

By Mr. LINK:

H.R. 15293. A bill authorizing the construction of certain bank stabilization works on the Missouri River below Garrison Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MOSS (for himself, Mr. ECKHARDT, and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 15294. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, to provide for the recall of certain defective motor vehicles without charge to the owners thereof, to authorize appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NELSEN (by request):

H.R. 15295. A bill to amend the law relating to the conduct of public hearings before the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

By Mr. NIX:

H.R. 15296. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 15297. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 15298. A bill to insure congressional review of tax preferences, and other items which narrow the income tax base, by providing now for the termination over a 3-year period of existing provisions of these types; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUINN:

H.R. 15299. A bill to further the achievement of equal educational opportunities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RANDALL:

H.R. 15300. A bill to amend the Judiciary and Judicial Procedure Act of 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 15301. A bill to amend chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, to revise the special pay structure relating to members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 15302. A bill to insure congressional review of tax preferences, and other items which narrow the income tax base, by providing now for the termination over a 3-year period of existing provisions of these types; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself and Mr. SPRINGER):

H.R. 15303. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to facilitate closer Securities and Exchange Commission scrutiny of the self-regulatory processes and to make the powers of the Commission over the self-regulatory organizations consistent by conferring upon the Commission additional responsibility and authority with regard to the adoption, amendment, alteration, or rescission of rules

of self-regulatory organizations, the enforcement of rules of self-regulatory organizations, and the review of disciplinary action taken by self-regulatory organizations against their members; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 15304. A bill to amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to the assignment of investment advisory contracts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia:

H.R. 15305. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that personal delivery of notification of death of service-men to the next of kin may only be made by officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VEYSEY (for himself and Mr. FETTER):

H.R. 15306. A bill to establish a Federal program to encourage the voluntary donation of pure and safe blood, to require licensing and inspection of all blood banks, and to establish a national registry of blood donors; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 15307. A bill to permit former members of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots to acquire, for a limited time, insurance upon the same terms and conditions, with certain exceptions as apply with respect to national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WHALLEY:

H.R. 15308. A bill to amend section 103 of title 23 of the United States Code relating to additional mileage for the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 15309. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the issuance of nonimmigrant visas to certain aliens entering the United States to perform services or labor of a seasonal nature under contracts of employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15310. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to certain employees engaged in hazardous occupations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WYMAN (for himself and Mr. CLEVELAND):

H.R. 15311. A bill to protect collectors of antique glassware against the manufacture in the United States or the importation of imitations of such glassware; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OBEY:

H.R. 15312. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 15313. A bill to provide that, in the administration of the School Lunch and Child Nutrition Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, within the limits which he will prescribe, permit the operation of certain food vending machines in participating schools where the proceeds of such operations

go to organizations sponsored or approved by the school; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 15314. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act, as amended, to assure that adequate funds are available for the conduct of summer food service programs for children from areas in which poor economic conditions exist and from areas in which there are high concentrations of working mothers, and for other purposes related to expanding and strengthening the child nutrition programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself, Mr. KYROS, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. ROY, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 15315. A bill to strengthen the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 15316. A bill to construct an Indian Art and Cultural Center in Riverton, Wyo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WYLLIE:

H.R. 15317. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to require the Secretary of Labor to recognize the difference in hazards to employees between the heavy construction industry and the light residential construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H. Con. Res. 626. Concurrent resolution expressing the horror, shock, and dismay of Congress at the incident at Tel Aviv Airport on May 31, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.J. Res. 1214. Joint resolution to suspend temporarily the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit the abandonment of a line of railroad or the operation thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.J. Res. 1215. Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in June of each year as "Children's Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYATT:

H. Res. 1008. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the full amount appropriated for the rural electrification program for fiscal 1972 should be made available by the administration to carry out that program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHOUP:

H.R. 15318. A bill for the relief of Kenneth J. Wolf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINN:

H.R. 15319. A bill for the relief of Raymond Monroe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE USE OF "MS."

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, since so much attention has been given the use of "Ms." by the women's liberation movement, I think there are many who

would appreciate hearing the other side of the story. I, therefore, bring the following letter I received to my colleagues' attention:

Congressman WILLIAM HUNGATE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HUNGATE: I recently received a letter from your office and one from you. Thanks so much for responding. Now (with tongue in cheek) I have a bone to pick with you.

You are one up on me on the Women's Lib movement, addressing my letter as Ms. Now I am sure this is a convenience in all the many letters you send out, and is probably a bouquet to your many women constituents.

I really don't care what you call anyone else, in fact it doesn't matter what I am addressed by especially by a letter.

But I wear that Mrs. proudly and feel I have accomplished a heck of a lot with that tacked in front of my name. I feel completely liberated, make no apologies for being fem-

ine nor for acting on occasion "just like a woman".

I think I have the most exciting job that is available in Monroe City. I try to do the best job that I possibly can, am constantly learning, recognize there is some of the heavy work I cannot do nor do I care to do, and give the strong arms and backs around me credit for what I don't. I feel like there is nothing around here I cannot accomplish if I really want to and being a woman will not hold me back.

In the meantime, I have raised 10 wonderful children, sent five of them to college, with the sixth getting ready to go. Two of them have come back in the teaching field, the others are filling a productive place in the community, with their music, art, church and volunteer work. We have seen four of them leave for their education, then come back to Monroe City to carry on their life's work.

Like their mother and father, they find a small town and farm a wonderful place to be in this 20th century. Like their mother and father, they tend to be a little old-fashioned, somewhat conservative and very family oriented. And I find this not bad at all.

So, (while seriously recognizing many problems for women not in my position) I look around me and see the multiple blessings, advantages, the chances for education and self-help for women, I have to say, "When you call me Ms., smile".

For, to paraphrase a bit the somewhat appalling commercial, "I can't believe I've got the whole thing".

Sincerely,

JUANITA YATES.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FOR SAFETY

HON. CHARLES THONE

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. THONE. Mr. Speaker, many elements of American free enterprise are working together to reduce deaths, injuries, and destruction of property from motor vehicle accidents.

An excellent example is provided by the Alfred P. Sloan awards. These awards are funded through a grant from the Automotive Safety Foundation and administered by the Highway Users Foundation. They are named in memory of a former president and chairman of the General Motors Corp. Mr. Sloan was a pioneer in the organized highway safety movement and an innovator of programs to improve highway transportation.

On June 28, 1972, the 24th annual Alfred P. Sloan awards will be presented at a luncheon in the Rayburn Building. Presentations will be made to magazines in several categories, to daily and weekly newspapers and to television and radio stations.

It is with pride that I report that the award for the best campaign to promote traffic safety by a radio station in a city of less than 100,000 population will be given to WJAG, Norfolk, Neb. Norfolk is a city with a 1970 population of 16,607.

The award to WJAG this year is just recognition for the superb job that this pioneer radio station has been doing through the years. The efforts to promote street and highway safety by WJAG include weekly broadcasts by the Nebraska

Highway Safety Patrol, school safety announcements by children, announcements on traffic safety from many sources and broadcasting of road and weather alerts whenever motorists are to be faced with unusual driving situations.

I am proud to have in the district I represent a radio station such as WJAG which serves in the public interest to educate and alert its listeners so effectively on countless matters of the general welfare.

VETERINARIANS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS CALL FOR ENACTMENT OF RANGEL BILL TO REGULATE HYPODERMIC NEEDLES AND SYRINGES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, with drug use continuing to rise in this country, it is critical that Congress attacks all aspects of the heroin crisis. It is now estimated that 300,000 addicts live in New York City alone and that 22,000 of them are enrolled in the high schools of New York.

The control of heroin paraphernalia has been largely unsuccessful so far in the United States. Different States with different laws mean that the pusher or addict can travel a few miles to obtain the chemicals to cut the heroin, the materials to package it, and the hypodermic needles and syringes to inject it.

Medical professionals committed to fighting the drug epidemic with all possible weapons and law enforcement officials who witness first-hand the skyrocketing rate of narcotics-related crime have called for the strict Federal regulation of hypodermic needles and syringes. They recognize that any step forward we take in this most critical battle can be measured in the terms of human lives saved.

The Westchester-Rockland Veterinary Medical Association in my own State of New York, the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association and the Police Department of Davenport, Iowa, have expressed their strong support for the Hypodermic Needle and Syringe Control Act of 1972 (H.R. 12935). I am pleased to share their comments with my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

The comments follow:

CITY OF DAVENPORT,

Davenport, Iowa, May 11, 1972.

The Honorable CHARLES B. RANGEL,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RANGEL: I wish to compliment you on your efforts to tighten controls on the paraphernalia and instruments of drug abuse that can be purchased through the mails.

There is no doubt in any of our minds that drug abuse is one of the major problems confronting communities throughout the United States at this time. That drug abuse has certainly caused the high rate of increase in crime so that the drug abusers can meet their personal addiction needs is also recognized.

Please be assured of our full cooperation in all matters of mutual interest.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

Chief of Police.

CHRIS SWANSON,

Capt., Organized Crime Unit.

ROBERT G. SWANSON,

Sgt., Organized Crime Unit (Narcotics).

INDIANA VETERINARY

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

Elkhart, Ind., May 17, 1972.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: The Board of Directors of the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association voted to write you in support of your bill to regulate interstate shipment of hypodermic needles and syringes. The members of the board feel there is a tremendous need for control on the sale and distribution of hypodermic needles and syringes. The permissive sale of these materials as practiced today puts them in the hands of people that have no knowledge whatsoever on their proper use.

Strict control on the sale and distribution of these materials would limit the availability to drug addicts and persons who would cause harm to themselves and other persons.

The members of the IVMA board go on record in support of your bill (H.R. 12935) and wish you success in getting it enacted by the congress.

Sincerely,

K. M. WEINLAND,

IVMA Acting Secretary.

WESTCHESTER-ROCKLAND
VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
Nanuet, N.Y., May 10, 1972.

The Honorable CHARLES B. RANGEL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in behalf of the Westchester-Rockland Veterinary Medical Association. It is our belief that the passage of the Hypodermic Needle and Syringe Control Act of 1972, H.R. 12935, will be in the best interest of not only our profession but the population of New York State as well. For that reason we respectfully urge you to continue to use your good offices for the enactment of this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. KAPLAN, D.V.M.,

Secretary.

AUBURN UNIVERSITY RETIRES SULLIVAN, BEASLEY JERSEY NUMBERS

HON. BILL NICHOLS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, as a former wearer of the blue and orange of Auburn University, I have been extremely proud of the football record the school has compiled over the years. Last year, Auburn had two All-Americans—quarterback Pat Sullivan who also won the Heisman Trophy—and his favorite pass receiver, Terry Beasley. These two young men have served as examples for thousands of youngsters—not only in their ability to play football but in their entire life-style.

Last week, Auburn University paid these two young men an extremely high compliment—their jersey numbers were retired forever.

Mr. Speaker, although their playing days at Auburn are over, I am confident these two athletes will continue to excel in professional football—Pat Sullivan with the Atlanta Falcons and Terry Beasley with the San Francisco 49'ers.

George Smith, sports editor of the Anniston, Ala., Star, was at the jersey-retiring ceremonies last week. He wrote an excellent account of the proceedings and I would like to submit this article for my colleagues' study:

LOVE ISN'T DEAD . . .

(By George Smith)

AUBURN—May 20, 1972, the day a love affair ended here in the Loveliest Village.

Oh, the love isn't dead.

That's going to be an enduring thing, lasting long after the death of just about anybody.

What happened was Auburn and Pat Sullivan and Terry Beasley parted company and never again will Auburn people see Number 7 or Number 88 in Auburn blue.

A fellow by the title of Dr. Harry Philpott, president here, made that official during half-time ceremonies of A-Day when he retired jersey Number 7 as in Pat Sullivan and jersey Number 88 as in Terry Beasley.

And that, again, makes this a place that can kind of get next to you, make you just a little misty, just a little choked up, a little sentimental that might make other people in other places laugh.

That was the way it was here for one watching Saturday on a slightly cool, slightly overcast day that had a fellow remembering even before the retirement of other Saturdays in three autumns when Sullivan to Beasley was working on an Auburn, nay, make that collegiate football legend.

A "GOLDEN ERA"

Philpott referred to those times as a "golden era." He said "we do honor today two of the greatest athletes in Auburn history."

Right on both.

And when 17,000 stood in standing ovation as first Sullivan, then Beasley walked to the mike you knew 17,000 agreed.

The records set by Sullivan would make an afternoon of reading to say the least, including the winning of the Heisman Trophy. "If I read them all," said Philpott, "we wouldn't have the opportunity to see the second half."

As quarterback, Sullivan did win more honors and set more records than his favorite receiver, but the chunky little redhead from Montgomery is just as proud, just as grateful.

And perhaps Philpott was putting it best when he said "If there were a second place award for the Heisman Ed Marinaro wouldn't get it. Terry Beasley would."

The beginning of the remembering came early when crowds, men, women, little kids, crowded into the athletic offices at Memorial Coliseum to stare in wonder at the Heisman Trophy, a lifesize oil painting of Sullivan, and two showcases containing the retired jerseys.

WHAT IT WAS ALL ABOUT

One oldtimer, Auburn from his highly-polished black shoes right through the top of his Sunday gray felt looked for a long, long time and turned to a bystander and said "I've seen a lot of 'em come and go here over the years, but I've never seen any like those two. I don't think I ever will again."

You got the feeling he was talking to himself.

Another led three small boys by the jerseys and said "you can't get any closer. You'll just have to look at them from here."

That was what it was for three beautiful years, looking at Number 7 and Number 88 pitch and catch a football as few have before.

But Auburn people, when the game was played, did get closer, did know Pat Sullivan and Terry Beasley as people as well as players.

And that, too, is a part of a thing called Auburn.

Those 17,000 saw it again after the retirement Saturday as Pat and Terry spent the last two quarters signing autographs for kids wearing Numbers 7 and 88.

No. The love is still there.

And Beasley said as much when he said "I want to thank my teammates. I love them everyone and I always will. And I'd like to thank God who gave me the ability . . . and God bless everyone of our . . . and thank you . . ."

From one who watched those three years thank you Pat and Terry.

A FANTASIZED CONDITION

HON. DAVID W. DENNIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues and of the public, the following timely and sensible editorial from the Wall Street Journal of Thursday, June 1, 1972:

A FANTASIZED CONDITION

The television debates between Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern remind us of an observation made earlier this year by Daniel Patrick Moynihan. "We are beginning to encounter middle-of-the-road politicians," he wrote, "who will seemingly say anything. We approach a fantasized condition."

We have Mr. McGovern telling us that his proposed \$32 billion cut in the defense budget is based on the assumption "that the world will be as we know it. If we are attacked tomorrow, all bets are off. . . . We'll have to prepare for it." And we have Mr. Humphrey, who a few years ago was glorifying the "wonderful" American "adventure" in Vietnam, insisting that he and Mr. McGovern ("Right From the Start") have "parallel" track records on the war issue.

The fantasized condition reaches dizzying heights, though, when the two take to bidding at auction on various income-redistribution schemes.

Mr. McGovern has a plan to give every U.S. citizen (or is it simply every resident?) \$1,000—paying the bill by raising taxes for everyone who earns more than \$12,000. He says he doesn't know what the cost would be. Mr. Humphrey, who ridicules the plan, says it would cost at least \$60 billion and perhaps \$115 billion. The Happy Warrior would instead raise Social Security benefits by 25%, provide everybody with jobs instead of welfare checks, and cut a mere \$12.5 billion from defense outlays. The latter idea, he says, is the modest proposal of the Brookings Institution, which in fact only presents it as the harshest of several options. Mr. Humphrey has not mentioned Brookings' estimate that a \$12 billion defense cut would eliminate 900,000 jobs.

The vertigo intensifies as the two presidential aspirants hurl numbers at each other in the loophole-closing contest. Mr. McGovern would close \$28 billion worth of loopholes now enjoyed by "the rich and the powerful." Mr. Humphrey points out that a goodly chunk of the McGovern \$28 billion would accrue by ending a homeowner's present ability to deduct mortgage interest and property taxes from his federal taxable income. The Minnesotan wouldn't think of doing this to Middle America. He would only close \$16 billion worth of loopholes. Yet after assiduous slashing, the Brookings team could

find but \$13 billion. And this included ending the property-tax writeoff and state and local gasoline tax deductions—hardly the shelters for the rich and the powerful.

Indeed, release of the Brookings study is the most sobering event of the season. The team, largely Democratic economists who helped design the Great Society, acknowledges that much of the money pumped out to solve social problems in recent years has been wasted. The government is now faced with a fiscal mortgage instead of a fiscal dividend. Even if no new domestic initiatives are undertaken in the next two years, and even if the economy expands to full employment, spending will rise faster than revenues by \$17 billion. Either programs have to be cut or new sources of revenue sought.

But as the McGovern-Humphrey television debates reveal, a style of dreamy political thinking persists which, refusing to be sobered or confused by the facts, promises simultaneously to cut taxes and increase spending. It is small consolation to speculate, as their friends are now suggesting, that if either Senator made it to the White House he would quickly sense that these fantasies have no relationship to the real world.

SAVE MY WIFE AND DAUGHTER!

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, to commemorate International Children's Day, Thursday, June 1, I have sent a book on Jewish history and culture, to Julia Epelman, age 10, in the Soviet Union.

Julia has been separated from her father because of his desire to emigrate to Israel. She has not been allowed to receive information on her Jewish heritage due to restrictions imposed by the Soviet Government. Her family has fought desperately to be reunited only to have all efforts blocked by Soviet authorities.

The father of one child, Dr. Michael Epelman, is beginning a hunger strike today in front of UNICEF headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, to dramatize the tragic dilemma facing his family. Since Dr. Epelman's escape 15 months ago, his wife and child have applied six times to join him. Each time Soviet officials have refused their request and stated that they would never be together as a family again.

The sending of the book was taken in cooperation with the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, a group of 18 organizations from across the Nation based in Cleveland, Ohio.

I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the following story of Dr. Epelman, as written in his own words:

SAVE MY WIFE AND DAUGHTER!

My name is Michael S. Epelman. I am a resident of Berrsheba, a citizen of Israel. I plead on behalf of my wife, Polina A. Epelman and our 10 year-old daughter Julia, both residents of Leningrad, in Russia. This plea is at the request of and with the authority of my wife, who wishes me to act in her name to secure for her and my daughter their fundamental rights. These human rights include their right to leave the USSR and to be reunited with their husband and father in Israel, a country of which they are citizens.

I left the Soviet Union in February 1971 in order to escape living in a society where it was not possible for me to live my life as a Jew. I felt that the Soviet policy toward Israel and the Middle East conflict was totally unacceptable to me since as a Jew I could not live and work in a country whose government blindly supported regimes seeking to destroy my people. I found it intolerable to continue to render allegiance to a country which supplied bullets whose purpose was to kill my brothers—the citizens of Israel. My wife knew how strongly I felt about my identification as a Jew, but I was unwilling to inform her about my decision to escape because I did not wish to make her an accomplice to my act of leaving.

After I advised her of my arrival in Israel, she indicated her desire to be reunited with me in our native land. I sent her a *vizov* (the formal invitation to settle in Israel) and she immediately began to prepare the necessary documents to apply to the OVIR (Department of Visas of the Soviet Ministry of the Interior) for an exit visa for herself and our daughter.

One of the necessary documents is a *characteristika*, a reference from the place of employment, which in my wife's case is to be given by the general meeting of the hospital staff where she works as head of the Pharmacy Department. At this meeting she was accused of being a traitor to the USSR because she sought to leave. Her colleagues demanded that she divorce her husband, whom they claimed was a traitor to the Motherland. Her harassment by her co-workers was severe and she was illegally taken for questioning by the KGB. On one occasion, the KGB came to the apartment where she and our daughter live, late at night, and on another occasion they took her from the apartment of my father, who was recuperating from a stroke. They told her that I was insane and made other serious charges against me in an effort to break her desire to be reunited with me.

Early in June 1971, my wife made a formal application for an exit visa. Within two months her application was rejected by the chief of the OVIR in Leningrad without the statement of any legal grounds for this decision. Attempts to secure a statement of reasons were to no avail and her appeals for reconsideration were rejected on numerous occasions by various officials, including the Minister of Interior Schelokov. Her letter of appeal to Soviet President Podgorny and Prime Minister Kosygin never reached their destinations, and these officials were prevented from any consideration of the violation of her rights. The bureaucratic procedures involved diverted these letters to the Leningrad branch of the OVIR where, contrary to her legal rights, the refusals were automatically confirmed. Indeed, the OVIR never even gave her a written statement for their refusal. All rejections were oral and without any explanation, except that I had left the country without authorization. This is a wholly illegal basis for refusal, unless holding a spouse for ransom can be regarded as acceptable.

Having exhausted all internal channels and remedies, my wife appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the International Red Cross in the hope they would intervene in support of her human rights and in the interest of humanitarian treatment. No answer has been received from either of these agencies, and presumably they have taken no action to date.

As a consequence of the enforced separation of our family, our daughter has become very nervous and anxious and my wife has become increasingly concerned about her emotional condition. The events of the past year could not help but have a damaging effect on a 10-year-old child, and they have been unreasonably cruel for my wife as well. It would be hoped that those humanitarian considerations would find con-

cern among organizations ostensibly committed to the protection of human rights and dignity.

Early in September 1971, my wife wrote to President Zalman Shazar of Israel requesting Israeli citizenship, making it clear by this action that her decision to be repatriated to Israel was final. On September 24, 1971, a formal application for Israeli citizenship for my wife and daughter was filed with the Israeli Minister of Interior, under the provision of the 1952 Nationality Law (Amendment No. 3), and on October 28, 1971 a certificate of citizenship was granted by the Minister of Interior under reference No. A-5427. Thus, both my wife and daughter are citizens of Israel, although forcibly detained in the Soviet Union.

The situation of my wife and daughter, apart from its inherent cruel and inhumane treatment and the violations of the Soviet law involved in the processing of her requests for exit visas, also involve fundamental deprivations of human rights. It is well known that the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the Soviet Union allegedly adheres and which it on occasion invokes, proclaims:

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own." (Article 13/2)

"No one shall be . . . denied the right to change his nationality." (Article 15/2)

Both of these fundamental rights have been violated by the Soviet Union in their treatment of my wife and daughter. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has frequently asserted in various official statements and international forums that they adhered to the principle of reunification of families, a humanitarian goal, clearly violated in this case.

The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women was signed by the Soviet Union and ratified by that country on the 17th of September, 1958. (It has also been signed and ratified by Israel.) The Convention provides that the Contracting States recognize the conflicts in nationality laws arise as a consequence of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage; recognize the provision of Article 15 of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and desire to cooperate in promoting universal respect for the human rights of married women. The clear purpose of the Convention as articulated by the United Nations is "to give effect to the principle laid down in Article 15 of the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights by safeguarding the free will of the wife." (See U.N. Document E/CN.6/389, p. 35)

To implement these purposes and give meaning and effect to the Convention, the Contracting States agree in Article 10 that—

"Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

The Soviet Union, in ratifying and acceding to this Convention, made no reservations to Article 10, as did some ratifying states, thus clearly accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

It is clear that as a matter of international law, my wife and daughter, as citizens of Israel, are entitled to the protection of the Government of Israel. This protection includes Israel's right to intercede on behalf of their citizens to secure adherence by the U.S.S.R. to the Soviet Union's obligations not to violate human rights, and explicitly the duty of Israel to bring any dispute before the International Court for settlement.

