interests," the study says:

As techniques of barge building continue to change, the Federal Government will have to decide whether it wishes to continue the race by expending vast new sums to keep pace in navigation improvements, at the expense of a falling railroad system, and grossly underfunded rapid transit programs. . . . Only barges get a relatively free ride. If the benefits are real, barge owners should be willing to pay for them, perhaps through some sort of toll arrangement."—section 6, page 7.

The guidebook also endorsed an interest-discount rate of 10 to 15 percent for use in evaluating proposed new projects.

Now EPA has also gotten itself in a court battle over the ban on DDT which involves a team battle between the lawyers for EPA and environmentalists with attorneys from the Department of Agriculture and pesticide manufacturers.

What chance does an ordinary hard-working American have to be left alone these days from the overly aggressive dictates of monster bureaucracies who seek to even control each other?

The cover page of the EPA Citizens' Guide and a related news clipping follow:

[Cover page of EPA Citizens' Guide]

ENGINEERING A VICTORY FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT: A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Participant Authors: Thomas M. Clement, Jr. and Glenn Lopez; Environmental Researcher-Writer, Pamela T. Mountain; Charles M. Clusen, Project Director.

The Institute for the Study of Health and Society, 1050 Potomac Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

The project presented herein was developed as part of the Advanced Studies Program in Environmental Education pursuant to contract CPE-R-70-0054 from the Environmental Protection Agency. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Environmental Protection Agency, and no official endorsement by the Environmental Protection Agency should be inferred.

(July 7, 1971. Copyright by the Institute for the Study of Health and Society 1972.)

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 26, 1972]

EPA TO APPEAL LIMIT ON PROPOSED DDT BAN

(By Roberta Hornig)

The Environmental Protection Agency will appeal a federal hearing examiner's recommendation that the government limit its proposed ban on DDT.

The decision to appeal came yesterday, within an hour after examiner Edmund M. Sweeney formally ruled that benefits from

continued use of the pesticide outweigh risks to the public health and the environment.

Sweeney ruled after a seven month "DDT trial" at which EPA lawyers teamed with environmentalists to argue for the ban, while Department of Agriculture attorneys and pesticide manufacturers argued against it.

Michael C. Farrar, EPA's assistant general counsel for pesticides, said oral arguments on the appeal have been set for May 16 before EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, who must decide by June 15 whether to ban the pesticide or permit its continued use. Ruckelshaus' decision could, in turn, be appealed to a federal court.

In his ruling, Sweeney said the hearings, which began last August 19, had failed to prove that DDT causes severe environmental damage.

"The evidence . . . supports the conclusion that there is a present need for the essential uses of DDT," he said. "There has been proof that, on balance with the benefits, the present essential uses of DDT . . . do not create an unreasonable risk."

EPA has had several run-ins with Sweeney during the long hearings. The "trial" came to a temporary halt last November when EPA lodged a formal protest against the hearing examiner, complaining that he had treated "disrespectfully" a scientist testifying against the pesticide.

At that time, EPA lawyers accused Sweeney of "twelve episodes unfavorable to the anti-DDT side."

The hearings stemmed from an order by the U.S. Court of Appeals early last year on a suit brought by the Environmental Defense Fund on behalf of environmentalists opposed to DDT. The court told EPA to resolve the DDT issue.

There are 27 pesticide manufacturers producing the chemical for 14 uses of DDT permitted in this country, including its application on cotton—by far its greatest use.

DDT, which environmentalists had begun to question in the 1950's, has declined in use domestically by two-thirds since 1959, to about 33 million pounds a year.

Sweeney reported his decision after hearing 8,900 pages of testimony from 125 witnesses. More than 300 documents were introduced.

The environmentalists had contended that DDT's persistence causes it to enter waterways and has adverse effects on man and wildlife.

Sweeney, disagreeing, said DDT poses no hazards of cancer or birth defects in humans and does not have "a deleterious effect" on fish and wildlife.

WHO NEEDS PANDAS? WE HAVE REAL BRONX BEARS

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, one of the joys of growing up in America—and just as traditional as a visit to the ball park or a Sunday picnic is a visit to the local zoo.

For many children in urban centers, the zoo enables them to see firsthand animals that they would never see except in textbook pictures, or some documentary on television, or in the movies. It also, I believe, gives our younger generation a unique way to study our environ-

ment and see how complex, how rich, how wonderful wildlife can be.

Last year Congress, in an effort to preserve our zoos, passed legislation which would require cities which own and operate zoos to provide a minimum amount of regulation to see that they are clean and healthful for its inhabitants.

Zoos are a part of American life and while the National Zoo in Washington is now attracting worldwide headlines because its two newest residents are the pandas from the People's Republic of China, New Yorkers still have the largest and most popular zoo in the country—the Bronx Zoo.

Last Sunday Jerry Schmetterer wrote a wonderful article about the Bronx Zoo. Mr. Schmetterer's article which appeared in the New York Daily News tells a most fascinating story which I would like to share with my colleagues in the House.