In the interest of the enforcement and fulfillment of internationally recognized human rights, my wife and daughter have appealed to the Government of Israel to intervene in their behalf to secure for them what is their

due under the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Their health, their morale, indeed—their very lives—dictate prompt and expeditious action on the part of civilized world opinion and on the part of whatever common humanity the Soviet Government shares with the rest of the world community.

Dr. Michael S. Epelman, c/o University of the Negev, Department of Mathematics, P.O. Box 2053, Beersheva, Israel.

Mrs. Polina A. Epelman, Prospekt Nauki 41, apt. 24, Leningrad 194256, RSFSR, U.S.S.R., tel: 442109 (after 6 p.m.) (phone is at home of Mrs. Zena Katz who speaks English; Mrs. Epelman speaks Russian).

TRANSPO 1974

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this week I had the pleasure of attending Transpo 1972, the first U.S. International Transportation Exposition. This exposition has assembled one of the finest and most complete displays of transportation technology. Exhibits ran the gamut from World War I planes to the most sophisticated people movers and elements of mass transit.

Mr. Speaker, this exposition displays a new threshold of American technology. It indicates that this country has the technical know-how now to launch the 21st century 25 years early.

Transpo 1972 is the largest total transportation exposition ever held in the United States. Authorized by Congress, Transpo 1972 has been very competently produced by Secretary John Volpe's Department of Transportation.

Transpo 1972 struck me, however, not as just another display of futuristic technology, but as a marketplace of today's goods deliverable here and now. Americans today clamor for an immediate transition to a peacetime economy. Many voices say we cannot do this. Transpo 1972 is the single best answer to those voices. While the American public certainly does not view transportation as the greatest single priority, it recognizes the urgency for balanced and planned modernizing of its transportation system.

Transpo 1972 announces that we are prepared for that transition now. Mr. Speaker, Congress is long remembered by the American public for its boondoggles that it has allowed, especially Vietnam—Congress now has an equal chance to be remembered for its foresight. Let us make Transpo a regular part of America's transition to a peacetime economy by doing it here in Washington every 2 years.

Representatives from all over the world have seen the products at Transpo 1972; I am certain this will lead to new orders; let us not drop the baton when we have the technology to stay in the race of international economic competition.

In further amplification, I include a copy of Transpo 1972 news for Friday, May 26:

TRANSPO 1972 NEWS

The implementation of man's everlasting fascination with mobility is today's state of the art in transportation. "Man in Motion"—

past, present and future—is the subject of the Thematic Area at Transpo 72, the first U.S. International Transportation Exposition, to be held at Dulles International Airport near Washington, D.C. from May 27 to June 4.

Although designed primarily as a market place and showcase for new concepts and advanced forms of transportation equipment, Transpo 72 also will serve as an educational forum to further the understanding of the importance of transportation to man's economic and social progress.

Located adjacent to the main entrance to Transpo 72, the Man in Motion exhibit area will depict development of transportation through man's most primitive inventions to his most advanced concepts for future travel by all modes.

The exhibits will be of two kinds—either two-dimensional pictures, graphics and typography mounted on panels or three-dimensional artifacts, mockups or scale models representing important highlights in the history of transportation.

Transportation's rapidly advancing and changing technology produces artifacts or antiques at an accelerated rate. The Ford Tri-Motor was among the earliest air passenger transports and was first built in 1925, seating 11 to 14 passengers and traveling at a maximum speed of 132 mph.

One of these planes has been flown to Transpo 72 by American Airlines. It will be displayed in the Air Transportation area of the Man in Motion exhibit and will be turned over to the Smithsonian Institution at ceremonies to be held during the exposition.

Earlier planes will also be displayed in the Man in Motion exhibit. Two produced by the aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss are the Curtiss Pusher, vintage 1910, and the Curtiss JN-1 Standard, used as a trainer for World War I Pilots.

A display more representative of more modern aviation and of the earlier post World War II, larger passenger transports is the cockpit and forward cabin section of a DC-7.

The History of Land Transportation area of the Man in Motion exhibit offers a variety of transportation relics for visitors to Transpo 72. Among the oldest is a horse-drawn mail phaeton built in England around 1825. Other vintage transportation antiques are a fire engine pumper built in 1875 and the Conestoga wagon, America's chief transporter of freight prior to the development of the railroads.

The range of artifacts for automobile buffs runs the gamut from 1912 Model T Fords—a roadster and a stationwagon—to the 15 millionth Beetle produced by Volkswagen.

For Transpo visitors whose automotive interest is directed toward speed there are the Blue Flame, holder of the world's speed record—622.407 miles per hour—and General Motors experimental Astro 111.

The History of Marine Transportation Area of the Man in Motion exhibit displays one of the most primitive means of water transportation—a dugout canoe hollowed from a single log in 1810—as well as the most advanced—the Hovercraft, which skims at high speed over the water on a cushion of air.

Man's travel in space—present and future—will be portrayed by a number of scale models including the Skylab, the Space Shuttle, the Lunar Module and the Lunar Rover. The actual Apollo 12 spacecraft also will be on display.

The most modern equipment—both operational and experimental—will be displayed in the Development of Mass Transit Systems Area of the Man in Motion exhibit.

Among the displays will be the TurboTrain, now in commercial operation between New York and Boston. It is the only non-electrified intercity passenger train built on this continent in the last 15 years. The Tur-

boTrain has achieved a speed of 170 miles per hour and in daily operation travels at up to 100 mph.

Probably the most sophisticated ground vehicle ever constructed in the United States will be displayed in the Man in Motion exhibit. It is the Tracked Air Cushion Research Vehicle (TACRV) produced for the Department of Transportation by the Grumman Aerospace Corporation. It is designed for intercity travel at speeds of up to 300 mph.

Other mass transit display include an automated subway car from the Bay Area (San Francisco-Oakland) Rapid Transit and the Aerotrain, a Tracked Air Cushion Vehicle designed for 150 mph travel.

Transpo 72 is the largest total transportation exposition ever held in the U.S. Authorized by Congress, Transpo 72 is being produced by the Department of Transportation. The nine-day event will feature over 500 exhibits from U.S. industrial firms, state, local, and the federal government, and foreign companies and governments. Thirteen spectacular air shows will join dozens of surface demonstrations, including four fully operational personal rapid transit systems.

A JOINT MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 56

HON. JAMES D. (MIKE) McKEVITT

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. McKEVITT. Mr. Speaker, it was on January 22, 1971, that House Joint Resolution 56 was introduced by the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Rules. House Joint Resolution 56, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, proposes a constitutional amendment which would provide that States having bicameral legislatures be permitted to apportion the membership of one house on factors other than population.

The senate and house of representatives of the second regular session of the 48th General Assembly of the State of Colorado recently adopted a joint memorial to the Congress bearing on this subject:

MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO ENACT LEGISLATION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH WOULD ALLOW ONE HOUSE OF BICAMERAL STATE LEGISLATURES TO BE APPORTIONED OTHER THAN ON A POPULATION BASIS AND TO SUBMIT THE SAME FOR RATIFICATION BY THE STATES

Whereas, The United States Supreme Court has ruled that membership in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned only according to population; and

Whereas, The practical application of said ruling has resulted in much confusion and delay as indicated by the fact that out of twenty-nine states which had completed reapportionment by December, 1971, one plan was vetoed, one plan was subject to review by a federal panel, and sixteen, six of which have been invalidated, were challenged in the courts; and

Whereas, The delegates to the original constitutional convention in Philadelphia in 1787 proposed the federal plan of one house of Congress being apportioned on population and one house on representation of a state at large, and such plan was ratified by the states; and

Whereas, The federal plan of legislative

representation has been previously endorsed by its use in forty-nine state legislatures; and

Whereas, In 1962, the citizens of Colorado voted overwhelmingly in favor of the federal plan concept for apportioning their General Assembly with such proposal receiving the approval of a majority of voters in every county of the state; and

Whereas, For nearly two hundred years the people of the various states have had the freedom to apportion their state legislatures in the manner they felt best reflected the interests of the people, recognizing that a system of apportionment that might be appropriate for one state would not necessarily meet the needs of another state, but that each state should be free to make its own selection; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Forty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to enact legislation proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would allow one house of bicameral state legislatures to be apportioned other than on a population basis and to submit the same for ratification by the states.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and the members of Congress from the State of Colorado.

THE NEED FOR INCREASED VETERANS' BENEFITS

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, the following article from VFW, the magazine of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, contains the results of a questionnaire given to 2,300 student veterans at Southern Illinois University. These figures clearly show the necessity for passage of legislation to benefit veterans.

There are numerous bills now pending in the House and the Senate which would provide increased educational benefits, vocational rehabilitation, training and employment for veterans, and treatment for those men who have become addicted to drugs while in the service. These services are desperately needed, especially today with our troops returning from Vietnam daily.

The veterans of this Nation have risked their lives in service of their country. It is time that we stood behind them and effected the benefits which they aptly deserve.

The article "Probing the Vietnam Veteran" from the June 1972 issue of VFW follows.

What is the Vietnam veteran thinking?

To find out, a team of researchers—many of them Vietnam veterans themselves—at Southern Illinois University's campus at Edwardsville, a town 30 miles east of St. Louis, sent out questionnaires to some 2,300 student veterans there and got back nearly 650 replies. The student body numbers about 12,000.

Called the "Veterans World Project," the study, conducted over a period of several

months, was financed with a \$24,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education.

What type of veterans answered the queries?

Of the 642 who replied, 88.16% had been enlisted men. Less than 5% had been officers or in the Navy. Whites made up 82.06% of the respondents; blacks 16.38%, "other" 1.58%. Draftees composed 65.89% and volunteers 32.24%.

Combat and non-combat veterans were almost even, 49.77% to 49.61%. Nearly 84% went into the service between 1967 and 1969 and 62.71% got out in 1970 and 1971.

Pre-service occupation listed most often was student, 28.14%. Two largest military specialties were infantry-armor, 18.34%, and administration, 13.79%.

Since discharge more than three-fourths have worked for one or two employers, 8.78% for none. Only 10.75% said they were using their military training in their present work and 88.87% replied they were not.

Length of time on their current job saw 20.32% with six months to a year and just over 50% reporting employment of a year or more. Slightly more than half, 51.18% did not return to their old work, while 48.82% did.

Only 1.29% found jobs through the VA, 7.4% through public employment services, 6.11% from private sources; 11.90% answered an ad, and 50.8% applied at the scene.

Only 24.56% found work more suitable than their pre-service jobs and 12.63% said their current employment was "worse." For 62.81% it was the same.

Only 12.74% participated in Project Transition, the services' program to fit men to civilian employment; 51.67% had never heard of it. Four said Project Transition had helped them find work; 45 said it had not.

To the statement that "the VA is doing a satisfactory job of helping the returning veterans:" 235 agreed, 210 disagreed and 185 had no opinion.

As a help in getting a job, however, the VA was rated "good" by 41 out of the 149 who answered. Forty-seven said it was "fair," 60 "poor." Of the 273 who assessed state employment offices, 42 said they were "good," 93 "fair" and 136 "poor."

Of the 327 who answered a question about training, only 22.46% said they received credit for service or military education and 77.54% replied they did not.

Waiting periods for the first GI Bill checks ranged from less than a month, 2.61%, to more than eight, 1.3%. However, 80.43% replied it took from two to four months for the payments to begin.

A total of 247 agreed that "the hatred of the U.S.A. by some foreign countries is justly deserved," but 241 disagreed and 147 were "neutral."

A majority, 58.91%, or, 377, disagreed with the statement that "society is honestly doing what it can to help the veteran readjust," but 129 agreed and 134 were "neutral." Ninety-two said most who served with them would agree with that view, while 137 were "neutral" and 400 replied that most would disagree.

Family relationships "are different after returning from Vietnam," replied 363, but 135 were "neutral" and 132 disagreed.

Another 213 said Vietnam veterans suffer from nightmares, 229 were "neutral" and 188 disagreed.

On drugs 334 disagreed that veterans use more than others in the same age group, while 135 were "neutral" and 172 agreed. Even if most of the veterans themselves, 52.11%, did not think so, 76.96% said they believe a high percentage of the general population has that opinion.

More than half, 52.62%, agreed that "most veterans who use drugs first started using them in Vietnam," while 25.91% disagreed and 21.46% were "neutral." A total of 209, a third, agreed that smoking marijuana is harmful, but 36.81% disagreed and 30.17% had no opinion.

Only a small percentage, 15.30% agreed that Vietnam veterans "are more likely than other civilians to be alcoholics." Disagreeing were 66.25% while 18.45% were "neutral."

On the Vietnam War itself 277 disagreed that it is "necessary to halt the spread of Communism," but 208 agreed and 150 were "neutral."

In replying to a question whether the South Vietnamese would be able to "handle things if the U.S. pulled out," 120 said "yes," 160 were "neutral" and 355 said "no."

Out of 624 who answered, 299 disagreed that "American soldiers have committed more atrocities in the Vietnam War than in any other war," but 221 were "neutral" and 104 agreed. The breakdown on whether they thought other veterans shared their opinion followed the same general pattern.

Only 120, or 18.99%, agreed that the U.S. government "is responding pretty well to the needs of the people." A total of 340 disagreed and 172 had no opinion.

On veterans organizations such as the V.F.W. and American Legion, 278, or 44.20%, disagreed that they "pretty well represent the interests of Vietnam veterans." Expressing no opinion were 197, or 31.32%, while 154, or 24.48% agreed.

To the statement that "returning Vietnam veterans have trouble renewing old friendships because the non-vets don't understand the vet's experience," 265 disagreed, 264 agreed and 106 gave no opinion.

Disagreement with "many veterans unjustly get less than honorable discharges" was voiced by 54.55%, while 23.67% agreed and 21.79% were neutral.

DECLARATION OF INCOME

HON. ROY A. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in the past I have filed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement showing the income that I received over and above my salary as a Member of Congress for the various years that I have been in Congress up to and including the calendar year 1970. I now desire to make public the sources and amounts of all outside income that I have received for the calendar year 1971.

The total income received by my wife and me, in addition to my salary as a Member of Congress, for the calendar year 1971, was as follows:

From a family-owned dairy farm in Leicester Township of Buncombe County, N.C.	\$1,878.29
From dividends from a variety of stocks and bonds (most belong to me; some are owned by my wife)	3,290.20
From capital gains on installment sales of Black Mountain, N.C., real estate; sale of farm cows; and sale of shares of stock	1,773.00
From interest on purchase money real estate notes; savings deposits; and Swannanoa, N.C. Baptist Church bonds, etc.	886.34
Total	7,827.83

The stocks and bonds were purchased in western North Carolina at market value and most of them represent investments in North Carolina industries. All of the income mentioned above

comes from property investments, and not from the use of my time, all of which is devoted to congressional responsibilities.

NO-FAULT INSURANCE

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, on April 11 I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from the New York Times on no-fault insurance. I have since been contacted by Mr. Seymour L. Colin, president of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association, Inc. Since I am certain my colleagues are interested in developing as many points of view as possible on this subject, I herewith insert Mr. Colin's comments on this issue:

NEW YORK STATE TRIAL

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,

New York, N.Y., April 26, 1972.

Representative WILLIAM L. HUNGATE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HUNGATE: It has been brought to my attention that you dignified the article published in the New York Times by Messrs. Dukakis and Kinzer on April 9, 1972 by incorporating it in the Congressional Record.

I submit that it was unworthy of this honor. The authors ignored or glossed over blatant deficiencies in the Massachusetts "no-fault" law and others of its ilk and exaggerated their virtues; before dealing, individually, with the points the authors make in their article, I must emphasize that the overall impression that Mr. Dukakis seeks to create is that the major effect of the self-described "no-fault" plans is to lower premiums and to assure that more persons are more equitably paid by the means of eliminating litigation.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The major thrust of this type of misnamed "no-fault" plan is an unconscionable wholesale destruction of the common-law civil rights of auto accident victims.

Under existing law, auto accident victims, like victims of every other type of wrong resulting in injury to the person, are entitled to fair compensation for genuine injury resulting in impairment of the quality of their lives or the unwarranted interference in normal activities arising from the physical, mental and emotional pain, suffering and disability caused by injury. Consequently, under existing law, persons injured through the negligence of operators of motor vehicles—like those injured in buildings through the negligence of landlords, or on sidewalks through the negligence of municipalities or adjoining landowners, or in planes and trains or other conveyances, or in hospitals or elsewhere through the negligence of those rendering medical or hospital service, or at public places through the carelessness of those in control of the premises or who are the victims of libel, slander or assault—are entitled to these general damages over and above their economic loss.

The major effect of the so-called "no-fault" plans is to change existing law so that auto accident victims, unlike any other victims of wrong, will, either entirely or to a major extent, lose their rights to recover these general damages from the wrongdoer and limit their compensation for their hurts to economic loss.

For most auto accident victims, this will

mean that doctors and hospitals will be paid but they will remain uncompensated for their own pain and suffering.

Have made clear the major impact of this type of legislation, permit me to comment with respect to the specific points made by the authors:

1. The claimed savings on basic compulsory coverage in Massachusetts are outrageously exaggerated by Mr. Dukakis. The alleged 27% reduction was, for many Massachusetts motorists, illusory. Massachusetts, like many other States, is divided into lower and higher rating territories. Simultaneously with the announcement of this much publicized reduction, 276 of the 351 Massachusetts cities and towns were moved from lower into higher costs rating territories so that the much heralded reduction was immediately diluted.

It is important to note that this reduction applied only to the basic compulsory coverage for bodily injury which, for the average motorist, comprises only one-third of the total premium, two-thirds of which is applicable to physical damage to or loss of a motor vehicle. At a later point in the article, the authors quickly pass over the fact that rates for physical damage or loss went up in Massachusetts, simultaneously with the announcement of the diluted reduction in basic coverage, so that, for most motorists in Massachusetts, the total premium went up. For example, one study has shown that the premiums paid in Boston on a new Chevrolet Impala went up from \$496.00 in 1970 to \$555.00 in 1972.

2. Equally ignored by the authors was the fact that it is quite clear that there was, and is, room for substantial reduction in premiums quite unrelated to these destructive "no-fault" laws but which the proponents of such measures are quick to give credit to this legislation.

The cumulative impact of safety education and safety features have reduced the frequency and severity of accidents throughout the country and, as has been noted by various financial journals, during the past year, insurance carriers have dramatically increased their profits in automobile liability insurance. As a consequence, as has been noted by Mr. Robert J. Cole in the New York Times on April 6, 1972, one major rate making organization has recommended that bodily injury rates in New York City be cut 23.8%.

3. The authors contend that accident statistics in Massachusetts run contrary to the claims of the deterrent involved in the fault system. Their conclusion is, of course, once again buttressed by incomplete statistics. They neglected to note that vehicular accidents in Massachusetts rose by 1.3% while the national trend was in the other direction. The fact that there were fewer allegations of personal injury can be attributed to the fact that the victims recognized that they had been deprived of their right to compensation for such injury and that they were without remedy.

4. Mr. Dukakis and his collaborator parrot the contention that finding fault is difficult. That such is not the case is best illustrated by the survey taken by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. The men handling claims responded that a clear determination of fault could be made in 75% of the cases they were handling on the basis of original reports and that such determination could be made in 90% upon completion of the initial investigation.

Contrary to the implication in the article that accidents are beyond the control of the operator in most cases, an engineering appraisal by a recognized authority indicated that the great majority of accidents would not have occurred if legally mandated rules of the road had been followed.

5. The authors find a problem in determining the value of a particular injury. Such a difficulty is totally imaginary. Lawyers rep-

resenting accident victims and insurance companies have agreed upon value and settle more than 90% of accident claims each year, being guided by the opinion of the community expressed in jury verdicts in the small percentage of cases that actually go to trial.

6. The authors complain that only 45 cents (the correct figure is 44 cents) of the bodily injury premium dollar gets into the hands of the accident victim. Well, under Massachusetts "no-fault" only 12 cents of the bodily injury premium dollar has gone to accident victims so that they have been shortchanged almost 75%. Who has benefited? It is, of course, the very insurance industry that is so desperately seeking enactment of a "no-fault" law in New York State and whose profits were so excessive that the Governor of Massachusetts, who misled the public, is now desperately attempting to recapture some of those profits, a move strenuously resisted by the insurance industry.

7. The authors complain that victims with low out-of-pocket expenses are overcompensated; that victims with substantial out-of-pocket expenses are not adequately compensated; and that many seriously injured victims receive little or nothing.

Quite apart from the fact that out-of-pocket expenses do not necessarily parallel the severity of injury, it must be realized that implicit in the authors' criticism is repudiation of the existing law that the recovery of accident victims is not limited to economic loss but that justice requires that they be fairly compensated for the interference in their normal activities and the other effects of the pain and disability following injury. Inherent in the common law is that this element in the damage suffered by an accident victim is much more serious than economic loss. Men do not live by bread alone and they work so that they may live in dignity and do not live merely to work although some of our Boston Brahmins may believe that this is the proper destiny of the common man.

The remedy for the undercompensated accident victim has been urged for years; viz, an increase in the mandatory limits of liability coverage.

As for the uncompensated, in their condemnation of the present system for failing to pay certain auto accident victims, the authors have carefully avoided specific mention of the uncompensated group. For the most part, these are the motorists who are responsible for accidents—the speeders who lose control of their cars and cross dividers to crash head-on with oncoming vehicles or run into trees or abutments, the irresponsibles without regard for traffic controls or who get behind the wheel of a car when they should get to bed.

If the authors and others of their bent feel that these motorists should be compensated, that is their privilege but they can make no case for assuring compensation to these reckless drivers at the expense of the victims of their negligence.

The authors think nothing of imposing the cost of optional insurance upon innocent victims. Why have they not suggested a system whereby motorists responsible for accidents could purchase insurance at their own expense, for damages which they sustain as a result of their negligence?

8. The authors belabor the common knowledge that insurance premiums, like so many other items in the cost of living, have gone up. What they neglect to point out is that the premiums for physical damage to or loss of a motor vehicle (which, as we have pointed out, comprises two-thirds of the total premium for the average motorist) have gone up at a rate 4¼ times faster than the premiums for bodily injury liability.

To put it in another way, to abrogate the right to fair compensation for bodily injury is to affect only roughly one-third of the total premium and only that part of the premium whose rise in cost has been substantially lower than for the other part of the

total premium cost. At a later point in the article, Mr. Dukakis quickly passes over the fact that rates for property damage or loss have gone up in Massachusetts and contrary to the statement made by the authors, for most motorists in Massachusetts, their total premium has gone up. For example, one study has shown that by comparing the premiums paid by a Class 10 Boston driver who insured a new Chevrolet Impala in 1970 under the fault system with the premiums to be paid for a new Chevrolet Impala in 1972 "no-fault", the overall costs were increased by 12%. The premium in 1970 was \$496.00 whereas in 1972, it is \$555.00.

9. The authors seek to discredit the findings of one of the prestigious survey groups in the country. Opinion Research of Princeton, New Jersey, because its services were sought by the American Trial Lawyers. The plain fact is that its findings confirm other surveys. For example, according to a published report in the Hartford Courant of August 19, 1971, an Associated Press survey established, and I quote: "The Massachusetts public is overwhelmingly critical of the State's first-in-the-nation 'no-fault' auto insurance system, in effect since January 1st". The report further revealed that with the exception of one person in the State contacted in a random survey, and again I quote: "Everyone else was unhappy. To them the system simply does not work". In fact, one sad Massachusetts citizen is quoted as having concluded that "Insurance companies are making out like bandits". The Quincy (Mass.) Patriot Ledger of March 6, 1972 reported that a survey conducted by the Chairman of the Massachusetts Senate Ways and Means Committee revealed that "Massachusetts automobile owners are disenchanted with 'no-fault' personal injury insurance."

10. The authors interpret the fact that there was a drop in the average payment of personal injury claims as proof of the beneficial effect of the Massachusetts statute. Of course, if one is looking to the beneficial effect from the standpoint of the insurance industry, the conclusion is correct. Viewed from the public standpoint, the statistic is absolute proof of the evil of the legislation. The reduction in costs has been accomplished by the abrogation of the civil rights of most auto accident victims to be paid fairly for their injuries. Obviously, where the right to fair compensation is removed, there will be reduction in payment.

11. The authors' claim to faster settlement under the Massachusetts law is without basis because they are comparing apples to oranges when they compare claims under a "no-fault" system which restricts common-law rights with a fault system which permits fair compensation. It is no comfort to a person injured in an auto accident that his claim for economic loss may be settled with dispatch, if he has lost his right to recover fair compensation for general damages.

It is here that the entire absurdity of any law patterned after the Massachusetts statute is revealed. Benefits more generous than the vaunted Massachusetts "no-fault" benefits have been offered to motorists in this State by a leading insurance carrier for an additional \$5.00 premium.

If, as has been suggested, our present compulsory insurance incorporated "no-fault" benefits similar to those in Massachusetts, the auto accident victim—motorist, passenger and pedestrian alike—would receive all the benefits payable under the Massachusetts law without loss of common-law rights and such "no-fault" benefits could, of course, be disposed of as quickly as claims for economic loss under the Massachusetts law.

In summary, "no-fault" plans that are destructive of the common-law civil rights of auto accident victims are regressive, benefiting only the reckless driver and the insurance industry.

Yours very truly,
SEYMOUR L. COLIN, President.

PROTECTION FOR DIPLOMATIC GUESTS

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, on August 6, 1971, at the request of the Department of Justice and the Department of State, I introduced, for myself and several other members of the Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 10502, a bill providing for enhanced protection of public and foreign officials.

While the bill's various titles are designed to ameliorate several law enforcement problems of nationwide scope, in none is the Federal interest more obvious or the need for Federal legislation to augment local efforts more urgent than in the area of protecting foreign diplomats and other official visitors to the United States from wilful abuse or injury to their persons or property while in this country.

A subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary recently held hearings and the bill is now pending in the full committee. In an article written before these encouraging developments and appearing in the Richmond Times-Dispatch on April 17, 1972, syndicated columnist C. L. Sulzberger set forth most persuasively the reasons why Congress should promptly enact such legislation. Although I happen to disagree with Mr. Sulzberger's suggestion that the personal security of foreign officials attached to the United Nations organization should be treated in a separate, though similar, statute from that pertaining to other diplomatic personnel, I find the article otherwise to be a cogent and informative exposition of the problem.

Under unanimous consent, I quote the full text of Mr. Sulzberger's article, together with an equally timely and perceptive editorial comment on it by the Richmond Times-Dispatch:

HELP THE POOR DIPLOMATS

(By C. L. Sulzberger)

NEW YORK.—Congress has taken far too long about passing an "Act for the Protection of Public and Foreign Officials" proposed to end the spate of harassment and threats against diplomats assigned by other nations to the United Nations. The bill was introduced on Aug. 6, 1971. Now, eight months later, it is still caught up in the committee complex of the House of Representatives.

The only criticism I have of the draft itself is that it isn't strong enough and doesn't limit itself solely to those envoys accredited to the United Nations or other international organizations here, foreign employees of such organizations, and their families. The United States has a special responsibility to these people. We strongly urged that the United Nations be established in New York and many well known Americans including Adlai Stevenson lobbied persuasively for this.

Yet not only has the largest American metropolis become insecure for anyone, diplomat or nondiplomat, at least in certain sections, as U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim acknowledges in private conversation, but a special feeling of insecurity has arisen among even the most prudently behaved representatives of nations whose poli-

cies are opposed by one or another pressure group.

Within the last year, delegations from Iraq, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Zaire, Syria, the United Kingdom and Morocco have been either attacked or threatened by activists disagreeing with their governments. And there is worry that other delegations may be similarly menaced.

Ambassador George Bush, chief of the United States Mission to United Nations, testified before a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee "That the United States, as the host country to the United Nations, is responsible for its physical security and for that of the foreign representatives to it." This is belaboring the obvious but it is necessary to do so.

The draft recognizes that "harassment, intimidation, obstruction, coercion and acts of violence committed against foreign officials or their family members in the United States adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States." This is certainly not debatable and the proposal has broad bipartisan backing in Congress—which is, alas, not quite the same as saying the law will be swiftly enacted.

Diplomatic establishments in Washington are given a statutory protection not yet accorded their colleagues in New York or the consular offices maintained by various countries in other American cities. Thus, for example, it is forbidden to picket within 300 feet of any embassy in the capital but no statute prevents manifestations right at the front door of the Ruritanian mission to the United Nations or the Slobbovian consulate in Keokuk.

Outside Washington there is no specified legal ban on harassment of envoys or their wives and children or the damaging of their personal property. There is only the normal crime prevention apparatus which supposedly protects all American citizens or visitors.

Washington diplomats are safeguarded by the normal District of Columbia police plus the Executive Protection Service (E.P.S.), a federal guard agency on the Treasury Department's payroll but administered by the White House.

The bill before Congress would extend the antipicketing ban to diplomatic establishments in New York and other cities, although reducing it to a 100-foot radius because of denser population concentrations. It would allow E.P.S. to help local police when desirable.

It would open the door to federal support of these forces either with governmentally-hired private detectives or use of the F.B.I. This is especially helpful in the case of the United Nations which is able to watch over its own offices with an international guard hired by its own General Services section but which must depend on Mayor John V. Lindsay's hard-worked police for everything else.

Finally, inclusion under the suggested law of all diplomatic establishments and personnel anywhere gives them judicial advantages. Offenders would be tried by federal prosecutors in federal courts, perhaps more likely to apply maximum penalties.

This kind of law should have been enacted when the United Nations first moved into its handsome glass menagerie. It is ridiculous that, after all these years, it takes so long to pass.

The only mistake, I feel, is that there is not a separate bill governing the United Nations and its subsidiaries, thus formally acknowledging our special obligations as host. Consulates outside Washington could, after all, be granted similar protection in a concurrent act.

PROTECTING DIPLOMATS

No matter what the political or social philosophy of a particular foreign nation may be, when that country's official repre-

sentatives are in the United States on missions recognized by our government, they deserve all possible reasonable protection from physical abuse or harassment.

Violence which has been committed against Russian representatives at the United Nations, or against their property, has been inexcusable and a discredit to the groups responsible. Overt acts of harassment, or threats of such acts, also have been sources of concern to U.N. representatives from several other nations.

C. L. Sulzberger, in his column on this page today, points out that Congress has been dragging its feet in dealing with a proposed law to provide additional protection for foreign diplomats and their families. The pending bill would restrict, but not prohibit, picketing of foreign diplomatic establishments; authorize federal law enforcement agencies to supplement local police in protecting diplomats, and make offenses committed against such persons a federal crime to be handled in the federal courts.

The pending legislation may need changes, but Sulzberger is right in being critical of Congress' delay in coming to grips with the problem. Not only do we have a moral obligation to protect official visitors, but it is to our very practical best interest to promote the safety of governmental representatives everywhere, including our own in foreign countries.

TRIBUTE TO GERALDO RIVERA—WABC-TV NEWS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay a special tribute to Geraldo Rivera, a WABC-TV eyewitness news reporter in New York City, for his revealing television news coverage of the horrifying conditions at Staten Island's Willowbrook State School for the mentally retarded and other New York State mental institutions.

In January 1972, Geraldo Rivera, along with his ABC film crew which consisted of Bob Alis, newsreel cameraman, David Weingold, sound man, and Ronnie Paul, lighting man, made the first of several unannounced visits to Willowbrook and the other State facilities.

I accompanied Mr. Rivera on several of these visits. The deplorable conditions at these schools and hospitals were beyond belief. There was overcrowding, filth, negligence, and disease. Children and adults, most of them naked, are treated more like caged animals than human beings.

Indeed, Mr. Rivera was doing more than simply following a news story—he was following his conscience. The true human qualities in a man come to the fore when he ceases to be simply a news reporter and becomes the champion of a worthy cause. He sought protection for those who could not defend themselves.

The 28-year-old reporter was given complete freedom by ABC-TV to their everlasting credit to expose and report the middle-age conditions in these institutions. In so doing, the public became shockingly aware of the problem virtually overnight.

Mr. Rivera then flew to California to visit the institutions there for a look at alternative systems. The result of these events was an award-winning TV documentary on the conditions in these schools. The Dick Cavett Show devoted an entire 90 minutes to Willowbrook which featured Mr. Rivera and his film. The response from the public was overwhelming.

Mr. Speaker, this is just one example of how TV can work to improve our society. The reporting of Mr. Rivera and his ABC-TV news team shocked the conscience of the Nation and resulted in some positive action to correct the conditions at these facilities.

Thanks to men like Geraldo Rivera we will continue to correct injustices within our society. By exposing the situations found at institutions such as Willowbrook to the public eye, change is possible.

Mr. Rivera, moreover, kept up the pressure for change through continuous newscasts and a most enlightening book on the problem entitled, "Willowbrook—How It Is And Why It Doesn't Have To Be That Way."

Mr. Speaker, with men like Geraldo Rivera who report the news as it is and stations like ABC-TV that encourage such reporting, adverse and unacceptable conditions in our society can be remedied.

While much more is yet to be done, I am pleased that the initial exposé on Willowbrook brought forth more funds from the State. In addition, at my request, a full investigation by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was conducted and positive steps are being taken to alleviate the problems.

When the news media and legislators team up to fight an injustice, there is no stopping them.

I salute Geraldo Rivera as a man of conscience, who exposed an evil and took the necessary actions to correct it.

The entire Nation, and in particular the retarded children and their parents, are grateful to this outstanding reporter and outstanding human being—Geraldo Rivera.

PUBLIC HEARINGS BEFORE THE ZONING COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, effective this date I have introduced a bill that would amend the law relating to the conduct of public hearings before the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia. It permits the Zoning Commission, in its discretion, to appoint a hearing officer or officers to conduct such a public hearing. I have introduced this bill by request. It is my intention that when this bill is considered in the House District Committee to offer certain perfecting amendments which I believe will make improvements in the bill.

JUNE 2—ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Italy. On June 2, 1946, the Italian people, in a plebiscite, established a republic and elected a constituent assembly. It was this vote that signified the end of the monarchy and of discredited fascism and the beginning of a new experiment in a republican form of government.

Over the past quarter century, this governmental experiment has proven itself a success in Italy. Only last month, in national elections, the Italian people affirmed anew their overwhelming dedication to democracy.

In a 93.1-percent voter turnout, the Italians made unmistakably clear their faith in a government of moderation, rather than one of extremism of the right or left. Despite the perennial threat of the Communists from the left and the more recent, but less significant threat of the neo-Fascists from the right, the Christian-Democratic centrist coalition received a strong new mandate from the Italian people to continue its programs of reform without resort to extreme and authoritarian politics.

It was in this election that Italy reaffirmed the desire to continue to fulfill her responsibilities as a dynamic member of the Western family of nations. Italy is a staunch member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and is vitally important as a contributor to the financing of world trade, aid to developing countries, and to the preservation of the international monetary equilibrium.

Italy has always been a world leader in the fields of art, music, science, and literature, but it was not until the advent of the Republic that Italy also achieved economic well-being for the majority of its people. The culture of the Western World is infinitely richer and will always be indebted to great men of genius such as Toscanini, Verdi, and Rossini in music; Raphael, Titian, and Michelangelo in art; Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio in literature; and Galileo, Marconi, and Fermi in science.

It is not surprising, then, that Italy should also be a major industrial power of the world. The Italian people, on this 26th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, have never been more prosperous as individuals or as a nation than they are today. In only 25 years, and from the ruins of war, Italy's economic growth rate has been second only to Japan among the world's industrial powers. The Italian gross national product has roughly tripled in the past two decades, and production per capital is now equal to that of Great Britain. The way is now open for the new and stronger government in Rome to bring about its planned reforms such as better schools, hospitals, and old-age care, more low-cost housing, and more help in the less-developed areas of southern Italy.

Mr. Speaker, along with all Americans of Italian descent who are joining in this 26th anniversary celebration, I wish to extend warmest greetings to the people of Italy on their national day. I also wish to salute the Ambassador of Italy to the United States, His Excellency Egidio Ortona, for his substantial role in the perpetuation of friendship between our two nations. The American and the Italian people share a common bond in their dedication to the ideals of freedom. May the Republic of Italy continue to flourish and energetically contribute to the peace and enlightenment of all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD an article from the May 14 issue of New York Times and an editorial from the May 11 issue of Christian Science Monitor on the recent elections in Italy. These articles follow:

[From the New York Times, May 14, 1972]

ITALY: THE CENTER IS STILL HOLDING

(By Paul Hoffman)

ROME.—It took a full 24 hours after last Tuesday's election to get a clear picture of how Italy had voted in one of its most decisive electoral tests since the fall of Fascism. The computerized polling tally had proved far from successful.

But if the computer had failed its test, democracy had not. The nation, long denounced as ungovernable, had shown that it wanted strong—but not authoritarian—leadership. And in doing so it gave a new strength to the Christian Democratic Government of Premier Giulio Andreotti.

One telling sign was the 93.1 per cent voter turnout. In Ravenna, the city of Byzantine mosaics, Dante's tomb, Byronic memories and huge oil refineries, a record 98 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. What's more, there was no graver electoral incident up and down the country than a young woman in an Adriatic resort who wanted to cast her ballot clad only in a bikini and was barred by a straitlaced carabinieri.

Aside from sticking by the rules, Italy has also reconfirmed the substance of democracy. More than 61 per cent of all votes went to parties that reject totalitarian models. About 29 per cent of all voters backed the Communist party—still the strongest in the West—and its far-left fellow travelers or rivals, and 8.7 per cent rallied behind resurgent neo-Fascism, which had allied itself with the remnants of the monarchist movement.

Had elections been held two months earlier, the outcome might have been more ominous. A plot psychosis, urban guerrillas, violence by wildcat strikers and chaos in the schools, all on top of a crime wave, were then frightening the nation. While the Communist apparatus was on the defensive, anxious to hold positions threatened by ultra-leftist groups, Italy seemed headed for a sharp swing to the right. The neo-Fascists were all set to profit from the anger of the Italian "silent majority."

However, the Christian Democratic Government of Premier Andreotti, uninspiring though it looked, stressed its concern for law and order. The police in nationwide sweeps rounded up gangsters and thieves, and investigating magistrates tore into the conspiratorial political underground. At the same time, the many Christian Democratic factions, usually feuding among themselves, buried the hatchet and campaigned hard on two fronts—against Communism and neo-Fascism.

Thus the much-maligned Christian Democratic party became the real star of the elections. After 27 years in government it was still going strong, lending substance to Mr. Andreotti's old quip: "Power wears out only those who don't have it."

The neo-Fascists, with 24 seats in the old 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, had hoped that the new image of respectability built by their soft-spoken leader, Giorgio Almirante, would increase their strength to 80 or 100 seats. They won 56. The Christian Democratic party says it can live with them but will never accept the rightists as allies. The Christian Democrats also reiterated their anathema against Communism during their campaign and this won back many anti-Communist voters who had been flirting with the rightists.

Inspired by the Roman Catholic church, the Christian Democratic party professes its determination to bring about long overdue reforms—better schools, hospitals and old-age care, more low-cost housing, improved commuter transportation, a more equitable tax structure and a better deal for stagnant southern Italy.

The divorce statute, enacted after a long fight 17 months ago, clearly isn't a desirable reform for the Christian Democrats and may now be thoroughly amended, if not repealed.

The chances are better than in a long time that strong party leadership may assert control at the forthcoming Christian Democratic national convention in the fall. If this happens, the Christian Democrats could successfully exercise one of their two options—to rebuild the center-left coalition with the Socialists that has governed Italy for most of the last 10 years, or to build a new center coalition with the moderately conservative, Liberal party. In either case, a united and strengthened Christian Democratic party could negotiate terms with its allies—and at last—launch the needed reforms. Until then, Italy will be run by what is rather affectionately known as a "beach government," a Cabinet pays the civil servants, operates the railroads, collects taxes, guards motorways and leaves Italians to their own devices during the hot months.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE VOTE

	Post-election	Pre-election
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES (TOTAL: 630 MEMBERS)		
Right:		
Italian Social Movement (neo-Fascist)...	51	24
Monarchist Party.....	5	6
Center:		
Liberal Party.....	21	31
Christian Democratic Party.....	267	266
South Tyrol People's Party.....	3	3
Republican Party.....	14	9
Social Democrats.....	29	29
Left:		
Socialist Party.....	61	62
Proletarian Socialist Party.....	0	23
Communist Party.....	179	177
SENATE (TOTAL: 322 MEMBERS)		
Right:		
Italian Social Movement (neo-Fascist)...	22	11
Monarchist Party.....	4	2
Center:		
Liberal Party.....	8	16
Christian Democratic Party.....	138	138
South Tyrol People's Party.....	2	2
Republican Party.....	5	2
Social Democrats.....	12	12
Left:		
Socialist Party.....	34	36
Proletarian Socialist Party.....	11	12
Communist Party.....	83	89

[From the Christian Science Monitor, May 11, 1972]

A SHIFT AWAY FROM EXTREMES

There is a fundamental common sense among the Italian people which proves its strength when it comes to the test. That common sense was reaffirmed in last Sunday's general elections, whose results on the whole are reassuring both to Italy itself and to Western Europe of which Italy is such an important part.

It had been feared that the elections would result in a big swing to the far right. In fact,

the neofascist Italian Social Movement, in alliance with the small Monarchist Party, did make considerable gains, upping its representation in the Senate from 13 to 26 seats and in the chamber from 30 to 56. But in the overall context the neofascists did not score the big victory they had hoped for.

Far more significant was the strength manifested at the center of the political spectrum by the Christian Democratic Party, which has been the dominant party in Italian politics for the past 26 years. The Christian Democrats conducted a clearcut campaign, reasserting the principles laid down by their distinguished postwar Prime Minister, Alcide de Gasperi, and telling the Italian voters unequivocally that they would eschew any cooperation with the extreme right or extreme left.

The result was that they recouped the 5 percent loss suffered in last year's regional elections, retaining all of their 135 seats in the Senate and increasing their representation in the chamber by one seat—from 266 to 267.

While on paper the Communist Party, second biggest party in Italy, improved its showing in both houses, its ally, the Proletarian Socialist Party (PSIUP), lost all 23 of the seats it held in the lower house and the 13 seats it held in the Senate. The independent leftists also are no longer represented in either house. On the whole, therefore, the extreme left lost ground, while there was little change in the position of Socialists and Social Democrats.

Where does this leave Italy? The Christian Democrats have emerged from the elections with their reputation enhanced, but still not strong enough to govern on their own, unless they take the risk of ruling as a minority government, as in fact they have been doing since the collapse of the last Center-Left cabinet in January.

There are two coalition possibilities: a revival of the Center-Left formula or a coalition of the Center parties. Whether or not a new Center-Left government can be formed will depend to a great extent on the Nenni Socialists and their off-and-on flirtation with the Communists. Presumably the Christian Democrats will now insist that they end this flirtation if they come into the government.

The task of cabinetmaking is not going to be easy. Possibly a caretaker administration will be formed to tide the country over until after the party conventions of the Christian Democrats and the Socialists in the fall.

This would mean fresh delay in initiating the reforms to which the Center-Left parties are committed. It could open the door to more militancy on the political fringes. But the bulk of Italian voters have clearly drawn away from the extremes of right and left, and, on the whole, there is reasonable cause to be heartened by the election results.

ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, because of my affection and my esteem for Italy, I am again honored to acknowledge the celebration of Italian National Day.

On this occasion, a tribute is owed to the Italian nation and her people and I express my warm congratulations to the good people of Italy through a trusted friend of the United States, Ambassador of Italy, His Excellency Egidio Ortona. Italy has enriched America immeasur-

ably. A country is no more than its people, and the United States has been endowed with many families who trace their ancestry back to Italy giving vitality to our American character.

The genius of its people have contributed greatly to the western civilization through their art, literature, music, science, and architecture.

Because of our love for Italy, we rejoice in Italy's unprecedented prosperity and the well being that it has brought to its people giving them hope for a better life.

Ties between the people of Italy and the people of the United States have never been stronger than they are today and it is for this reason that I express my warmest wishes to the Italian people on Italian National Day.

ALL POINTS SOUTHWEST

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Nation properly paused to commemorate Memorial Day. Two outstanding publications in my district, the Life Newspapers and the Southwest Messenger Press, had fine Memorial Day editorials in their May 25 issues which I thought were especially appropriate. I am pleased to insert them into the RECORD.

The editorials follow:

ALL POINTS SOUTHWEST

(By Elmer Lysen)

Another Memorial Day is here and the nation pauses to pay tribute to the dead of all wars. There are a few states, we understand, that still observe other memorial days for the nation's costliest war, the Civil War.

The observation started when women in the South (in Columbus, Mississippi, and Winchester, Virginia, and in other cities) laid flowers on the graves of dead soldiers during the Civil War.

It dates, so say the experts, from 1868 as a national observance, when General John Logan of the Grand Army established it in a general order.

There is no good reason for any of us to equate Memorial Day with antimilitary feeling or anti-war sentiment. Memorial Day is simply intended to honor the memory of Americans who gave their lives for their country, and brave men who did their duty as they saw it, and paid the supreme sacrifice, since the nation was founded.

It is unfortunately true that wars kill the cream of the crop; the brave, the idealistic, the unselfish are always included in the first wave of men who are called upon to defend their country.

The folly of war brings out the fact that nations, as well as individuals, are pushed into situations where ideals are pushed aside and brute force is called into play.

As we said, we hope the peace marchers and leaders in the spreading anti-war and anti-Military movements allow those who wish to do so to honor the dead in a sacred way.

We hope, too, the military minded men don't use the day to extoll war and its heroes, but instead use their sacrifice in a somber way to remind us of the blessing of peace.

In any case, on this Memorial Day, 1972, men are dying in a strange land thousands

of miles away, in a battle that is stranger than fiction.

We were told that the real intent of the war was to stop the rise of Communism. Then our president visited Red China and now Russia.

The impact of this visit will do more good to both countries than five of our crack divisions.

It has been said it is good for leaders to talk, because then soldiers won't die.

But here we have leaders talking and soldiers dying.

It is not too much to ask us to pause this Memorial Day and honor the soldiers dead. The challenge is that they should not have died in vain.