At this time, I would like to include the article as it appeared in the New York Daily News:

WHO NEEDS PANDAS? WE HAVE REAL BRONX BEARS

(By Jerry Schmetterer)

The National Zoo in Washington, D.C., has been grabbing the zoological headlines of late with two pandas from the People's Republic of China. But New Yorkers still have the largest and most popular zoo in the Western Hemisphere—the Bronx Zoo.

The 252-acre zoo off Pelham Parkway has averaged 2.5 million visitors a year since its opening in 1899 and, with a little luck on sunny summer weather, Zoo Director William G. Conway expects the figure to go up this year. Conway doesn't feel slighted about not getting the pandas. He says the New York Zoological Society, which runs the zoo and the Aquarium at Coney Island, is more interested in studying that species in its natural environment.

Bears, he says, seem to be exceptionally popular as zoo animals this year, as well as the perennially popular penguins and reptiles.

But what is quickly catching on as the most-visited of all exhibits is the World of Darkness, a house full of nocturnal creatures whose life-style have been reversed so they are active during the day (they think it's night) and rest at night (lights are kept on so they think it's day). The kids love the vampire bats, who live on out-of-date blood from hospitals, and the nectar bats who, like humming-birds, hover around flowers and withdraw the nectar. It is the largest collection of bats in the world.

Conway expects the zoo's new World of Birds, scheduled to open June 16, to replace the other exhibits as the crowd favorite. Visitors will be able to walk into a rain forest and the birds won't be caged. He anticipates a renewal of zoo popularity because of the current ecological and environmental awareness. The zoo will mark Earth Day today with 200 gravestones—one for each animal man has caused to become extinct in the past 400 years.

And, like everything else, the zoo is having

* Pandas, cuddlesome critters that they are, are also something of a footnote to the classification of creatures. Real bears they are not. As to what they are, well . . . if you want to think of them as racoons with a weight problem, you won't get too much of an argument—even from post-graduate fur 'n' feather freaks

financial problems. Conway is worried about having to cut back on some services.

One service unique to the Bronx Zoo is the use of two full-time truant officers. The zoo is so popular with school children that many kids play hooky to visit their favorite animals. Conway would prefer them to come with their classes.

So many classes visit the zoo that, this year, a system of reservations was put into use. The zoo is always free to children under 5 and adults over 65. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday there is a 50-cent charge for kids and \$1 for adults.

CONGRATULATIONS NORTH AMERICAN ROCKWELL

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in this day when our Government has grown accustomed to huge cost overruns on defense contracts, it is a real privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of a major defense contractor from the 31st District of California. I am hopeful that their achievement will set an example for the defense industry.

On April 25, 1972, North American Rockwell Corp. was awarded an incentive fee as a result of their exceptional performance of an Air Force contract.

In 1969, the Autonetics Division of North American Rockwell Corp. was awarded a \$162 million incentive contract to improve the reliability of the Minuteman III missile guidance set over that of the existing Minuteman II hardware. A high reliability target was established and a graduated scale provided incentive fee awards to the contractor as the target reliability was exceeded.

The maximum award possible under the performance incentive fee portion of the contract was \$2.5 million. North American earned this maximum incentive award for producing a guidance set which demonstrated superior reliability in over 600,000 hours of operational use. During this period, the guidance set performed at 229 percent of the reliability requirement established in the contract. If Minuteman guidance and control electronics are compared with some of our common household electronics, the reliability of this Minuteman equipment would be comparable to continuous 24 hours per day operation of more than 500 color television sets for 3 full years before a single adjustment or repair becomes necessary.

As a result of the high reliability of the new guidance set for Minuteman III, the Air Force will realize a cost avoidance of \$81 million through 1975 due to the decreased need for recycling the equipment for repairs and the deletion of 129 major spares from the original order. The high reliability achievement will further improve the nearly 100-percent alert status of the Minuteman force. Minuteman III missiles will remain on constant alert with a minimum of down time for required maintenance activity.

MISSOURI INVESTIGATES URBAN AND RURAL TRAFFIC DEATHS

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to see that once again the Missouri Highway Patrol displays leadership

in the field of traffic safety and Missouri will be the first State to investigate both rural and urban traffic fatalities.

[From the Quincy Herald-Whig, Apr. 5, 1972]

TO INVESTIGATE ALL MISSOURI TRAFFIC DEATHS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A retired Highway Patrol captain will perform in-depth investigations of all fatal traffic accidents in Missouri, the state highway safety division announced today.

Capt. Paul E. Corl, Sr., who served 34 years with the Highway Patrol before he retired in

1965, has been assigned to the state Division of Highway Safety as a traffic fatality analyst. He will investigate all rural and urban traffic accidents involving fatalities. The information gathered by Corl will be used to find common hazards and mistakes that cause accidents and steps will be taken by the patrol to eliminate them.

Corl will be working on the fatality analysis file project of the division which is funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. State division director Robert E. Burgess said Missouri is the first state to investigate both rural and urban traffic fatalities.