PEACE: WILL IT EVER COME

Next Monday will bring the 104th observance of Memorial Day in this country, a time when we pay tribute to the millions of men and women who have fallen in all U.S. wars. Last year at this time we were hopeful that 1971 would bring an end to the Vietnam War and the accompanying turmoil and unrest which have plagued this land for more than 10 years.

Certainly President Nixon has demonstrated this country's willingness to end its participation in the conflict. Unfortunately North Vietnam, the Viet Cong and their Communist allies have continued the aggression and insist on peace on their terms.

President Nixon, as he promised, has brought more than a half million American fighting men home from Vietnam. But he doesn't propose to have the remaining 60,000 left for slaughter by the North Vietnamese. Nor does he intend to leave our prisoners in the hands of the Communists.

He is seeking a peace with honor, but apparently North Vietnam dictators do not know the meaning of the latter word. Rather than abandon 16 million South Vietnamese to reprisal from a ruthless foe, he is trying to terminate the military commitments of previous Presidents in a way that will not further tarnish the reputation of our country in the eyes of nations that have looked to it as a defender of the rights of man.

In an effort to stop a Communist escalation of the war, President Nixon earlier this month ordered a blockade of North Vietnam ports until American prisoners are freed and an internationally supported cease-fire halts hostilities. Polls indicate that the vast majority of the American public support the President's action, although having no more desire for continued war than he does.

We should support the action with all our vigor and with full cooperation of all citizens.

As we honor our fallen dead this weekend, let us also add special prayers for the thousands of men and women who are still fighting and dying for the cause of liberty and freedom. They have the right to expect the full backing of their government and their people.

We again pray and look hopefully toward Memorial Day 1973 when this nation and the world shall be at peace.

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO

HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) du PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. du PONT. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to make the home of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko in Philadelphia a national historic site.

A Polish national hero and an Ameri-

can Revolutionary War hero, Kosciuszko arrived in America in 1776, whereupon Congress appointed him Colonel of Engineers. In the Revolutionary War, he developed scientific principles of military engineering; and one of his most important tasks was building the fortifications on the heights of West Point. On completion, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Army of the South, under Gen. Horatio Gates. After the war, Congress commissioned him a brigadier general and praised him for his long, faithful, and meritorious service.

On returning to Poland in the fall of 1794, Kosciuszko entered into the fight for Polish independence. Though the Kosciuszko insurrection at Maciejowicz in 1793 was defeated by the Russians, his victory at Racławice some months earlier inspired hope for independence throughout the country.

Kosciuszko was a staunch advocate of liberty and a hero. He made it possible for generations of Americans of Polish origin to understand their contribution to freedom in America. For these reasons, I feel this well-deserved action is important for our citizens of Polish descent, and indeed, for all Americans.

A CLEAN ROAD TO YELLOWSTONE

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, to show that ecology is on the march in Wyoming, citizens voluntarily cleaned up Highway 26, the route to Yellowstone Park, to celebrate that great park's 100th anniversary.

Bordering communities posted workers the entire length of the 960-mile roadway to collect the litter that might detract from the majestic scenery.

I commend these citizens of the State of Wyoming, Mr. Speaker, and I congratulate each and every man, woman, and child that participated on a job well done.

The Highway 26 project description follows:

ROUTE OF THE PIONEERS ASSOCIATION,

Casper, Wyo.

Congressman TENO RONCALIO,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR TENO: The Wyoming Highway 26 Assoc. on May 13, 1972 in commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of Yellowstone Park, will clean both sides of Highway 26 from the Torrington State Line to Jackson, Wyo.

Each community is responsible for so many miles, depending on the manpower of each community. As you can see, this is really a monumental task; however, the Directors of Highway 26 Assoc. have been most anxious to complete this project. We have figured that both sides of the highway will total approximately 960 miles.

We plan to separate the litter in the following manner: one bag for aluminum cans, one bag for multi-metal cans, one bag for glass, and one bag for paper waste.

Each community disposes of its own accumulated litter, and each person or organization keeps the monies from resale of the aluminum cans and bottles.

The Directors of Hwy 26 involved in the

clean up are as follows: Del Nash, Torrington—Bill Kroenlein, Ft. Laramie—Bill White of Glendo—Carl Nauta, Douglas—Marlyn Corbett and Chuck Smith, Casper—Dean Clark, Shoshoni and Stan Blakeman of Dubois. Chairman of the program is Al Foreman of Casper.

The Wyoming Highway Department, through the co-operation and assistance of Bill Lucas, has been a determining factor in removing this litter from the Highway, with the use of their people and equipment.

It is the goal of Wyoming Hwy 26 Assoc. to have not only the best route to and from Yellowstone National Park, but also the cleanest.

Sincerely,

JOHN GARIETY,
Manager, Hwy 26 Association.

CONGRESSMAN SHOUP'S DISTRICT MEETING ON PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT, APRIL 3, 1972

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, I invited interested citizens for a meeting at Flint Creek Bank, Philipsburg, Mont., to search for ways to protect the forest environment and the local economy. The meeting was held April 3, 1972. The following describes the results of the meeting:

PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

Congressman Dick Shoup opened the meeting by stating that his mail was indicating growing concern for economic considerations in management of the National Forests. He noted trees have qualities similar to humans in terms of life cycles since they are constantly regenerating and ultimately dying by one means or another whether it be old age, disease, flood, fire, wind, or the saw.

He stated his purpose in holding timber meetings was to look for solutions in the current disputes between environmentalists and industrialists which would retain a clean environment while preserving employment.

He said the Forest Service had become a scapegoat to both groups, sometimes with cause and sometimes without justification. He added that he had recently attended a portion of the Intermountain Logging Conference in Missoula, and felt progress was being made toward greater responsibility toward the environment on the part of industry.

Continuing, Congressman Shoup then addressed himself to Mr. George Smith, USFS, asking him to report on past, present, and future timber cuts in the area.

Mr. Smith stated that 45 million board feet had been projected as the allowable cut for fiscal year 1972. Due to environmental considerations, however, the projection had been reduced to 25 mbf. He said 8 mbf had been tied up in an appeal in the Rock Creek area. Because of threats of appeals, he was trying to avoid any sales in Rock Creek. He said that although being reasonably certain of the 25 mbf figure, he felt there was a possibility that the figure might go as high as 37 mbf. He added that currently there was about 78 mbf under contract.

Congressman Shoup asked Mr. Smith how the 45 mbf figure compared with the sustained allowable cut. Mr. Smith responded that the sustained figure had not yet been accurately computed, although he was certain that the former figure of 62 mbf was

too high. He said there is much material 5 inches in diameter and larger which could be harvested if there were a market for it, such as for pulp mills. Another factor bearing on the sustained yield figure, he said, was the question of whether roads will be built into areas where timber is available. He noted some roads are built from the proceeds of timber sales while others are Congressional line items. He added that pressures are great nationwide for forest highways.

Mr. Ed House asked if hard money was going into recreational spending. George Smith replied in the negative, saying all money was being spent for timber.

Mr. Marvin McMichael asked Smith if he had tried to impress the Region I office with the need for hard money roads. Mr. Smith responded by saying that he felt silvicultural needs were of higher priority now.

Mr. House asked Mr. Smith if he needed additional personnel, adding that in his visits to USFS offices he found very few people working on sales.

Mr. Smith said he had no need for additional employees for sales, but felt more people could be used for planning. Congressman Shoup said he feared blanket increases to the USFS would create additional super grades in Washington with little reaching down to the working level. He said he would like to see appropriations earmarked for specific items, although he conceded such a situation was highly unlikely.

An unidentified lady stated that agreements had been reached with Trout Unlimited and the Sierra Club whereby information would be coordinated and traded regarding timber sales in the Rock Creek area, but that when this appeared to be to the disadvantage of the environmental groups, they ceased the interchange, and there followed a subsequent appeal by the environmental groups in protest against the sale.

Congressman Shoup urged her to continue efforts to cooperate with other groups to solve differences.

Mr. House, in response to a question relating to the future of his firm's operation, said that timber sales were down, whereas they had previously worked as far as four years ahead, they were now reduced to a one-year forecast of available timber. Between the mills he operates in Deer Lodge and Phillipsburg, he said, they had cut 12 mbf last year from USFS lands while this year they were projecting 7 mbf on USFS lands with an additional 8 mbf from private lands. He felt that in his area of operation there was a low priority placed on hard dollar forest roads.

Mr. George Smith stated that the forest was not capable of meeting the demands of the area mills on a sustained yield basis. He placed the current had rig capacity at about 45 mbf. There followed a discussion about the definition of the term "head rig capacity." General conversation disclosed that the capacity was dependent on a number of flexible factors, chief of which was the number and length of shifts worked in each mill. This, in turn, was often dictated by market demand and prices being paid for timber at any given time.

Mr. McMichael said that an average mill might be built to handle two shifts per day on a six day per week basis but that it could easily be raised to three shifts and seven days or cut to one shift and five days.

Mr. Venable said that he had made his head rig calculations on a conservative one shift five day basis.

Mr. House stated that another factor to consider was the difference in sizes of logs now being cut as compared to former times. He said a 4½ inch log in an area where there were no roads could alter the economics and mill capacity to a high degree. He added that

such a log's chief value was as chips for paper mills but distance, freight rates, and other economic factors could preclude its use.

Mr. Smith agreed, saying that what is currently being left in the forest could provide a new industry in a total wood utilization situation. He said that a significant variance from the present allowable cut on a sustained yield would not be possible because of obligations to the land for the future.

Mr. House said a USFS guaranteed figure would be of great help to the industry. Small logs, he said, could probably furnish up to 15 mbf, although they were currently only marketable as chips. He was critical of the governmental role in the area of research.

Congressman Shoup said that he felt more could and should be done in research but that industry had been negligent in research and development too. He stated that transportation was a great part of the problem. Shoup spoke of the thick stands of lodgepole pine which should be used for chips, but which defy economic use because of transportation problems.

He said that subsidies are involved in air and water transportation but not in a rail. He cited the high Montana rates as an indirect subsidy by industry for west coast industries. He noted that studies are being done at Montana State University to test whether chips can be transported by pipe lines. If successful, he said, it may ultimately provide for greater utilization.

Mr. Smith said that the USFS was prepared to be innovative in their search for solutions. He felt that commercial thinning contracts could be let. He said that the USFS was inviting critics aid in finding solutions in an effort to preclude litigation. There is competition with other forests in the region for hard money and some of those leave needs which must be evaluated by Region I Chief Steve Yurich.

Mr. Blasing asked if USFS personnel were being taken from work on sales and used in planning. Mr. Smith replied that the opposite was true. Timber money was not being diverted for planning use, however, he said that personnel are also used to supervise grazing, to prevent soil damage from machinery, to maintain reforestation and other important tasks.

Congressman Shoup mentioned a reforestation bill sponsored by Congressman Kyl of Iowa which he said he supports. Should the bill pass, Shoup said the current \$80,000 Mr. Smith has available for reforestation could possibly be used elsewhere. Provisions of the bill call for taking duties now being paid on wood products imported into the U.S. The duties are now spent in other areas and do not go to foster the industry they were intended to protect.

Mr. Blasing voiced agreement with the concepts within the Kyl bill.

Mr. McMichael echoed his agreement, noting that had replanting and thinning been carried out in years past, the allowable cut would be larger today.

Mr. House asked Mr. Smith if all of the planned sales for the previous year had been actually sold, could Smith have still offered 45 mbf this year.

Mr. Smith said yes, that his largest problem was litigation or the threat of it. He noted that in the previous year he had promised 8.6 mbf in the Rock Creek drainage and had delivered. Presently, however, threats of litigation have caused him to withdraw planned sales in Rock Creek to avoid litigation and for fear that goals could not be met.

He said they were committed to sales of 45 mbf for next year plus the carryover of any sales not consummated this year.

Mr. Blasing asked if it would help timber sales if planning money was available to which Mr. Smith said yes. Mr. Smith said their studies of roadless areas had produced decisions that they would recommend to

Region I headquarters that none be considered as wilderness.

Congressman Shoup in response to a question gave a synopsis of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, reaction to it and current legislation intended to change it.

There were no further questions or comments and the meeting was adjourned.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: A TOOL FOR SMALL BUSINESS SURVIVAL IN THE 1970'S

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on May 2 of this year the National Industrial Marketing Conference was held and the main subject of discussion was "Industrial Survival in the Seventies." One of the most interesting and important papers delivered was that by Eugene M. Lang, president of REFAC Technology Development Corp. Mr. Lang addresses himself not to the question of whether industry will survive but rather who and what will survive. Recognizing the importance of technology and economic growth—subjects of utmost importance to the Congress—Mr. Lang discusses the outlook for small business in his paper entitled "Technology Transfer: A Tool for Small Business Survival in the 1970's." I urge my fellow Members to read his timely remarks which follow:

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: A TOOL FOR SMALL BUSINESS SURVIVAL IN THE 1970'S

(By Eugene M. Lang)

The title of this American Marketing Association conference, "Industrial Survival in the Seventies," challenges the optimist. I don't question that industry will survive—of course it will! But I am concerned about who and what will survive. I am concerned:

That the big will not survive at the expense of the small.

That protectionism will not be invoked at the expense of the consumer and our total economy.

That survival will reinforce the dynamics of entrepreneurial activity.

The "garage enterprise" can grow into the dignity of a factory and further mature into a major company.

These survival values are intimately related to the role of technology in industry—technology in terms of invention, in terms of innovation, of manufacturing, of management, marketing and distribution techniques.

The pace of technological change has accelerated in industrial processes generally. Waves of improvement obsolesce predecessor developments in less time than it takes for patents to issue. Technological change has played havoc with straight line depreciation.

Feeding this acceleration have been the growing capabilities of foreign industry with manufactured products competing effectively in our domestic market, not only in price but also in quality and innovative design. More jarring to our industrial ego, American R. & D. is now outmatched by the composite applied ingenuity of foreign industry.

With products and processes ranging from the ballpoint pen, to the Wankel engine, from the oxygen process for making steel, to the Pilkington float process for making plate glass, foreign technology has commanded a preemptive position in important industries. In fact, a U.S. Department of Commerce

economist estimated to me that 3/4 of the designs and technology now used by our automobile industry originated in Europe and Japan.

We have traditionally had favorable balance in "technology intensive" products. However, in 1971, an estimated \$6 billion margin of "technology intensive" exports over imports fell more than \$2 billion short of balancing our total trade in manufactured goods—our first such deficit since 1888. More ominously, over the past 5 years, our imports of "technology intensive" products have been growing 2 1/2 times faster than our exports.

Now, associate this trend with another fact: of 300,000 American manufacturers of all sizes, less than 4% have any export business. In 1970, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, fewer than 11,000 American manufacturers had exports in excess of \$25,000. More than that, fewer than 100 domestic companies produced more than 80% of total manufactured exports.

Is it any wonder that we have a balance of payments crisis? An \$11 billion deficit in 1971? Is it any wonder that more and more of our industrial life, and more and more of our total commerce, is being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands?

The question of industrial survival in the '70s is not the survival of industry. The real question is: can the dynamics of international economic growth—and the imperatives of our nation's international objectives—be harnessed to preserve the smaller American manufacturer?

Here's a simplistic statistic: if 10% of the 250,000 plus American manufacturers, who are not involved in foreign trade—that is, 25,000 companies—obtained an average of \$100,000 a year in foreign revenues, \$2.5 billion would be added to the bottom line of our balance of payments. We could wipe out our foreign trade deficit in manufactured products.

But how can we expect small companies, with work forces counted in scores rather than in hundreds or thousands, to become involved? They won't overnight acquire the desire or ability to speculate on chasing foreign sales. Nor will export agents, who pick and choose their product lines, readily undertake a marginal battle to sell products that have no immediately identifiable foreign customers.

This is where technology, at an individual level, can often provide an answer: the special ability of a company to do something uniquely well—special product design, special application facilities, special manufacturing techniques that enables it to share the domestic market—to sell to General Motors, DuPont, Sears. These special abilities may be covered by patents, they may be associated with trademarks, or they may, as confidential knowhow, constitute a valuable property right.

Patents, trademarks and knowhow, individually or in combination, can be vehicles for entering foreign markets. The concept of such entry is identified as technology transfer. The media are overseas manufacturing licenses and joint ventures.

Since World War II, technology transfer has become spotlighted as a tool of trade. Multi-national corporations have lead the way in exploiting their knowhow abroad, mostly through manufacturing subsidiaries. They have also licensed and cross-licensed technology with foreign corporate counterparts.

From these activities, the large corporations have achieved eminent success. They have captured many foreign markets. They have imported more and more of their overseas output to supplement domestic product lines. They have generated and brought back valuable technology for use in domestic plants. Altogether, from foreign operations, they have gained a large and growing proportion of their gross revenues and profits.

However, technology transfer has only begun to be taken seriously by small manufacturers as a mechanism for entering foreign markets.

Each country or regional grouping, with its own economic and political environment, its conditions of doing business, provides at least a theoretical opportunity, in some form, to put industrial knowhow to work. Technology transfer can be the tool for making the theoretical, profitably feasible. Exploitation of knowhow leapfrogs ocean barriers, tariff walls and quotas, labor cost differentials—factors that have often made export, in a classical sense, unattainable. Technology has mobility. It has adaptability. And, in the hands of the right overseas licensee or joint venture associates, it enables permanent penetration of foreign markets, without diverting capital, or management and engineering talent.

American small business knowhow can be exploited through overseas partners—partners who have the experience, capital and motivation to use this knowhow to start a new enterprise or to upgrade or diversify an existing one. Like any other business "product" knowhow must be packaged to suit the intended market. This key to successful licensing requires resourceful and creative thinking, market knowledge, and entrepreneurial insight. The ultimate payoff comes in engineering fees, royalties and possibly dividends from joint ventures. These are not sporadic sale-to-sale profits. Instead, the payoff can be a steady and rising flow of income from ongoing businesses.

To say something about a problem that frequently comes up when licensing is discussed: Even if export sales are not in the cards, why give away knowhow? Won't we be giving away jobs? Won't our technology used by lower-cost foreign labor, come back to haunt us here with cut-price products?

The answer is, probably not—for several sets of reasons. First, there are contractual reasons. Knowhow can be contractually dealt with—licensed, as a property right. Fair trade and unfair competition laws in most countries provide legal ground rules by which the use of proprietary knowledge can be protected. By coupling the use of knowhow with trademarks, an additional level of control can be established. These and other elements of licensing technique can reduce the risk in disclosing knowhow to a prudent business level.

The second set of reasons could be captioned "Who's kidding who?" There is no ultimate secrecy of knowhow. Whatever pride a manufacturer may rightly have about his special skills, they can almost surely be acquired or developed by any competitor willing to spend enough time, talent and money. In any case, knowhow is a wasting asset unless there is continuous input. In the context of foreign markets, this probably means adapting domestic designs, methods, and standards to many local market characteristics. Most American companies are not able or willing to undertake this job—but technology transfer relationships can do so.

Third, there are "dollars and cents" reasons. Any overseas license or joint venture almost surely creates export possibilities. There is a myth that overseas licensing surrenders all chance for export. Quite the contrary. Remember, we mostly start with companies who do not export now—who do not expect to export and probably won't even try. More important, foreign licensees almost invariably become customers—for special materials, sub-assemblies, manufacturing equipment—or for certain product models, designs or sizes that are easier to import than to produce. In the hundreds of license relationships with which my company REFAC has worked, I can't think of one that did not bring export sales. This agrees with a Department of Commerce report that 25% of total U.S. exports now go to foreign affiliates of American companies.

Let me try to give this a dimension—a dimension that is meaningful to the survival of the average small manufacturer as well as to the national economic interest.

Companies I would encourage to enter foreign markets through technology transfer can reasonably project that manufacturing licenses and joint ventures should develop composite annual sales of at least \$1,000,000. A 5% royalty—which is average—would yield \$50,000—clean solid dollars—each year. Add to this an export component: foreign businesses doing \$1,000,000 can be expected, directly or indirectly, to generate U.S. exports of at least \$50,000 each year. This adds up to a dollar earning potential of \$100,000.

Manufacturing licenses and joint ventures that my company has established over the past 20 years currently produce a composite annual sales volume of more than \$100 million—the input of fewer than 25 American manufacturers. And, in the process, we have brought back more than \$100,000,000 to the United States.

This figure relates back to my earlier comment: what the entry of 25,000 American manufacturers—less than 10% of those who are not now involved in foreign trade—can mean to our national economic position. But it also relates to the average manufacturer. Think what \$100,000 can mean to him—and his capacity to survive.

Beyond this, however, there is perhaps the most important dividend of technology transfer: feedback of R&D—the product, production and application engineering of overseas partners adapting U.S. technology to meet the demand and the opportunities of their markets. This feedback puts no burden on the American licensor. Think what it means to the small manufacturer to gain the abilities of even one good overseas engineer whose salary and support overhead he does not have to pay.

Let me give a few abbreviated illustrations of what all of this can mean.

Heli-Coil industrial fasteners of the MITE Corporation, Danbury, Connecticut, have achieved overseas sales, starting from zero in 1950, of \$15 million through an international family of 10 licensees. Eighty percent of these royalty-paying sales involves product applications developed abroad, which account for less than 10% of U.S. sales. On top of royalties, an annual six-figures Heli-Coil export volume has grown up because foreign licensees find it more economical to import certain U.S. made items.

Add some typical technical feedback dividends: The Japanese licensee conducted expensive photoelastic stress studies that provided a technical rationale for applying Heli-Coil fastenings in iron and steel—in the U.S., the market had been almost entirely restricted to aluminum fabricators. This rationale has become a persuasive part of the Heli-Coil sales engineering kit, the world over. The English licensee developed power tools for automatically installing the fasteners. The French licensee adapted designs for applications in wood, and developed production gages now used in the United States and by licensees in other countries. The German licensee devised compound fasteners—a new product line for themselves and for all members of the international Heli-Coil family. The Indian licensee designed equipment that could be efficiently employed for short-run production, making it economically feasible to set up operations in other developing countries.

There is Plastic and Rubber Products Co. of Ontario, California, whose Parcomatic process and O-ring knowhow are being used under license by foreign companies to turn out more than \$30 million of royalty-paying sales of industrial rubber products each year. Eight years ago, PARCO not only was doing no foreign business—its management felt that it would be unwise to exploit its technology through foreigners. Today, in-

come and R & D from abroad is enabling that company to maintain, in its specialized product areas, an edge over its multi-national competitors.

Similarly, there is Pyrotec Inc. of Hingham, Mass. who pioneered the use of non-thermal smoke and flame detection systems in the U.S. Through overseas licensees and joint ventures, this company gained official approvals and standards for Pyrotec systems in just about every major industrial country. Today, after six years, foreign Pyrotec operations have achieved an annual seven-figure dollar-earning significance.

There are many other such stories. In each case, there were good reasons why it would have been impractical for the company to go abroad. Yet, in each case, the knowhow of a small company creatively packaged, ultimately provided important revenues and technical feedback.

With these experiences in mind, it seems incredible that less than 4% of American manufacturers are taking advantage of foreign potential. Why?

However inspiring success stories may be, successes are not easy to come by. The opportunities are real. But practical obstacles create a fulfillment gap between desire and ability. Difficulties range from basic communication—English just doesn't go everywhere—to questions of patent law, business practices, market knowledge, seeking the right partners and knowing them when you have found them, working out suitable agreements, and so on.

The fact is that the exploitation of foreign market potential through technology transfer is an emerging professional science—perhaps a new industry, created by the needs of a changing world economy—and one that most manufacturers cannot bring within their normal operations.

Thus, in recognizing technology transfer as an important tool of small business survival, we must endeavor to create facilities that can serve the many thousands of American enterprises that need help. Government can't do it. For more than 10 years, government has been trying with all sorts of services and programs.

Any effective answer must be provided by private businessmen who see the need and are ready and able to offer the necessary facilities. Experience tells us that this will not happen unless appropriate incentives are established.

One approach to a solution is the concept of a Small Business Export Trade Corporation, that I proposed to the Department of Commerce and that was the subject of S3947, the Small Business Export Trade Corporation Act, introduced by Senator Hartke in 1968. SBETCs would be private companies whose prime purpose would be to establish small manufacturers in foreign markets. At its own risk and expense, each SBETC would serve at least five American manufacturers.

SBETCs would receive incentives, while available to all, designed to be meaningful primarily to small business. These combine some existing advantages of SBICs with additional operational and tax incentives specifically adapted to the kind of problems that small business faces in trade development—problems related to the tax status of royalties, acquisition of equities for knowhow, blocked currencies, export credits, and others. While the original SBETC bill died in committee, it is currently being revised for re-introduction.

Whether through an SBETC program, or any other idea—and there is room for many ideas—we must harness the forces of technology to the survival needs of the total of our industry. We must make it possible for all members of our productive economy to take part in the dynamic world of the 70s.

RED CHINA: SOURCE OF KILLER DRUGS—III

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, a statement of Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in 1965, as reported by Mohammed Heikal, respected Egyptian publisher and longtime confidant of the late President Nasser of Egypt, said:

The more troops the U.S. sends to Vietnam, the happier we shall be, for we feel we shall have them in our power, we can have their blood... Some of the American soldiers are trying opium, and we are helping them. We are planting the best kinds of opium especially for Americans.

The most disturbing aspect of Communist China's—Chicom—drug offensive is the official denial, however cleverly worded, that any such drug traffic exists. In a letter to me dated April 20, 1972, the State Department maintains this denial, saying:

There is no reliable evidence that the People's Republic of China has either engaged in or sanctioned the illicit export of opium or its derivatives. In an accompanying "official assessment" the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs now states that: "The PRC [Peking] government has for years forbidden the private production, consumption and distribution of opium or its derivatives inside mainland China. (Emphasis added.)

The key words in both statements, which I emphasize, are an example of verbal sleight-of-hand. Since the central economic doctrine of communism is the abolition of all private property, it is hardly surprising that a Communist government in China has forbidden "private production" of opium. As for "illicit export" of drugs, when the Chicom slavemasters are running the traffic as an official policy for the purpose of financing subversion, corrupting and weakening the people of the free world, and destroying the morale of U.S. servicemen—see the preceding newsletters in this series—then of course it is not "illicit."

The fact is that a great deal of "hard" and "reliable" evidence proving Red China's participation in the narcotics traffic is available, and more is coming in almost daily. I shall be inserting it regularly into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. For example, Stefan T. Possony, of the Hoover Institute on War, Revolution, and Peace, reported in November 1971 these findings from an exhaustive study:

Between two-thirds and four-fifths of the high grade heroin sold on the international market is and can only be supplied by mainland China... The heroin offensive appears to have been accelerated in 1965.

This would coincide with Chou's statement in Egypt quoted above—also in 1965.

Education and exposure are the best answers to those who would hoodwink the American public, on this and many other issues. It is significant that the curtain of silence fell on the whole sub-

ject of Chicom drug traffic in 1959 and 1960. We think we have found out why. Honest historians are well aware of the essential role played by the Institute of Pacific Relations—IPR—in the campaign to gain sympathy and support and, ultimately, recognition for Red China up until 1950. The IPR insisted that Mao's murderous regime was made up of simple agrarian reformers. A substantial amount of the money which financed the IPR came from the Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations. When Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, exposed the IPR in 1950, this money was stopped and it collapsed.

From 1950 to 1959, the reputations of men such as Senators McCarran and Joseph McCarthy, who tried to warn their fellow Americans through education and exposure of pro-Communist elements, were destroyed in the eyes of most of our people. So by 1959 the Ford Foundation was able to begin financing a new program to persuade America to do business with Red China. The president of the Ford Foundation is McGeorge Bundy, and one of his students was Henry Kissinger, who by general admission now almost totally dominates American foreign policy. Both men are members of the Council on Foreign Relations. From 1959 to 1969 the Ford Foundation spent a tax-free \$30 million to bring about the policy changes that put Red China in our good graces and the loyal free Chinese in disfavor. Taxpayers will be interested in knowing that \$15 million of their money was also spent for this purpose under the National Defense Education Act. This total of \$45 million was funneled through an organization called the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, headed by John K. Fairbank, whom the late Louis Budenz said he knew to be a Communist, from official Communist Party reports. In a special report, the "Asian Studies Professional Review"—which is sympathetic to these activities—admitted that the reason the Ford Foundation had to continue where the IPR left off was "to see to it that their previous investments would not be allowed to go to waste."

With a \$30 million investment at stake and Bundy's protegee Kissinger running our foreign policy, we can readily understand why there is an Iron Curtain preventing the exposure of Red China's drug offensive.

There is urgent need for a congressional investigation to bring to light the full story of this uniquely vicious enemy assault on our people.

MISUSE OF IMPEACHMENT CAMPAIGN

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, as an author and sponsor of House Resolution 976, a resolution to impeach President Nixon for violating the Constitution in

his conduct of the war in Indochina, I wish to dissociate myself from the advertisement placed in the New York Times of May 31 by a "National Committee for Impeachment." I have no connection with this group and was not informed of the ad in advance. No permission to use my name in the ad was ever sought or obtained.

The advertisement is inaccurate and misleading in that it seeks to link the impeachment drive with a campaign to organize a third party. It also states that money raised by the ad will be used in part to finance election campaigns of those supporting impeachment, apparently in the order in which they made this known.

Such a procedure seems to me to be not only absurd, but highly improper. I will certainly not accept any funds for my reelection campaign that are raised in response to an ad about impeachment. I would expect that WILLIAM F. RYAN, my opponent in the 20th Congressional District primary, would also disclaim any connection with this venture and reject any funds raised under such misleading circumstances.

If money is contributed to the sponsors of the ad, it should be used solely to educate the American people on the dangers to their constitutional liberties implicit in the President's unrestrained actions in Indochina.

CHANGING TIMES

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was especially pleased to note the WIND radio editorial commenting on the retiring of John Dreiske, political editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, and George Tagge, political editor of the Chicago Tribune.

It is my privilege to know both of these gentlemen well, having first met them in the days when I served in Springfield as a member of the Illinois General Assembly. They are both outstanding journalists with a great grasp of the Illinois political scene.

It is especially appropriate that WIND radio, a competing media, recognizes the outstanding contributions of these two great journalists to the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago.

All the members of the Illinois delegation who know John Dreiske and George Tagge, I am sure, share the sentiments expressed in this editorial.

The editorial follows:

CHANGING TIMES

Next Friday, John Dreiske retires as Political Editor of the Chicago Sun-Times and, in a few months, so will his counterpart at the Chicago Tribune, George Tagge.

These two men represent the era of personalized journalism—the by-lined story, the signed column. Tagge represented the power politics of Colonel McCormick, one of the greatest movers and shakers Chicago ever had. Dreiske wrote for the old Chicago Times, the current Sun-Times which, much of the time, was in total disagreement with the Tribune.

It was the classic match-up of newspapers and of reporters, of political philosophy and competitive journalism. Their admirers termed it aggressive reporting; their detractors thought it slanted opinion.

There were few, if any, neutrals. Both were must reading from Governors and Mayors down to Assistant Precinct Captains, whether out of fear, curiosity or loyalty, and that may have been their only trait in common... save one.

They were, through a lifetime, true competitors and that, in a real sense, was both their contribution and their legacy to Chicago. They guaranteed competition for ideas, for public approval, for civic betterment, for good politics.

As long as such competition continues, it is the public that reaps the benefit.

SPEEDY TRIAL

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a bill designed to give meaning to the sixth amendment right to a speedy trial. This bill attempts to deal in a realistic and effective manner with the tremendous delays in the processing of criminal cases all across the country.

Although many Federal and State courts throughout the Nation have taken steps to expedite the disposition of criminal cases, in an appalling number of instances criminal dockets are plagued with an ever increasing backlog.

This situation aids neither society nor the defendant. This situation only perpetuates the cycle of crime, increases disrespect for the law, and erodes the confidence of citizens in the ability of the criminal justice system to operate fairly and affectively.

Accordingly, at the very heart of any effective speedy trial legislation lies the premise that prompt disposition of criminal cases is in the best interests of everyone. Defendants regain an important civil liberty guaranteed them under the Constitution while avoiding lengthy periods of pretrial incarceration. Prosecuting attorneys may bring defendants to trial while memories remain fresh, witnesses remain available, and before cases become stale. And society benefits from the added deterrence to crime which results when the connection between crime and punishment is maintained, rather than severed as it often is under the present system.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will require the trial of Federal criminal defendants within 60 days of arrest, unless exceptional circumstances are present. It will also provide for more effective supervision of persons released on bail prior to trial.

If properly implemented, I am fully confident that this bill will help to restore a measure of confidence in the criminal justice system which has been slowly eroding over the past few years. It is the purpose of this bill to give substance to the phrase often quoted in the Magna Carta:

To no one will we deny justice, and to no one will we delay it.

HOMEOWNERSHIP—A CURE FOR HOUSING ABANDONMENT

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, owners by the thousands are walking away from housing units in Washington, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Baltimore, Boston, and Birmingham. New York City is losing between 15,000 and 20,000 units a year. The Department of Housing and Urban Development estimates that annually 200,000 to 300,000 units are lost to the Nation through abandonment—at a replacement cost of \$30,000 per unit. These figures are even more shocking when we consider the fact that our national housing goal presently is the production of 600,000 subsidized units a year. Moreover, a large number of these houses are not dilapidated and uninhabitable. In New York City an estimated 80 percent of the unrecorded losses in 1968 were in buildings classified only 3 years earlier as either sound or deteriorating, but not dilapidated. Consequently, abandonment in those cases represented a decision "to get out and leave" on the part of the owners.

In both New York City and Baltimore losses through abandonment are estimated to nearly equal or exceed additions through construction of units for low- and moderate-income families. Thus, it is abundantly clear that unless we are prepared to do something about the abandonment crisis it will be impossible, through traditional housing programs, to keep abreast of our housing needs.

Experts are unable to pinpoint the exact cause of abandonment. However, the national survey of housing abandonment conducted by the center for community change of the National Urban League has been able to establish a relationship, or at least a co-existence of certain characteristics and criteria in areas experiencing abandonment. Among these criteria are:

- Absentee ownership;
- Lack of investment capital for purchase, transfer or extensive rehabilitation by owners;
- Dislocation of entire neighborhood by development;
- Speculative practices;
- Self-defeating use of city tax code enforcement policies; and
- Disinvestment on part of owners and consequent deterioration of entire neighborhoods.

The areas in which these criteria appear are transitional neighborhoods. The chain reaction that leads to abandonment can start with blockbusting, buying out and resultant leaving of whites and middleclass, immigration of blacks and other poor minority group members. Most often the new residents cannot afford to pay the rents required to maintain the housing. The absentee owner then allows or assists in overoccupancy of units. Such practices overload facilities and lead to deterioration. Faced with this situation, and cognizant of the fact that money for rehabilitation is dif-

difficult or impossible to obtain, and aware also that the rents he can collect will not cover ongoing expenses and the cost of the necessary rehabilitation, the owner most often decides to disinvest.

A deteriorating building which is abandoned becomes a danger for the entire community. It becomes a haven for addicts and other criminals who can terrorize the entire neighborhood. This leads to increased disinvestment and accelerated outmigration of all who can afford it. Whole areas then move toward the status of the "crisis ghetto" characterized by decreasing median family income, increasing unemployment rates, declining total population, increasing public assistance dependency, increasing rates of crime and vandalism.

Continued owneroccupancy, on the other hand, acts as a stabilizer for the neighborhood. When people occupying a building have a proprietary interest they can and do take an active part in the affairs of the community. In New York City tenants occupying buildings abandoned by the landlords have banded together to maintain, as best as they can, a roof over their heads. They arrange for most immediately needed repairs, they keep the buildings habitable and often set up common funds for common expenses. Their interest and presence help in reducing rates of vandalism, crime, and other social ills which often result in the eventual death of a neighborhood.

I am today introducing a bill to promote low- and moderate-income ownership and thereby reverse the trend of abandonment by assisting tenant groups to acquire, rehabilitate, and improve the structures in which they live. The measure authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants directly to tenant cooperatives for the above purposes. It establishes in the Department of Housing and Urban Development a Tenant Cooperative Technical Assistance Service, which will be based in local field offices of the Department and which will work in cooperation with local housing, human relations, and anti-poverty agencies. The Service will make available to tenant groups technical assistance ranging from advice on incorporation to training in housing management practices. Nonprofit organizations that specialize in rendering assistance to cooperatives can collaborate in this venture under contract or other suitable arrangement with the Secretary.

Monthly payments by tenants will be set at a level sufficient to cover membership fees, taxes, upkeep, improvements, and contingencies.

No unit in structures receiving the benefits of this program will be rented to persons who are not members of the cooperatives so that there will be no chance for people to commercially exploit this program.

To assist in the development of economic viability of the area, the Secretary is also directed to indemnify any surety company with respect to any bond issued by it covering a contract of a small business concern which is located in the same neighborhood as the structures to be rehabilitated and will be engaged in the rehabilitation process of the dwellings as contractor or subcontractor.

For the information of my colleagues, I am inserting here in the RECORD a section by section analysis of my measure:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Sec. 1 and 2—Title and Findings.

Sec. 3—Authorization.

The Secretary may make grants directly to tenant cooperatives (in multi-family housing) to finance acquisition and rehabilitation of such housing.

(b)—conditions for making grants.

(1) Priority will be given to tenants occupying building; to families occupying housing undergoing rehabilitation; to individuals and families displaced by federally assisted programs.

(2) Sets income level. Equivalent to 221 (d) (3) requirements now.

(3) Enables the Secretary to set the limit of the percentage of total income that must not be exceeded by the coop members in paying for: membership fees, taxes, insurance, upkeep, improvements, contingencies.

(4) The units, after rehabilitation, must provide safe, decent, sanitary housing.

(5) None of the units can be rented or made available on a commercial basis. (Exemptions granted for temporary occupancy arranged by coop member).

(c)—further conditions.

(1) No grant will be made to a cooperative unless it can show that it cannot secure funds from other sources upon terms and conditions that would preclude the payment of more than 25 percent of the members' income for the acquisition rehabilitation, and upkeep of the structure involved.

(2) No grant will be made unless it can be shown that the rehabilitation will be undertaken in an economical and businesslike manner.

(d)—makes provisions for the Secretary to arrange for insurance for the structures.

Sec. 4—Interim Loans to Municipal Agencies Pending Formation of Cooperatives.

If the secretary determines that there are substantial administrative difficulties preventing the formation of a qualified tenant cooperative in time to apply for and receive a grant under the program, he may make a grant to the local municipal government for the acquisition and rehabilitation of the housing upon receiving assurances that:

(1) A tenant cooperative satisfying the requirements will be organized;

(2) All rights, title, interest in such housing, etc., will be transferred to the cooperative at the earliest possible date following completion of rehabilitation.

Sec. 5—Grants to Local Municipal Governments for Certain Legal Proceedings.

In order to enable municipal governments to enact and enforce laws providing for acquisition by condemnation, etc., the Secretary may make grants to such governments in amounts of up to 50 percent of the administrative costs incurred by such governments in acquiring title to any such property, holding and servicing the property, and conveying it to the tenant cooperative.

Sec. 6—Technical Assistance.

The Secretary shall establish in HUD a Tenant Cooperative Technical Assistance Service, which shall be based in local field offices and shall work in cooperation with local housing, human relations, anti-poverty agencies, etc. The Secretary shall make certain that tenant groups receive all types of assistance necessary for the formation and operation of the cooperative, assistance in the acquisition of the buildings, contracting of rehab work, the arrangements of grants, instruction in corporation management, and actual management of the tenant cooperative. The Secretary may delegate certain of these functions to nonprofit organizations.

(b) The Secretary shall undertake to indemnify any surety company with respect to any bond issued by it covering the contract of a small business concern which is located

in the same neighborhood as the structure to be acquired and would be engaged in rehab work on the structure.

Sec. 7—Additional Powers Given the Secretary By This Law.

Sec. 8—Labor Standards—Employment of Local Residents and Contractors.

Usual provisions for union wages.

(b) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations to assure that to the maximum extent feasible, laborers, mechanics, etc. engaged on rehab work on the structures shall be residents of the neighborhood in which the structure is located.

In this category, the Secretary shall give preference to individuals who are members of the tenant cooperative.

(2) The Secretary shall provide work training for eligible persons to assure that they can perform the work.

(c) Preference in letting contracts is to be given to contractors and subcontractors located in the neighborhood.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a timely and needed measure. It is my hope that my colleagues will find this approach worthy of support.

SPORT MERGERS

HON. WILMER MIZELL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, on May 15, I presented testimony to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly on legislation dealing with the proposed merger of the National Basketball Association and the American Basketball Association.

My testimony was directed primarily to the issue of broadcasting professional games in competition with high school and collegiate sporting events.

I said at that time that any legislation authorizing the merger of these two basketball leagues must include a protection clause similar to the section of Public Law 87-331 which protects high school and college football programs against this kind of competition from professional football.

This is an issue with which we in this House will eventually have to deal, and for this reason I am inserting into the RECORD at this time the text of my testimony before the Senate subcommittee. I invite my colleagues' attention to these remarks:

TESTIMONY OF HON. WILMER MIZELL OF NORTH CAROLINA BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY, MAY 15, 1972

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and the other members of this distinguished committee to discuss a matter of importance to a great many students, parents and athletic directors and coaches throughout the Nation.

For some time, this Committee has been holding hearings on various aspects of the proposed merger of the National Basketball Association and the American Basketball Association.

There are many technical and legal arguments to be made in an investigation of this kind but today I would simply like to add a word of support for testimony given by others in opposition to the broadcasting of professional games in competition with high school and collegiate sporting events.

I believe one of the major faults of the merger as now proposed is the absence of restrictions on this totally unfair and potentially destructive kind of competition.

I believe it is imperative that any legislation authorizing the merger of these two leagues must include a protection clause similar to the section of Public Law 87-331 which protects high school and college football programs against this same kind of competition from professional football.

At present, there are some 20,300 high schools, 630 junior colleges and 1,014 four-year colleges conducting basketball programs from the first of November to the end of March.

These programs involve 700,000 high school students engaged in 15,000 games a week; and 6,500 junior college and 25,000 four-year college students playing 12,500 games a season.

In sharp contrast, the proposed merger involves 28 professional teams and 324 players.

There is an obvious and natural disparity between the quality of play in high school basketball and that of professional basketball. The much higher caliber of play as practiced by professional teams would be a strong incentive for many basketball fans to stay at home and watch the "pros" than to support his local school's basketball program.

To allow this to happen would be tragic and quite short-sighted. Basketball players do not become professionals without years of training, practice and playing experience. Natural athletic talent, of course, counts for something, but natural talent must be developed over long years of work if it is to reach its full potential.

Scholastic athletic programs have for many years provided just such training for a great many of the greatest stars in professional sports, including not only basketball, but football, baseball and other sports as well.

Earl "The Pearl" Monroe attained considerable prominence as a member of the Winston-Salem (N. C.) State University basketball team before making an even greater name for himself with the Baltimore Bullets and the New York Knicks.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the outstanding center for the Milwaukee Bucks, did not win the National Basketball League's Most Valuable Player award in his first year of basketball, but only after years of experience at New York's Power High School and the University of California at Los Angeles.

And the list could go on and on, for with only very rare exceptions, all of today's professional stars came up through the ranks of scholastic basketball programs.

Unlike baseball, which has extensive "farm" operations in its minor leagues to develop major league talent, both basketball and football rely almost exclusively on high schools and colleges to develop similar talent.

If we allow professional competition to bankrupt these scholastic athletic programs, already under financial strain, then we will have deliberately robbed ourselves of the prime training ground for future professionals.

College and high school football already have a measure of legal protection from professional competition, and the Congress must continue to guard school football programs from this kind of competition.

But the issue before the Committee today is basketball, and the seemingly minor point of reserving two or three nights a week solely for high school and college basketball, free of competition from professionals, is in reality almost a matter of life and death for the sport of basketball.

A protection clause, to be in effect from November 1 to April 1, on Tuesday nights, and from noon Friday to midnight Saturday, would insure that professional competition

does not threaten high school and college programs, since these dates are those most often scheduled for school games.

I urge the adoption of such a clause in any legislation that may be forthcoming from these hearings, and I thank the Committee again for this opportunity to testify.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the text of my recent Washington report on the crisis of confidence in Government:

CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

Americans are losing confidence in the ability of their government to govern and their leaders to lead. They know that government is not working as well as it should.

This loss of confidence in government may be the most serious problem facing government today. There is a rising frustration with government as usual, and millions of people just do not believe government is dealing with the problems that concern them most, like crime, drugs, war, inflation, taxes, unemployment.

There are many signs that public confidence in government is lacking:

A 1972 national poll reported that only about one-third of those questioned indicated satisfaction with the way the nation is being governed.

A national poll taken in early 1971 reported urgent concern about national unrest and lack of leadership. Many of those polled felt that government leaders were not trying hard enough to solve the problems facing the country.

A Washington newspaper poll, taken last fall, reported that the political system faces a crisis in confidence, with voters complaining that public officials are unresponsive, unpredictable and untrustworthy.

A recent national poll indicated that 65 percent of the American public believed that only a few men in politics are dedicated public servants. Eighty-one percent believed that most elected officials promise one thing, but do something different once in office.

The gravity of this deterioration in public trust is that our democratic government depends upon people who believe in it. Without an attitude of trust, it will not work. Our system is based on the consent of the governed. If the American people lose confidence in the government, they will soon withdraw their consent to be governed. Clearly, public distrust and cynicism erodes the foundations of free government.

It is imperative that the Congress, and all public officials, take a hard look at the reasons for the public's growing loss of confidence in government. Among the major reasons are:

1. Few people really feel they are a part of the political system. They feel the system has passed them by, and they no longer have an impact on decisions which affect them. They no longer see a clear relationship between what they think, support, and work for, and what actually happens. They doubt the responsiveness of the system.

This is reflected in the high number of non-voters in the United States. While we are the leader of the free world, and the world's greatest democracy, we lag far behind many other free countries in voter participation.

2. People believe government officials do not tell them the whole truth, especially after exposure to politicians who, anxious to espouse popular rather than effective solutions, are strong on rhetoric, weak on candor and skillful at half-truths.

Credibility is a favorite word in politics today because of the long list of experiences which have taught the American people to doubt the statements of political leaders.

3. Government has become too big for understanding. Its vastness defies comprehension. It baffles and confuses people, and not understanding it, they don't have confidence in it. While no one expects it to run as smoothly as the neighborhood grocery, the public still sees too much bureaucratic confusion, delay and general mismanagement.

4. The government operates too secretly. While the public recognizes the necessity for secrecy in matters of diplomatic negotiations, military plans and secret weapons, there is an awareness of a growing practice of making secrecy an accepted way of doing business in Washington. The people simply don't like secrecy or a government that practices it.

5. People expect government to solve most problems, and when action does not come, or is ineffective, they become critical because their expectations are not met. As a gap between the public's expectation and the government's performance widens, distrust of government escalates.

Americans are no longer sure that government today can act with the force and imagination necessary to meet current problems. Most are aware that the nation has a long and difficult agenda of problems, and that the democratic process is in for some rugged testing in the years ahead. That process cannot succeed, however, if people lack confidence in it.

Like most things these days, the remedy for the people's distrust of government is complex, but there are several steps which would help to restore public confidence, among them:

INCREASED VOTER PARTICIPATION

The distasteful fact is that millions of Americans don't vote. In the 1968 Presidential election, 47 million (40 percent of the electorate) did not go to the polls. That number is up from 39 million non-voters in 1960 and 43 million non-voters in 1964. Dissolving this voter apathy will not be easy, but at the very least, the barriers between the citizen and the voting booth must be removed. Registration procedures must be simplified, election day inconveniences removed, and residential requirements reduced. These obstacles to voting kept about 15 million people from the polls in 1968.

CAMPAIGN FINANCING

The democratic process requires that campaigns be open and honest. The present system is neither. Campaign costs now threaten the lifeblood of the democratic system and they must be brought under control. The new campaign finance reform law, providing spending limitations, disclosure of contributions and expenditures, and reports from candidates, is a major step forward and hopefully will begin to restore integrity to the financing of political campaigns.

INCREASED CANDOR

When elected officials hesitate to deal with the difficult issues of the day with candor and honesty, the opportunity for the dialog upon which a democracy depends is denied. Under such circumstances, the people do not get reliable information and cannot perform their role in a democratic society. Among other things, candor means to acknowledge that we don't have all the answers to all the problems that beset us, that we acknowledge the costs of solutions, that we admit errors, that we use experimentation and pilot

programs more extensively, and that we restrain our political rhetoric.

INCREASED ACCESSIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Government is responsible only if the decision-makers are accessible to the people and accountable for their decisions. Many top policymakers and Congressional leaders simply are not accessible or accountable to the people in any direct way. If we are to have open decisions, openly arrived at, men with decision-making power should be made available to the public, and the opportunities for free exchange of opinions between the people and the leaders should be maximized.

LESS SECRECY

A government which prefers to do its business in secret will not have the public's confidence. Few things should be immune from public scrutiny and criticism, because only by examination and criticism can mistakes be corrected. To achieve this objective, the classification system must be altered to make disclosure the rule, not the exception. More open Congressional committee hearings and votes are called for, as well as a more reasonable use of the "secret" stamp on government documents.

FAIRNESS IN GOVERNMENT

Our laws are full of provisions which result in special treatment for special interests—tax subsidies, cash, credit, and benefit-in-kind subsidies. A recent report showed that direct and indirect subsidies cost the American taxpayers at least \$63 billion a year—more than half of which is tax subsidies, indicating the extent to which special privileges dominate our tax laws.

STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

All levels of government in the Federal system must be modernized and reformed to insure that they are more responsive, efficient and effective.

These several suggestions by no means exhaust the steps government should take to restore the confidence of the people. It is not necessary that all these steps be taken at once, but it is necessary that people know the government is aware of their lack of confidence and is willing to take some of the necessary steps to restore confidence.

ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN'S AIRFORCE SERVICE PILOTS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the provisions of a bill I am introducing today which permits former members of the Women's Airforce Service Pilots to acquire, for a limited time, insurance upon the same terms and conditions, with certain exemptions, as apply with respect to national service life insurance for servicemen.

The women pilots who served in World War II between 1942 and 1944 were given the same training and duties as the men ferrying Army aircraft, and did an outstanding job in the service of their country. The women were selected from those who were between the ages of 18 and 35 and had commercial pilot ratings. However, they were never actually members of the Armed Forces during the time that their talents were utilized and, therefore, they did not receive the same benefits as the servicemen who had the same du-

ties, particularly insofar as national service life insurance was concerned. This has created a great hardship on those women over the years, and I hope that my bill in some way will compensate them for the sacrifices they have made so that they might be recognized as a vital force along with their male comrades during World War II.

YELLOWSTONE DIARY

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, it was March 1, 1872, that President U.S. Grant signed into law a bill setting aside 2 million acres of Wyoming and Montana territories "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

Yellowstone was the first national park established anywhere in the world. The idea, however, was one that was soon to grow into an international concept, the scope of which can best be shown by the fact that when the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources convenes next September at Yellowstone, more than 90 different nations will be represented.

In California, naturalist John Muir who was among the first to explore much of the Sierra Nevada was successful in his efforts to establish the first national park in the Golden State, Yosemite, one of the scenic wonders of the world. Soon after in the same year, 1890, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks were created to the south.

From those beginnings 100 years ago at Yellowstone and 81 years ago in Yosemite, there has developed a scenic recreation and park network which attracts more than 200 million visitors each year. For those intrigued with cost-benefit factors, the cost of maintenance, operation, and development of our national park system throughout the Nation runs just about \$1 per visit, a solid investment in some of nature's most spectacular and historic points of interest.

Myriad words will be printed this year about the beauties and natural wonders of Yellowstone, our first national park. It seems fitting that a portion at least of this homage to the great park and the park idea should be devoted to the impressions and experiences of earlier visitors.

Marian Elizabeth Throop, now living in Gridley, Calif., under her married name, Mrs. Elsie Hanson, lived in her youth near Marshall, Minn. Her parents, worried about Marian's frail health, had sent her to visit her eldest sister Margaret, who lived with her husband Lige Loomis and their sons near Powell, Wyo. Other relatives mentioned in the following diary were Loomises who also had migrated from Minnesota to Wyoming in the early 1900's. During their trip by wagon through Yellowstone National Park in 1914, Marian, just turned 20, kept

a diary for her mother back home in Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, this diary was reproduced recently in the February 1972 issue of the National Parks and Conservation magazine, and I request unanimous consent to share with my colleagues this fascinating account of an early-day trip by wagon to Yellowstone National Park.

The diary follows:

YELLOWSTONE DIARY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1914,
POWELL, WYOMING

Our long-talked-of and joyfully anticipated Park trip is at hand! Glory be! I was about to despair until today we discovered that it was no longer a vague anticipation but a realization. I helped Lige all afternoon up at Grandpa's to get our two wagons in repair. We both worked hard, and with Grandpa's and Vera's able assistance we left them complete, even unto details. We will have to get up early tomorrow so as to pack our truck in, and then we will go on our way rejoicing.

There will be in our party: Margaret, Lige, the boys, Aunt Orra, Alta, and myself. Aunt Orra is going to drive our wagon, and Alta and I will ride with her. Alta and I are planning great plans regarding the soldiers. The previous parties all have sent such wonderful tales of the delightful soldier boys, and—just wait!

It's only 8 o'clock, but I'm going to bed, for I didn't get home from the party last night 'til midnight, and I must be up early tomorrow morning.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 19,
CODY, WYOMING

After a long day we have arrived at our first destination. Had a bully good supper, and we all ate like grubbers. Think it is going to be pretty hard work, but believe the trip will be worth it. Now I've got to quit, for the gnats are eating me furiously.

How the old Shoshone does roar! A charmingly soothing lullaby indeed. Red Butte is only dim tonight but will be wonderful, no doubt, in the morning.

FRIDAY A.M., AUGUST 20

Well, Alta, Lige, and I have just got back from Cody. We went up town after some junk and went through the Irma Hotel, where we saw those wonderful pictures. One cost \$20,000 and is magnificent! We went through the bar room and saw the buffalo and calf mounted.

Now must help get the teams ready and once more resume our journey through parts unknown.

NOON

So far I have not described our camp wagons at all. We have two regular "Gypsy" wagons, top and all. On the back of one we have our grub box. It is as high as the top of the bows and the cover lets down for a table. It has a hinged leg that holds the unattached end. The table is large enough so that all seven of us sit around it very comfortably. There are at least five wide shelves in the cupboard. We carry the stove on the back of the other wagon. It is sheet iron and new, and altogether splendid.

We started at 8:00 a.m. from Cody Bridge, where we had camped, and drove up through the Canyon. I rode Topsey on ahead—played scout—for the roads are so narrow and wind in and out so that you can see but a little way ahead. I stopped two automobiles and three wagons for our rig, and once one auto came so close to Topsey that she reared and almost dumped me down to the river hundreds of feet below. A man jumped out and led her past their car, for she was so frightened I couldn't do a thing with the hard-bitten little mutt.

The scenery was stupendous! Words cannot express the grandeur of it all. Mountains reach almost to the clouds on either side of

us, and the rushing, roaring Shoshone so many feet below—and we following that rough, ugly little trail out there on the ragged edge of despair! It was all thrilling to say the least, and while my heart did miss a couple of beats once in a while, I surely did enjoy it even unto the uttermost.

For me who never before saw a hill more than 6 feet high, it was entirely a new experience. We stopped down by the big dam for 30 minutes, then drove on 4 miles farther, where we camped for dinner. Now we are ready to go on. Alta and I take turns riding Topsey. I rode 6 miles yesterday and 8 today. I forgot to say that we went through six tunnels in the forenoon.

FRIDAY NIGHT

Well, here we are in camp for the night. The most beautiful spot imaginable, too. Just beside the Shoshone, on the right, and Thousand Foot Cliff on the left. Alta and I are down on the rocks by the river writing while Margaret and Aunt Orra get supper. We divided up the work among us so no one has too much to do. Alta and I take care of one team, fix our own bed, and wash all the dishes.

Such magnificent sights as we have seen this p.m. The rocks are immense and are thrown about in such odd shapes and sizes. Nearly every one resembles something else—an animal or a building—and is named for it. We passed The Camel, Punch and Judy, The Saddle, and The Old Man of the Mountains. The latter is a queer sight. A great rock a thousand feet high has almost a perfect face. It reminds me of the Sphinx, only more wonderful because of its being natural. Then right across the river from us is The Sentinel. He stands up there so far above us, leaning against his castle. His arms are folded before him and he wears an old army cap. He is indeed well named.

Already we have traveled roads that make the Canyon road look tame. I rode Topsey 14 miles today and am feeling a trifle weary and so, so hungry. I'm beginning to feel so insignificant! Sort of like: "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world—with your wondrous waters around you curled." Exit!

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 21, UP IN THE SYLVAN PASS

Such a wonderful day! We came about 30 miles today and now are really in the Park. Such sights today we've seen as I had never dreamed of. Tonight here in Sylvan Pass we are right in the heart of the old Rockies. We passed Chimney Rock today. It looks just like an old-fashioned log house with a stone chimney built up on the outside—only coming toward it we could see light between the chimney and the house. We passed right beneath it and couldn't help but hold our breath at the thought of its coming thundering down onto us, and it seemed as though it would take so little—even a breath—to tip it. We got to Pahaska Lodge (Buffalo Bill's swell summer resort) at 3:30 p.m., and guess that is some aristocratic place. It is just at the entrance of the Park, and people are brought there in the white steamers from Cody and take the coaches from there around the Park. It is right in the middle of a wonderful pine forest and is charming.

We developed great appetites coming up through the spruce and pine woods. I'm rather short of breath, though, up here. The altitude is increasing. We saw our first bear tonight. That is, some of the bunch did. He took a hike, but we expect him back tonight.

The mountain streams are so beautiful! Some start from springs and some from the snow caps. They come trickling down sometimes as meek and lowly as can be, then again they will come dashing out across the road at travelers with a rush and roar that is almost appalling. One had worn a path clear the whole length of a fallen tree, and the water came out so clear and sweet. Alta and

I took a drink of it and filled our water bag for future reference.

It's pretty chilly tonight. It is only 6 o'clock, but the sun has left us. We must be on our way early in the morning, and burrr! How I dread the thought of crawling out of those charming blankets.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23

Didn't write a scratch yesterday for the day was so tremendously taken up. We hadn't meant to travel a bit on Sunday, but we had lost considerable time and were so anxious to make the Lake Hotel for Sunday. We drove hard from 7:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. and made 21 miles. I rode horseback all the way, too. It was up hill all the way, and some of us were about all in but our shoe strings! The morning was grand and it was all wonderful. We crossed the bridge that we have to go under to get over. They say that no rattle snake can go farther than Sylvan Pass for it would break his back getting through it.

We camped near some men who had crossed the Big Horn Mountains and were going through the Park. They had three grown burros and one colt 45 days old, and they had come over 300 miles and all on foot! Alta had Ray's camera and got some pictures of them.

My, how hungry we were when we got into camp. I say that every time, but it does seem so important. After dinner we took basins and all picked strawberries for supper. Got a great plenty for supper and for dinner Monday. Then we put on our best "bib and tucker" and went 2 miles to the Hotel. We saw nine bears. Two were cubs and such fat slobbs they were. Then we went through the Hotel. That sure was scrumptious. On we went then to Wylie Camp, where they had a short religious program. A choir sang several hymns, and a young lady gave us a beautiful solo. Then Governor Frye of Utah spoke, and also a minister from Chicago. Everybody got a sack of hot buttered pop-corn, too. The program took place out in front of the 53 tents—around a big campfire that lit up everything for some distance. They had seats all around for the convenience of the guests. There are three different companies who take tourists through the Park. There is the Tex Holm, or the Hotel Route; and the Wylie way; and the Frost & Rickards. O, yes, and the Shaw & Powell way too. The Wylie's give impromptu programs every night, and we intend to take some of them in.

TUESDAY NOON, AUGUST 24, GRAND CANYON

We pulled up here at 5:30 last night. We really began to see things last night that make you sit up and take notice. We left Lake Junction at 1:00. That is, the bunch did, but I rode up to the Hotel on Topsey to get the mail and some post cards. A nice looking soldier boy rode back with me, about 6 miles in fact, before we overtook my relatives. Quite interesting, to say the least. We came to Mud Volcano about 2:30 and of all the horrible sights imaginable, that is the worst. They are not describable, at least I'm not equal to it, but I shall make a feeble attempt to impart a trifle of the horror of it to these pages. There is a great crater-like hole in the side of the mountain from which continually rises clouds of greyish-white steam that can be seen for miles. Of course there is a railing, so we could only go so close to it, but we got the view all right. The roaring is terrible. We had to scream at one another to be heard at all. It boils and gurgles and splashes incessantly, and about every fourth gush is louder and more terrible than the rest. It doesn't come straight up, but apparently from a cave in the side of the crater. As to color: it is a grayish green and in the boiling process just bubbles all the time, and the waters toward the outer edge are just like wrinkles. The larger crater is probably 20 feet across and so hideous! We stayed only a few minutes, for it seemed to get on the nerves of all of us. They told us

that a man fell in there last summer and was swallowed in one gulp. I don't know how true the report is, but the thought of such a fate is enough to chill one to the marrow.

Well, we came on to Hayden's Valley. That's where they usually see the elk and deer, but we didn't get a single glimpse of one. The road on from there along the Yellowstone River is beautiful. We enjoyed it so much. We camped at 5:30 just at the head of Upper Falls. It is a fall of 109 feet and very pretty. On the way back to camp we saw three deer, and Alta tried to get a picture of them but they got away. After supper we took a tramp across to Wylie Camp and enjoyed their program and campfire. Got home and slept soundly as usual. This a.m. took the trip down to Lower Falls. That is a fall of 308 feet and prettier than the other one, but the climb up is terrific. A stair is built down from the road to the bottom of the Falls, and there are about 500 steps in all. Then we walked on to Point Lookout and then to Grand View. I had to stop there while the rest went on, for I was so nearly "all in." I got a ride back to camp, and Alta and I are getting dinner for the rest, who went on to Inspiration Point. I expect I missed a wonderful sight, but I could go no farther, for the altitude is getting pretty steep for me. My throat bleeds all the time, and I can't help swallowing it, which makes me a little squeamish. Lots of people have trouble with their ears bleeding too. We are up about 7,765 feet.

WEDNESDAY, 4:30, AUGUST 25, LOWER FALLS

Alta and I are out in the middle of Lower Creek on some whoppin' big rocks. Am tired and sleepy tonight and intend to retire early.

Must resume my tale from where I left it yesterday at noon. I believe I was bemoaning the fact that I had missed Inspiration Point and Artist's Point. Well, I need not have despaired, for I did, much to my great joy, get to see them and a whole lot beside. We were in camp for over 24 hours there at Grand Canyon, and right across from our camp was another. A couple of young men. Alta and I had talked to them several times, for they appeared interesting. Well, they came and asked us girls to go out for the p.m. with them. We didn't think that we'd dare to go without a chaperon, but finally Aunt Orra said we could go without one. They were some swell, too! Both were Stanford University Grads and evidently wealthy, for they both wore diamonds. They were cousins too. Well, we went and had a splendid time. Inspiration Point was beautiful, Point Lookout is pretty, but give me Artist's Point! The Canyon stretches out for 20 miles in the most beautiful colors imaginable. Either side looms up hundreds of feet from the river bottom, and 3 miles from the Falls the banks are colored in all the shades of the rainbow from the sulphur deposits. We got to Camp Wylie about 5:30; and Mr. Swannstrom, the one I was with, got five boxes of marshmallows, and after supper they came over and we toasted the marshmallows. Great sport!

We left early this a.m. and climbed Mt. Washburn. Altitude 10,388 feet. It is the next-to-the-highest peak in the Park, and very few people attempt it. We had dinner there, and on our way up here we saw a couple of antelopes. They are surely pretty.

Now Alta wants my pencil to write in her book, so will have to quit for tonight. The boys are fishing, and we anticipate a fry for supper.

FRIDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 27

Have neglected my book considerably the last couple of days and now must get busy to make up for lost time. We camped all forenoon and until 2:30 p.m. at Lower Falls, Thursday. While there the boys fished and got a mess of salmon trout for dinner. We girls did a big washing down on the river bank, and our clothes really looked pretty respectable.

We resumed our journey, and the first things we came to were the petrified trees. They were very interesting. Just two of them, about 2 feet through, and the trunks were standing about 15 feet. It had been dug out around them so we could see the roots and know them to be the real thing. Next we saw a beaver dam and several beavers at work. They had cut down trees 6 and 8 inches through.

We passed under Over Hanging Cliff over a road hundreds of feet from the river bottom just below us and only wide enough for one team to travel. We passed Needle Rock, a rock described perfectly in our guide book as: "A long slender spire that starts at the river's edge, and mounts up 300 feet." We went through Lost Creek Canyon and down within 5 miles of Mammoth Hot Springs. On the past 3 miles of our drive down the Deer-tail Divide, the smoke from the forest fires was awfully thick. We camped with two other parties on the banks of Lava Creek. We pulled out early this morning, and after an hour's drive came to Mammoth Hot Springs. They certainly were grand. The Springs are formed in terraces and each one is named. There are Cleopatra, Highland Terrace, and Pulpit Terrace; and the grandest of all was Minerva Terrace. We were not allowed where we pleased but kept in the narrowest of paths. Even they sounded hollow so that we were almost afraid to step ahead. We saw Liberty Cap, the Devil's Kitchen, and more hot springs down in a cave. Just across from the terraces is Yellowstone Military Quarters. Alta and I "picked up" a few trinkets in a curio store there. We had dinner out a mile and a half from Mammoth. We started out at 1:30 and made 17 miles. We passed Silver Gate, a beautiful natural gate-way of gray rocks. Then came the Hoodoos. They were the strangest formations of all. The guide book says that the Hoodoos were at one time all one mountain and had been thrown out at some immense upheaval. There were scores of those great boulders—looked almost like a city of them! Then came Golden Gate, similar to Silver Gate except in color, which was bright yellow. Next came Swan Lake. There we saw an elk. We passed Obsidian Cliff shortly. That is one of the Park's wonders. It's a great old crag of black glass. It is the only one in the world and so hard that when they tried to blast it as they were putting the road along there, they found it impossible to do so. So they heated it to a white heat and ran ice-cold water over the surface they wanted to use. That served, and we found a good hard road.

A mile or so farther on was Roaring Mountain. Its description is quite complete. It is believed to be of volcanic formation—something quite new! It has almost entirely developed in the last 10 years and is growing rapidly.

Now we are in camp down near Norris Geyser Basin. We picked a pan of blue-berries for a pie. I forgot to say that on our way to Mammoth this morning we saw two monstrous buffaloes. They almost gave me nervous prostration, and we beat it down the road!

SATURDAY NOON, AUGUST 28, NORRIS BASIN

Have ridden horse back all a.m. (11 and 1/7 miles). Am tired, but had such a good time. I rode down to the Soldiers' Station to register for our bunch, which has to be done at each station. I guess I almost shocked them to death too, for I insisted on them bringing the book out to me to register, instead of dismounting and going in. The soldiers all looked so wild. First they said "no," I would have to come in, but after a deal of persuasion they condescended to "bring the mountains to Mohammed." Quite funny. There were five of them and all nifty and interesting to me!

We came on the Norris Basin and saw several geysers, some in action. The Black Growler is there and was terrible. It can be

heard for 3 miles around. It roars so desperately. It was not in action but kept up that continual rumble and roar with steam pouring out in clouds just as some giant engine will pound and thump and roar with the steam escaping. We had to go through clouds of steam so dense that we could scarcely see the board walk ahead of us, and to step off meant—well, perhaps the end of a perfect day! We came on then, and I rode 5 or 6 miles with a young medical student from Montana. He sure was some classy, and so was the horse he rode; but for ugliness, nothing can beat my little "yaller hoss." The doctor is going to leave a preparation at Fountain Hotel for my nose, which is all peeling! We stopped a couple of miles from camp and picked enough raspberries for dinner.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 29

Am way behind again in this "account" book o' mine, and I must make haste to relate a "few." I rode in the wagon Saturday afternoon and had a stupid time. The roads were not sprinkled for several miles, and the dust was something fierce. We came to Lower Geyser Basin about 4:30 and the Fountain Hotel. We saw the Great Fountain geyser and several other interesting ones, but none of note. Just one played during our stop there, and I can't recall its name. We came on 3 miles then and camped for the night. Alta and I washed all our clothes again. Our camp was not more than 6 rods from Fire Hole River, where the waters are hot all the time. The steam from the geysers poured over us all night, so that this a.m. our clothes were all damp. Alta and I put on our bath robes and went into one of the pools near one of the geysers and bathed. My! The water was so hot! And just as we got out, here came a party of fifty or sixty tourists and two soldiers. Bathing in any one of the geysers or pools is strictly forbidden, so Alta and I beat it at high speed.

We resumed our traveling, even though it was Sunday, and made Old Faithful at 11:30. Had dinner and saw River Side geyser play. It spouts 30 minutes every 5 or 6 hours. It goes some 200 feet high; and tonight at 5:30 when it played, the sun struck it just right, so we saw the most beautiful rainbow imaginable. We are going to Old Faithful Inn after supper to see its name sake's geyser. The search light is turned on it every night and it spouts every 73 minutes. Must not neglect mentioning two of the sights we saw this morning: Prismatic Lake and Turquoise Springs. They were so pretty in the sunshine. We also saw the Grotto geyser this a.m. in action.

MONDAY A.M., AUGUST 30

We started out and had the good luck to see The Castle in action. We stopped at the curio store and looked at all the beautiful things stored there. Then on to Lone Star geyser, a side trip of a mile and a half, and got there just before dinner. I really believe that was the most beautiful geyser of all. The formation around its crater was about 10 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. We got there just as it began to play, and the sight was one of the finest. It plays every 40 minutes and throws its boiling water 60 feet high.

We made a long drive over the Continental Divide that p.m. up 8,345 feet high. When we got back to camp, cold and tired, here came another wagon, and much to our surprise out piled friends of ours who had come in on the opposite end of the "Loop" so as to be sure to meet us, and so we met "sure nuff" on the banks of the great Yellowstone Lake. Alta and I had already gotten acquainted with some of the soldiers at the station, and so they asked us and Myrtle to go up to the Hotel after supper. We went and had a foxie time, and I ate so much candy I got sick and had to feed the fishes all night. We all sat around a monstrous camp fire after we got back from the Hotel, and the soldier boys entertained us right royally. One of them

asked me to go out on patrol at 8:00 a.m. the next day, and Lige said I could go; but I couldn't after all, for my little soldier boy had a scrap with his Corporal and couldn't go on patrol himself. The funny part of it was that they scrapped because the little soldier boy "buted in" while the Corporal was trying to make a date with me—and I liked his looks so awfully well, don't you know.

Then the next a.m. three of the soldiers—the same ones—took us three girls out for a ride on Yellowstone Lake. We went about 16 miles. Came back, and I asked the Corporal to shine my shoes, which he did, and which I considered very sweet of him. He also rode most of the way to the Lake Hotel with me that p.m. Alta and I rode 15 miles that afternoon on some horses that our guide at Old Faithful brought us. I was awfully tired when we got to Lake Hotel, and shortly after getting into camp, what was my surprise and delight to find my little soldier boy come to see me. He came across the lake and found out at the soldier's station where our camp was. He spent the evening, and part of the night, and I was so sleepy and everybody had deserted. Well, when he left, he left his U.S. pin for me to wear! I wear it constantly, of course. Quite romantic—not?

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1

It's a good thing we are nearly back to Powell, for I am getting so negligent about my diary. I think soon I'll be quitting altogether.

Was just about to go up to Old Faithful Sunday evening when I left off scribbling, so will resume from there. We did go up to the Inn, Alta and I on horseback. We borrowed a saddle and Alta rode "Ted." We met a young man there that we had gotten acquainted with on the trip, and he took us all through the Inn. It has the reputation of being the most unique thing of its kind in the world. It is an old-fashioned-appearing building, constructed entirely of logs, even inside. We went up on top, from where they operate the search lights and watched them illuminate Old Faithful geyser.

We came down the Sylvan Pass today. The road was not very interesting as we had been over it before. I saw a funny little sight at Lake Hotel the other night. The bears were out in full force, and a lady tourist was so desperately in love with them. She fed them crackers and junk for awhile and finally took a cracker between her teeth and let a great lumbering black fellow reach up and take it in his mouth. Of course one of her friends had a camera and snapped them at the desired time. But the funny part of it was that she couldn't shake him. She went for a walk with her sweetheart; and whichever way they turned, there was the bear, and finally they beat it for the Hotel, for she said it got on her nerves to be stalked by a bear.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2

We are 22 miles west of Cody tonight with a prospect of a 2-day drive before we reach Powell. We passed Pahaska this a.m. and saw Mrs. William Cody (Mrs. Buffalo Bill). She is 73 years old and very pleasant.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3

Here we are at Folsom's. We got in at 4:00 p.m. and are going to have supper and stay all night here. Seems kind of good to be partly civilized again. Had such a weary day and am glad our trip is drawing to a close.

SATURDAY A.M., SEPTEMBER 4

Ready to start now on our home stretch, and am greatly rejoiced.

(The repeated references to "soldier boys" refer to cavalry troopers of the U.S. Army, first called into the young park during August 1886 to halt the destruction of its animals and the looting of its natural wonders. The troopers would remain in the park for yet two years beyond the time of the park visit re-

corded here, finally to be replaced by personnel of a newly created National Park Service.)

HARD TOMATOES, HARD TIMES

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, the Agribusiness Accountability Project, a public interest research group funded by a grant from the Field Foundation, released a report yesterday entitled "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times: The Failure of the Land Grant College Complex." Based on a 6-month study of colleges established throughout the United States following passage of the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890, the report raises significant questions regarding the role of the "land-grant college complex" in our society. According to its author, Jim Hightower, the message of the report is that:

The tax-paid land grant complex (consisting of Colleges of Agriculture, State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and Extension Services) has come to serve an elite of private, corporate interest in rural America, while ignoring those who have the most urgent needs and the most legitimate claims for assistance.

Mr. Hightower, assisted by Mrs. Susan DeMarco and a task force of researchers document this message with a comprehensive examination of research policies and activities at selected universities, specifically the relationship of large agribusiness corporations with the universities. The study also includes an examination of the extension services, experiment stations, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and briefly, the U.S. Congress.

Each Member of Congress should give careful attention to this study. The report cites numerous examples to illustrate the claim that:

Corporate agriculture's preoccupation with scientific and business efficiency has produced a radical restructuring of rural America that has been carried into urban America. There has been more than a "green revolution" out there—in the last thirty years there literally has been a social and economic upheaval in the American countryside. . . .

The land grant college complex has been the scientific and intellectual father of that revolution. This public complex has put its tax dollars . . . into efforts that have worked to the advantage and profit of large corporations involved in agriculture.

In 1969, at least \$475 million of taxpayers' money was appropriated to the land-grant college system—\$184 million of which was Federal tax money. We owe it to the taxpayers we represent to examine our land-grant colleges to insure that the money is properly spent.

The issues raised by the report extend beyond the accountability for expenditure of public moneys. There is the broader question of the implementation of a rural policy. While on the one hand we appropriate millions of dollars for agricultural programs designed to improve the income of the American farmer, we counteract the effectiveness of those programs:

. . . Rural people, including the vast majority of farmers, farm workers, small town businessmen and residents and the rural poor, either are ignored or directly abused by the land grant effort. Each year about a million of these people pour out of rural America into the cities. They are the waste products of an agricultural revolution designed within the land grant complex.

As the Representative of a district which encompasses a portion of Houston, Tex., the sixth largest city in the country, I am concerned about the influx of rural Americans into the cities. While Houston is a progressive city, it nevertheless is a victim of the urban blight which erodes urban centers throughout the country. The annual influx of some 20,000 Mexican Americans from rural areas into the city to look for jobs further compounds the problems. Many of these individuals come from the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, a fertile agricultural region which is beginning to feel the impact of the agricultural revolution. These new arrivals have no skills, and no employment experience except for farm labor. They are forced to settle in the worst areas of the city.

According to a study by Dr. Sam Schulman, at the University of Houston, the Mexican-American ghettos in Houston have three times as many substandard housing units as the rest of the city. In these areas, the income is half of the average Houston citizen, and the unemployment rate is twice as high. The city's economy and the city's services are hard pressed to adequately meet the newly generated demands. I am convinced that the strain on our cities could be considerably reduced if the land-grant college system would reorient itself to serve the needs of the people who now live in rural America rather than increasing the migration to the cities by creating, as the AAP describes it, "a social and economic upheaval in rural America."

My colleagues who are interested in consumer affairs will find "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times" particularly educational. For example, I have received quite a volume of correspondence from my constituents urging me to take action to ban the use of DES, a drug additive mixed with feed to increase the efficiency and rate at which cattle convert feed into pounds of beef. I wonder what their reaction will be when they learn that DES, which has carcinogenic characteristics and is fed to approximately three-fourths of the 40 million cattle slaughtered annually, is a product of land-grant college research. The Iowa Experiment Station discovered how to use this hormone in cattle feeds after years of research on growth regulators conducted at Iowa State University and funded by tax dollars.

Upon discovery of the chemical's use, a patent was obtained on DES by the Iowa State Research Foundation and awarded, with no competitive bidding, to the Eli Lilly Drug Co. to manufacture and market. Under the terms of the agreement, ISU receives a 5-percent royalty on net sales. Since 1956, DES has produced a royalty of \$2.9 million for ISU, which means "that the taxpayer has helped Eli Lilly Drug Co. to sales of

\$58 million." This is but one example of many research projects conducted on our land-grant colleges which may provide the consumer with a steady supply of relatively cheap food, but only with a "good dose of chemicals"—and all at the taxpayers own expense.

"Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times" is an ambitious study and it provides us with meaty food for thought. Mr. Hightower and his researchers are to be congratulated. I endorse the findings of the report, and urge each of you to read it, and to join in the public debate which the task force study is certain to inspire.

CONGRESSMAN SHOUP'S DISTRICT MEETINGS ON PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, I invited interested citizens for a meeting at Moose Lodge, Libby, Mont., to search for ways to protect the forest environment and the local economy. The meeting was held April 6, 1972. The following describes the results of the meeting:

CONGRESSMAN SHOUP'S DISTRICT MEETING ON PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

Mr. Stan Smart, President of the Libby Chamber of Commerce, introduced Congressman Dick Shoup. Congressman Shoup said he was hoping that ways could be found to end the confrontations which frequently take place between groups claiming to represent environment on one hand and the forest industry on the other. Heavy pressures on the forest industry had been caused by a record 2,081,000 housing starts last year and 2,500,000 starts are projected for this year. He said he had attended meetings between the two groups and was pleasantly surprised at the broad areas of general agreement between the two.

The multiple use concept was not fully understood with some believing each area of public land is meant to be used for every possible use. New criteria are now used to make timber sales under which more attention is paid to environmental matters. The result has been that timber sales have dropped off, with economic hardships surfacing in western Montana.

Mr. Mahrt of the U.S. Forest was asked to report on timber sales past, present and future. He said sales in fiscal year 1971 were scheduled for 217 million board feet while fiscal year 1972 was planned for 240 mbf with 140 mbf of that expected to be sold. The other 100 mbf has been dropped as a result of new environmental standards. Projected sales for fiscal year 1973 would amount to 186 mbf.

Mr. Mark Shoechnect, manager of the St. Regis mill in Libby stated their needs were in the area of 180-190 mbf with about 60 percent of that coming from federal sales and the balance from their own lands. He expected that pressure would be felt in the Libby area by bidding from Idaho firms as well as others from the Flathead area. The St. Regis firm is committed to a long-range operating plan. A reduction in sales would first be felt in the road building program. Roads into an area to be logged are built with enough lead time to allow the road to settle for a year prior to its use.

Greater effort toward full recovery is being made, with use of finger jointing being one

example, Mr. Mahrt explained USFS efforts to comply with the provisions of the multiple use act by use of an interdisciplinary approach to environmental problems. He said there are 230 million acres of unroaded areas to be studied while there is one sale under appeal. If the 230,000,000 acres remain unroaded, he said the goal of 250 mbf could not be met.

It is hoped that the plan can be shown to the public with recommendations and if no opposition comes forth, the timber base will be enlarged.

He noted that in some cases, six years of work is involved in some timber sales. Care must be exercised in selecting areas for sales so as not to infringe on candidate areas because of the possibility of those areas later coming under primitive status with the resulting work on sales being wasted.

Mr. Swenson objected to current logging methods which desecrate those areas and he noted that many are concerned about the mess left after a contract is finished. He also complained about gypo loggers who are going out of business and whose insurance he has lost as a result. He said the gypos buy locally and are a boon to the economy. He suggested programs be considered for gypos which might include direct subsidies, salvage, pulp wood, and poles, and that research should be done on the subject.

Congressman Shoup spoke of the FALCON project of aerial harvesting and has asked that it be tried by the USFS in western Montana. He plans to testify before Congress in favor of the project.

Shoup said the gypo might find a role with the USFS to clean up forests and to thin them. An unfortunate circumstance is that the USFS is required to earn money by sales to handle management.

An unidentified man said that in the St. Regis area 34 gypos are contracted for 5,000 bf daily and if they can't meet those specifications, they will have to step aside for others who can.

A man, identifying himself as a former St. Regis employee, stated that gypos are given the worst roads and the worst areas making recovery of the timber a difficult job. He said the timber is not being fully utilized, 25 gypo employees have recently been put out of work and that most of them would find it repugnant to take a "lunch pail job." He added he was against clear cuttings, favored selective harvesting, and that 40 percent of the harvested tree was left in the woods.

Mr. Don Swenson said that the gypo is logging for the same price he received 15 years ago.

Congressman Shoup spoke of the bill introduced by Congressman Kyl which would provide for reforestation and would be funded from current import duties on wood products. He said he favored the bill and it has come from the House Agricultural Committee with a do-pass recommendation. He said it would provide \$65,000,000 to reforest 4,000,000 acres.

Mr. Russ Hudson said that stumpage money could be used for forest cleanup but that it would mean less money for the counties.

Mrs. Winton Wedemeyer said that the money spent for management is money lost to school boards. She protested the ruling that allows the county share to come from the net of a timber sale, suggesting instead that it should be calculated from the gross.

Congressman Shoup said that the Justice Department had upheld the Department of Agriculture on the ruling. A partial solution may be in providing appropriated money for roads instead of requiring they come directly from the proceeds of the timber sale. Congress must also be convinced that intensive timber management pays.

An unidentified man read portions of a book by J. Niels who, he said, learned the

hard way about proper timber management. He said he wasn't against clear cuts per se but felt they should be weighed against esthetic considerations.

Mr. Mahrt said that the great fire of 1910 had created many of the heavy lodgepole pine stands in the area and that clear-cutting was still the best harvesting method in those stands.

Many stands are infected with mistletoe and burning is the only effective method for destroying the parasite. Selective cutting does not eliminate the disease nor is it practical with lodgepole because of the instances of blow down in selective cut lodgepole stands. In a selective cut stand in which there is mistletoe, the taller trees, carrying the disease drop it on the smaller trees below and the cycle is perpetuated.

He said he hoped that utilization research would find uses for the material left on the ground. Clear cut areas are coming back in larch which is a more desirable species from an economic standpoint.

Congressman Shoup said that the greater the degree of refinement performed in the State, the greater the benefit to the Montana economy.

Mr. Welch complained of freight rates and their injury to the Montana economy. He suggested that portable chippers would be a move toward full forest utilization with the chips later used in particle board products.

Congressman Shoup agreed and stated that only mill residues are now used in particle board while nothing comes from the forest directly.

An unidentified man stated that while we are all looking for answers and some feel they have the answers, the correct answers will not be had until we have complete knowledge. He said the cedar tree, while nice in appearance, had little economic value. Trees are meant to be harvested; they will not live forever. Thinning has proved to be a good investment while self-pruning seems better than man can do.

Congressman Shoup, responding to a question for an explanation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, said that its intent was noble but its execution left much to be desired. In the regulation of non-dangerous items, such as the requirement that a coat hanger be available in every rest room, potentially dangerous situations might be overlooked. There are now about 50 bills in Congress seeking to amend the law.

An unidentified man suggested that those on welfare be utilized to clean up the forest. He said \$20,000,000,000 was being spent on welfare and that the recipients should be put into the woods which are so thick that should lightning strike, they will go into flame like gas.

Congressman Shoup said there is a bill now in the Senate which would require those on welfare who are able to work to do so. There are training programs which are intended to provide skills for the chronically unemployed.

Mr. Russ asked Congressman Shoup for his opinion of the Metcalf Forest Management Bill. Congressman Shoup said he agreed with aims of the bill but thoroughly disagreed with the methods it would employ to achieve those ends. He cited forced management of private land with heavy jail terms and fines; portions of which would be tendered to informers. He is also against provisions which would allow searchers without warrants. He felt that providing incentives would be a better approach.

Mr. Henry Monroe said that it had been demonstrated in Libby that private enterprise had done a better job of forest management on their lands than the USFS had done on public lands. Why he asked, can't the private sector be contracted with to manage the public lands?

Congressman Shoup felt that if the USFS had been provided with the money by the

Congress that they too could better perform their management duties.

Mr. Monroe said that the St. Regis Paper Company had an advantage in that they could fire employees who did not perform but the USFS provided lifetime jobs not based on performance.

An unidentified man said that USFS are public servants and should be voted on from time to time. Their civil service status insulates them from the people and they are not responsive. Their wages constantly rise above those doing comparable work in the private sector.

An unidentified man disagreed stating that the USFS does a good job in the main but faulted them for over-reacting to critics. He said clear cuts are a proper management tool and terracing produces wood fiber quickly. The USFS should have informed the public that these methods are management tools.

Congressman Shoup explained that the Civil Service system was meant to take jobs out of the arena of political patronage and thereby create competent professional staffs.

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

AMERICA—THE VIOLENT LAND

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, millions of rather decent Americans have been recently shaking their heads in wonder at the events of the immediate past, seeking some answer to the seemingly omnipresent plague of political violence that confronts us. Fresh evidence of the problem was once again produced by the shooting of Governor Wallace, and 2 weeks later, the shootout in the North Carolina shopping center where Senator EVERETT JORDAN was campaigning.

Once again, the pundits shake their fingers under our collective noses, warning of still further repetition. For once, let us not only bewail the tragedy and warn of new violence. For once let us look around and seek to isolate and identify some of the causes.

On every side we are able to ascertain plain evidence of why we find ourselves in the present plight. Here are some factors that I have been able to isolate to my own satisfaction.

First, we live in an age of ultimate escalation in terms of rhetoric. "Everything is kill." Whatever has happened to reasoned debate and dissertation between people who disagree? Reasoned argument has been thrown to the winds and been replaced by insult, accusation, and the most vehement condemnation. People who disagree with others politically paint them as a cross between Judas Iscariot and Adolph Hitler. To find a smidgin of merit in a foe's argument is a mortal sin.

The worst offenders in this area are those who claim to have the formulas for reform of our society, both on the right and left. When we boil down the fundamentalist-oriented claims of far right wingers, they emerge as old fash-

ioned fascism in new clothes. It is reform by field artillery and use of force by the Government.

Even worse, however, in my eyes, are the radicals of the far left. When I gaze at the radical left, I discern a group of young and not-so-young people, who seek to throw their Molotov cocktails in the name of democracy. They have romanticized revolution in terms of the French Revolution, the Russian upheaval of 1917, and a variety of other insurrections. Not having experienced hardship, they flagellate themselves, damning and condemning society in order to prove their devotion to destruction of the establishment for its own sake, even when the establishment is seeking conscientiously to reform itself. In the process, they discredit legitimate liberalism, incense the moderate majority of our people, and cause irreparable damage to earnest reform movements on all levels.

Nor is it difficult to spot such extremists. These are the people who pick out one or another national figure they disagree with, and damn him or her in such violent terms that in the eyes of a few psychopathic personalities, they are pictured as worthy only of destruction. Or, by utilizing such rhetoric about their political foes, they engender in the minds of some inadequate people a feeling that by doing violence to them, they render a public service to the Nation and assure themselves of virtual instant immortality.

In effect, the old atmosphere of calmness, reason, and willingness to compromise has been replaced by a rhetoric of extremes. In such a climate of verbal violence, can anyone wonder why a Bremer would think of shooting Governor Wallace or perhaps seek to harm the President, as has been hinted at in several publications? I for one am not surprised at all.

Some of our frustrated youth are in turn led or egged on by what I term "adult juveniles." These are people who have attained their majority long ago, but who obtain some vicarious thrill by being able to motivate students to destruction in one form or another.

More than one professor, who runs little risk of losing his or her tenure, feeds a steady stream of hatred for the entire American system into the minds of highly motivated, idealistic young people, sets them off to perform heaven knows what violence, and calmly observes the proceedings from his academic perch.

No one has been more vehemently against the Vietnam war than myself in this Congress, yet I shudder at the rhetoric and actions of some who do it in the name of peace.

Some elements of the new Left, complete with their anti-Semitism, hatred of America, contempt for ethnic Americans and their heritage turn me off more than words can describe.

Yet there are still other ingredients in the unholy stew, and the time has come to name them for what they are.

Let us commence with the atrocities coming out of Hollywood these days in the name of art. Several films that have been hymned to the skies by reviewers

and critics are colossal orgies of the ugliest forms of violence and murder ever conceived by the mind of man. "Straw Dogs," "The Godfather," and "A Clockwork Orange," are recent classic examples. Orgies of bloodshed set to music in color are all they really are, yet all are excusable in the name of art. The latter film even utilizes the ninth symphony of Beethoven as its musical background, which is about as sacrilegious an abuse of truly great art as can be conceived. And as millions of Americans pile into movie houses to pay fortunes to view these atrocities, we can see how yet another portion of the national tone is being set.

In "Straw Dogs," we are treated to a variety of murders in one compressed sequence which make Bluebeard seem like a veritable minor leaguer. In fact, it makes the old mob bumpoffs of years ago seem like a pushcart operation. And what we miss on the movie screens we are treated to on the television screens. The average "show" in prime time on the commercial networks is a flight into an idiot's fantasy, replete with implausible detectives doing implausible things with incredible people. The one message that does get through clearly is that murder, death, and violence are natural solutions to any given human situation.

Another ingredient is required to make the picture complete: The easy availability of weapons, specifically guns, in the United States. In Washington there is a lobby called the National Rifle Association. That organization's sole reason for being these days is to assure that every American retains the right to purchase and possess a deadly weapon. In other words, every one of us has the inalienable right to blow one another's head off if we are angered by another person.

They would have us believe that if we are ever attacked by Martians or Russians, or perhaps even by the redcoats, we must be able to grab the trusty old flintlock from the mantle and dash off to snipe at them from behind the garden wall.

Using the power to mobilize massive letter writing campaigns, this organization has effectively prevented passage of meaningful gun control legislation by the Congress. Even the pitifully few measures which have been sneaked through have been effectively watered down or are under constant attack by this organization and its defenders. So there is the vital equation and its main elements.

Even the Saturday morning children's cartoons are catering to all that is potentially receptive to violence. From start to finish, the youngsters in our society are exposed to violence in some approved or promoted form.

Put them together with radicals whose stock in trade is extremism and incitement to violence, and we are exposed to the most volatile mix imaginable.

One other group should be singled out; the susceptible marginal individuals among us. These are the people who live on the fringes of society. They are easy prey for those preaching simple solutions.

Throw a bomb, say the voices. Get a gun, say the voices. Use it, say the voices. Show them you are somebody, say the

voices. Make sure they remember you, say the voices.

And the next step is to focus the hostility on a public figure. On a very liberal Senator. Or on a very outspoken Vice President. Or a much criticized President. Or a campaigning Governor.

I hold no brief for the administration, third parties, the war or the easily identifiable evils and personages afflicting America today. But I must decry the forces among us, often licensed by the public or tolerated and patronized by the people, which go so far to make such horrors as we have seen in recent days realities.

Mr. Speaker, unless all Americans make firm stand against violence, I am fearful that it will consume us.

AN AMERICAN SERVICEMAN COMMENTS ON VIETNAM POLICY

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, today I received a most interesting letter from one of my constituents, Mrs. Carl F. Miller. Mrs. Miller has forwarded a copy of a letter from one of this Nation's servicemen, who is now serving on board the U.S.S. *Sterett*—DLG-31. This patriotic young man has written a letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Post and Times Star which I feel should be of interest to all of us as Members of the House of Representatives. I urge each of you to read this letter and to remember that these are the words of one of the men defending this country:

VIETNAM POLICY

(By Richard J. Wira)

I am presently serving on board the U.S.S. *Sterett* (DLG-31). It seems that every time I read a newspaper that either Muskie, Humphrey, Kennedy, McGovern or Fulbright are attacking President Nixon and his Vietnam policy.

This has two effects on the American serviceman over here: one, it degrades us and what we are trying to achieve and two, it saddens/angers to think that a few Democrats are willing to let the Communists overrun the South. They seem to forget or not really care that the North Vietnamese invaded the South.

These five Democrats have done more for the Communist effort in Southeast Asia than Russia will ever do in supplying arms and supplies. Never in the history of the United States have so few men in highest public offices done so much for the Communists. It's not Mr. Nixon who is holding back our POW's but the attitude of the American people.

In the past and at present we are divided over Vietnam. Let us, just this once put aside our personal views and support President Nixon as a whole nation and not a divided one.

We must place our faith and confidence in our President, especially now when he's trying to get us out of Vietnam. The Communists want this war to drag on, and want us to be divided over it. So far this is exactly what's been happening.

The Democrats in their negative thinking have given the American people a defeatist attitude and a negative approach to every-

thing. We must now start thinking positive again. We can either make or break this country, so let's all strive to work in harmony with each other. Let's back our President and his administration to the fullest, let the people of the world know we do care what happens to our country.

I happen to love this country of mine and am proud to be an American. This may sound corny and flag waving, but this is exactly what this country needs. For too long all we could do was criticize. Let's stop this negativity and start thinking positive. Please support the President in this, if not for the way you feel then for some serviceman you may know.

Stop and think for a moment and wonder what he's thinking, about you and how you are selling him and the principles for what he's serving for, to the Communists. It's your conscience, but at least I know mine is clear.

ANTIDUMPING

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I have in the past addressed this body on the danger to domestic industry and jobs posed by violations of our antidumping laws by foreign producers.

At one time, I decried the lack of enforcement of the antidumping statute. Recently I have been pleased to commend Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eugene T. Rossides and his staff for the excellent progress they have made in enforcing the antidumping laws and in expediting the processing of complaints.

On May 18 Assistant Secretary Rossides demonstrated his continued concern for fair trade practices by issuing a countervailing duty proceeding notice on certain electronics products from Japan.

The Treasury Department's action marks the start of an investigation to determine whether the Japanese Government has been subsidizing its industries which annually export nearly \$1 billion worth of TV sets, tape recorders, radio receivers, and other stereo equipment.

Under our countervailing duty law, products manufactured abroad under subsidy arrangements with the country of origin are, when imported into this country, subject to an additional or countervailing duty equivalent to the net amount of the subsidy.

These laws are not well known and seldom enforced. It is apparent, however, that foreign countries which violate them can bolster their own production level and employment rates at the expense of American production and the workers dependent thereon.

Mr. Speaker, a good deal of pressure has been placed on Congress in recent years to enact protective trade legislation to offset the damage done by the ever increasing imports of products which compete with ours. Unfortunately, too little emphasis has been placed on the laws already on the books which are designed to protect American trade. In the past fair enforcement of these laws has been ignored.

I believe it appropriate to draw the

attention of my colleagues to work being done by Assistant Secretary Rossides and his staff in this area. They have evidenced not only an awareness of these laws, but a concern for the aims and a need for their enforcement.

This Nation was once the leader in the development and production of electronic equipment. In recent years we have seen this leadership lost to foreign competition, especially that from Japan.

It is important to realize that this loss was not due to free and fair competition. In March of 1971 the U.S. Tariff Commission determined that American industry was being seriously damaged by reason of the importation of television receiving sets, monochrome and color, from Japan sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act. This determination followed an earlier decision by the Treasury Department that dumping of Japanese-made television sets had, indeed, taken place.

Unfortunately, these dumping decisions, welcome as they were, came too late to erase all of the damage that had been done to domestic industry.

To exemplify the threat of the competition from Japan in the electronics areas, I would like to cite some statistics for the Sprague Electric Co., which is based in my district in North Adams, Mass.

In 1968, Sprague Electric was a healthy business providing employment to about 4,400 workers in the North Adams area. At the beginning of 1970, the work force at the company in North Adams had dropped to 3,300. During 1970, the work force there dropped to 2,000. It has now been reduced to about 1,600. This reduction, largely due to competition from Japan, has contributed directly to a deplorable unemployment rate of over 14 percent for the North Adams labor market area.

I would like to stress, Mr. Speaker, that my complaint is not directed against foreign competition itself. It is directed against foreign trade practices that violate our laws—laws that were enacted in conformity with international trade policies and agreements.

For these reasons, I was pleased to see Assistant Secretary Rossides entrusted with the enforcement of these laws. I was convinced that he had the competence and desire to enforce these laws. His actions to date have confirmed that confidence.

In moving against unfair and illegal trade practices, he has demonstrated a commendable concern for the American economy and the American worker. I know that my colleagues will wish to join me in commending him for his efforts and wishing him continued success.

MRS. ROSE FRIEDLER

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to pay tribute to Mrs. Rose Friedler, one of the outstanding citi-

zens of my Second Congressional District of Maryland.

Mrs. Friedler, who owns and operates two nursing homes, has always been concerned about the needs and problems of the elderly in our Nation, and takes a personal interest in each individual at a time in his life when he is most likely to be lonely.

Mrs. Friedler is married to Mr. Ellis Friedler, and has three sons—Paul, who operates a hotel, former State senator, Carl, and Stanley, chief orthopedic surgeon at Barksdale Air Force Base in Shreveport, La. Mrs. Friedler is a member of several organizations and a former president of the Ladies Auxiliary of North Charles General Hospital in Baltimore.

Mrs. Friedler has rightly been called the Florence Nightingale of nursing homes. She has dedicated many years of her life to helping others, and she deserves the highest praise for her outstanding record of service.

IN CASE I DIE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the May 28 edition of the Dallas Morning News carried the sad story of the Thomas King family of Arlington, Tex., who lost their only son Bruce in Vietnam in 1969. But out of this sad story came the letter which their son had written to them with the request that it be delivered should he not survive. He was killed on April 9, 1969, in the A Shau Valley.

The letter which he wrote follows, and I wish that everyone in this country could read it. Thank God for young men like Bruce King who love their country and understand what true patriotism means:

IN CASE I DIE

(Shortly after he arrived for a tour of duty in Vietnam, Army 1st Lt. Bruce King wrote a note to his parents to be delivered to them in the event he was killed. The note, written in a booklet, was given to one of his close friends in his infantry unit, who promised that he would bring it to King's parents should the lieutenant die. The note, printed below, was brought to Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas King of Dallas, a few weeks after their son's death on April 9, 1969.)

If I should die during my tour in Vietnam I want my parents to read and understand the following:

1. I came here by choice. I joined the Army by choice, I chose to become an infantry officer. It was my destiny to become a professional soldier. It (fighting for my country—right or wrong) is a job that must be done. It is a job that I feel I am best at.

2. The American people too often forget what the Flag stands for—I am a Patriot, I believe in our country and I believe in our system of government—I feel that my country is worth fighting for and if need be—dying for. The country we have today was not built by the weak and the disbelievers—it was built with the blood of men who felt they had something worth dying for. I think it is the duty, the right and privilege of every American to fight for his country. It

has to be this way, and Thank God there are still men left who believe. The people in the streets who protest our country and its policies have that right to protest only because men believed enough in the system to give their lives for it. There are still men with dreams and ideals that they feel are worth fighting for. This is what I also believe in.

If I die it was for a reason, my life bought something, it was not wasted, I believe this otherwise I would not be here.

I am a believer, a dreamer, a patriot and most of all a professional soldier in the United States Army from the bottoms of my boots to the top of my steel pot. I feel proud and honored to serve for my country and with men who believe.

My Life Was Not Wasted.

Your Loving Son,

BRUCE.

Thank You For Everything.

THE PRACTICAL THING IS A CEASE-FIRE

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming ever more apparent that the key issue in forthcoming legislative attempts at ending the war will be whether or not the same should be conditioned not only upon the release of American prisoners of war, but also upon an internationally supervised cease-fire between the combatants in Indochina.

I am certain that everyone interested in an end to the killing and destruction in Indochina would hope that this issue might be decided, by outside events, before we have to attempt to determine it—for whatever our action might prove to be worth.

Some hope along those lines can be gleaned from the following Christian Science Monitor editorial of May 24, which argues—as many of us have been in our own ways—that:

The practical thing for all concerned would be to have a cease-fire right now.

The article follows:

OF WAR AND PEACE

It is merely one of those facts which the statesmen must fit into their calculations, that the armed forces of Hanoi made no substantial military gains in South Vietnam during the 20 days preceding President Nixon's arrival in Moscow.

They captured the provincial capital of Quang Tri on May 2. Mr. Nixon arrived in Moscow on May 22. In between, the Hanoi offensive continued to lap around the defensive lines which the Saigon forces have improvised around their several threatened cities. But in all the fighting during those 20 days nothing more of substance was captured. What little change there was seemed on balance to be slightly to the advantage of Saigon.

No one in Saigon or Washington can be sure that this means that the Hanoi offensive reached its high-water mark on May 2 and is unable to progress any farther. The continued southward movement of tanks and guns would argue that General Glap in Hanoi is still hoping to be able to resume his interrupted advance.

But May 2 was one of those moments in military history where the ability to continue advancing could easily have been decisive. The rout of the ARVN Third Division at Quang Tri could have been the beginning of the end. And, it was not. The Hanoi offensive was not able to keep up its momentum. Hanoi forces apparently had to stop to regroup. Regaining the offensive is never as easy as keeping it up. It is merely a fact that in 20 days the momentum was not regained.

Which in turns means that when Mr. Nixon sat down with Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin on May 22 the military situation in Vietnam was one of at least temporary stalemate. General Glap's great offensive had not rolled through to a decisive victory. But it had not been rolled back to its starting lines either.

Could this be the basis for the ceasefire which President Nixon has offered to Hanoi? A settlement on the existing battle lines would not be a victory for anyone. But any compromise settlement of any war has to be short of victory. In this case a cease-fire on the present lines would mean Hanoi forces in possession of about a fifth of the total territory of South Vietnam, but in control of only about 3 percent of the population.

And just how important is the underpopulated hinterland versus the bulk of the population? Hanoi will not control South Vietnam unless or until it gains control of the bulk of the people.

Probably the most interesting single thing that has emerged in Vietnam since the big offensive started is the failure of the bulk of the population to defect to Hanoi.

The opportunity has been presented. The people of South Vietnam have been invited to come over. A massive defection of the civil population would have been the end of the Saigon regime, and of the American commitment to Vietnam. That has not happened. Wherever possible the people have fled to the shelter of the Saigon lines, not to the soldiers coming down from the north.

General Glap has proved that he is one of the best soldiers of these days. He ranks in ability as strategist and tactician alongside of General Dayan of Israel. His deployment of a highly trained modern Army deep into South Vietnam territory was brilliant. His use of it has been equally brilliant. He has had Saigon and Washington off balance and outguessed at almost every step. They have consistently made the mistake of underestimating him and his men.

But no general, no matter how brilliant can do everything. General Glap could only provide, at most, an opportunity for the people of South Vietnam to express a personal choice. They have expressed it by running away from his soldiers, which is perhaps the main reason why his offensive has been stalled since May 2.

The practical thing for all concerned would be to have a cease-fire right now. Saigon could afford the loss of territory now that it enjoys the visible support of the bulk of the people.

ROCKFORD POLICEMAN SLAIN

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last night a 28-year-old Rockford, Ill., policeman, Charles J. Williams, was shot and killed while attempting to question a robbery suspect. Patrolman Williams was a Vietnam veteran and had been on

the Rockford police force since November of 1969. He is survived by his wife and two children. He is the first Rockford policeman to be killed in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my deepest sympathies and condolences to the Williams family in their hour of grief. While every death brings a sense of deep personal loss to those closest to the deceased, the death of Patrolman Williams is especially shocking and tragic because of its violent nature and the youth of the victim.

The slaying of Patrolman Williams is part of a tragic and growing trend. Since 1961, 759 law enforcement officers have been killed in the line of duty. In 1969, 86 officers were slain; in 1970, the figure was 100; and last year, 126 officers were murdered—a 46-percent increase over the last 3 years.

Despite these grim statistics, the vast majority of States still provide no death benefits to the victims' survivors. Moreover, many small cities and towns throughout this country provide no such benefits or only minimal compensation compared to large municipalities. And the coverage of workmen's compensation in this area is spotty as well. Many local law enforcement officers are not covered by workmen's compensation for one reason or another, and where they are, the payments to their families are only minimal.

As Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst testified last year:

What is needed is a minimum payment that assures substantial benefits to the families of all law officers.

There is already precedent for this in Federal law. The Congress has authorized the payment of \$50,000 to the survivors of police and other public safety officers killed in the line of duty here in the District of Columbia. And in Public Law 90-291 we amended the Federal Employees Compensation Act to provide Federal benefits to survivors of local police officers killed while enforcing a Federal law or guarding a Federal prisoner.

Early last year, I joined with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS) in introducing H.R. 7976 which would extend Federal employees compensation benefits to the survivors of all law enforcement officers and firemen killed or totally disabled in the line of duty. Today, I am introducing legislation to provide a flat \$50,000 payment to the survivors of all police officers, firemen, and corrections officers killed in the line of duty. It is my understanding that this concept was endorsed last week by LEAA Administrator Jerris Leonard in testimony before House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1, and it is my hope that this legislation will receive favorable consideration in the committee and in the Congress this year.

As Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst testified last year:

Law enforcement careers must be made more acceptable and attractive to our qualified citizens. We cannot ask decent, hard-working men to go out into the night and face the constant risk of murder and mayhem time after time and then ignore their rightful request that their families be protected from financial calamity.

Mr. Speaker, we owe this at the very least to the family of Patrolman Williams and the scores of other police families who lose husbands and fathers each year in this country.

COLLEGE GROUPS SUPPORT HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to have received a copy of a letter from the American Council on Education written to the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee urging adoption of the conference report on S. 659, the Education Amendments of 1972. I include this letter in the RECORD as part of the evidence of support from the college community. I am very pleased to see this unanimity of opinion in favor of the conference report.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., May 30, 1972.

HON. CARL D. PERKINS,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We want you to know that as associations whose memberships encompass virtually all accredited institutions of higher education in the United States, we support the conference report and urge its adoption by the Congress.

We take this opportunity to commend you and all of your colleagues on the Conference Committee on S. 659 for the time, effort, and thought you have devoted to resolving the many difficult issues that were before you. Rarely, in our experience, have so many dilemmas faced a group of conferees who, without exception, are devoted to the cause of education. You have our deepest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Roger W. Heyns, American Council on Education; Richard E. Wilson, American Association of Junior Colleges; Allen W. Ostar, American Association of State Colleges and Universities; Frederic W. Ness, Association of American Colleges; Charles V. Kidd, Association of American Universities; Ralph K. Huitt, National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; Howard E. Holcomb, National Council of Independent Colleges and Universities; and Arland F. Christ-Janer, College Entrance Examination Board.

Also for the RECORD, I am enclosing two newspaper editorials. The first is from the Chicago Tribune entitled, "Sensible Compromise on Busing;" and the second is from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin entitled, "College aid and busing."

The articles follow:

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 18, 1972]

SENSIBLE COMPROMISE ON BUSING

A joint conference committee of the Senate and House has arrived at a sensible compromise of differences in the language about busing in the pending higher education bill as passed by the two houses. The compromise would suspend, until Jan. 1, 1974, application of court busing orders until appeals were exhausted.

It adopts the Senate position permitting funds for busing to overcome segregation if

such spending is requested by local schools or if ordered as required by the Constitution. House amendments would have flatly prohibited use of federal money for busing to mitigate segregation.

It is clear that the Supreme Court of the United States will have more to say about busing and segregation than it has yet said. Arguments on a case originating in Denver are already scheduled, with a decision confidently expected well before Jan. 1, 1974. The Supreme Court can be more effective, as well as more orderly and rational, in forming a national position on the subject than can a series of local and state campaigns for elective offices not charged with interpreting the federal Constitution. Until the Supreme Court clarifies the subject, the legal status of busing for desegregation can hardly become clear.

After the Supreme Court has spoken, the opinion of the court can provide guidance for subsequent action as nothing else can. Suspending the application of court orders, past and future, until the Supreme Court rules would defuse the issue until well after the 1972 elections; and this is a further recommendation for the congressional compromise.

Leaving the way open to use federal money for carrying out locally initiated action or to implement a Constitutional mandate from the Supreme Court is surely better than trying to screw down the lid even if one of those two conditions is met. In the busing furor as in every other major legal controversy, the structure of government is involved as well as the particular matter at issue. Especially when emotions run high, Congress should be careful not to tear the fabric of government, or to establish bad precedents which may be applicable to later and altogether different issues.

Thanks to both prejudicial and thoroughly respectable considerations, busing is a big issue. Even so, it is possible to exaggerate its importance. Busing hardly provides an adequate basis on which to choose a Presidential nominee. Nor does it serve law and order to resist unwelcome court directives on busing to the point of limiting judicial jurisdiction.

The House and Senate conferees have managed to agree on a compromise, the way we may be sure that individual senators and representatives still differ on the subject. The House and Senate as wholes should accept this compromise, and thus suspend a conversation that can hardly be advantageously pursued further before the Supreme Court speaks.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin,
May 23, 1972]

COLLEGE AID AND BUSING

"America's colleges and universities are in the midst of a financial crisis unmatched in its impact in any previous period of history."

In response to this warning from the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, and in view of soaring tuitions, Congress is proposing perhaps the most sweeping and generous federal support for higher education in this century.

The Higher Education Act of 1971, reported by a House-Senate conference committee last week, authorize \$18.5-billion over three years to pay outright grants to needy students of up to \$1,400 per year, and to make operating subsidies available for the first time to those colleges and universities that enroll needy students. It would also extend current loan and aid programs.

The whole package is being threatened, however, by the emotional impact throughout the country to public school busing.

What has busing to do with college education?

Nothing, except that both the House and

Senate last year attached antibusing riders to the measure. Now, the conference committee has come up with a compromise that makes both busing foes and antisegregationists unhappy.

It is a rather mild amendment, less restrictive in fact than what President Nixon requested of Congress. What it would do is temporarily forbid court-ordered transfer or transportation of public school pupils for racial balance. This would hold until appeals have been exhausted or until Jan. 1, 1974 if the school district contested the court order.

One could argue that busing should not be included in a higher education bill, but it is. And it could result in defeat of the legislation higher education badly needs.

College enrollment doubled, to seven million students, in the Sixties, and total expenditures for higher education nearly tripled, to \$20 billion from 1960 to 1968. These trends are continuing; the squeeze is tightening on both individuals and institutions to meet the costs.

Some small colleges are closing their doors because of financial pressure; larger ones are eliminating departments, cutting back staff and raising tuitions.

In response to this problem, Mr. Nixon took the position last year that "no qualified student who wants to go to college should be barred by lack of money." Both he and Congress agree that the Federal Government is obligated to help share the burden.

Now, although he considers the anti-busing part of the bill to be "feeble," Mr. Nixon says he will not veto the measure. It cannot be amended on the floor.

It is expected that representatives and senators will also recognize the over-riding importance of aiding higher education no matter what is their position on busing.

I read an article in the May 30 Evening Star which read, in part:

As many as 200 independent colleges in the United States may be closing out their final year because of money problems, according to Chairman Paul C. Reiner of the Association of American Colleges.

Reiner, who also is president of St. Louis University, says hundreds more will have spent their unrestricted endowments within the next 5 years, all that they have left to live on.

These colleges are depending upon the Federal Government to offer some measure of fiscal relief this year—not in some dim and distant future when many have closed for lack of funds and/or students who cannot pay the increasingly higher tuitions.

This bill offers relief to students and to the colleges, so I strongly urge a favorable vote on the higher education conference report when it is called up.

SIX STATES ATTEND HIGHWAY MEETING

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on May 10 I had the privilege of participating in a meeting which overflowed the President's room here in the Capitol and which was hosted by the South Georgia Limited Access Highway Association, of Columbus, Ga. This meeting was attended by a substantial number of our col-

leagues and their representatives as well as highway delegations from six States—Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Georgia.

The meeting was concerned with securing legislative authority for the evaluation of a proposed limited access highway from Brunswick, Ga., Columbus, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Springfield, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo. This was the second in a series of meetings whose goal is to acquire support for this much needed and long overdue project which has been on the drawing board for many years. All of us who are interested and involved with this project know that the going will be tough. But as the late J. Edgar Hoover once said, "when the going gets tough, the tough get going."

Mr. Speaker, in view of the widespread interest and importance of this project I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the remarks of Col. Kermit B. Blaney, retired, executive director of the South Georgia Limited Access Association, who served as a very capable spokesman for the six State highway delegations.

Col. Blaney's remarks read as follows:
JOINT SIX-STATE REQUEST PRESENTED TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
(By Kermit B. Blaney)

Indeed it is an honor that we have assembled here to discuss and consider a noble and worthy project which for various political reasons has been overlooked until now.

The subject, as we all know, is the highway corridor connecting the Atlantic Ocean on the southeast coast of Georgia to the mid-continent of the United States. This route is completely void of what we recognize as essential surface lines of communication because there is no navigable commercial waterway serving this route, there is no practical railroad service, and out-moded roads cause auto and truck traffic to detour hundreds of miles. According to highway statistics for 1969, highway deaths on the existing roads along the corridor occur at a rate of 7.3/100,000,000 vehicle miles, compared with the estimate of 2.9 for travel on Interstate Standard Highways. The same statistics indicated that the Interstate Systems would save the average driver \$150.00, with a total savings of some \$2.5 billion that year and to increase annually. This means the existing highways serving the regional corridor cause excessive travel costs in dollars and death.

We are advised that this corridor was included by the Bureau of Roads in the initial highway plan in the late nineteen thirties, developed for the Interstate Highway System. The plan was delayed by World War II. This basic corridor remained in the Interstate Highway Planning of 45,000 miles considered after the War, but again delayed by the Korean Conflict. In the mid-nineteen fifties, when final action was being taken on the Interstate System, and it was necessary to reduce the total highway mileage from 45,000 miles to some 41,000 miles, this corridor was deleted due to local and state apathy.

A cursory review of the corridor bears out a few noticeable factors. In present highway needs planning, it is difficult for any one of the six states to show the section of the corridor in their state as a top priority. The corridor does not serve any state capital yet it does connect several major urban areas economically, but traverses basically remote and rural areas. Therefore, this area south of the Appalachians must be evaluated on a regional basis. It should also be recognized that with the absence of river, rail, or highway service, the deep water ports of Jackson-

ville, Brunswick and Savannah are sparsely utilized. Some highway officials predict that a high-standard highway serving this region would become one of the most functional highways in our nation, possibly second only to Interstate 80 extending east from Iowa, through Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, to the port of New York City. Several modern urban geographers and engineers have pointed to this region as the immediate essential growth area to alleviate the overcongestion existing in the northeastern United States.

We are not assembled here for selfish reasons! The six-state organizations represented here are working and cooperating with the respective State Highway Departments which are also in attendance. This highway corridor is considered to be a vital land-line of communication for the future of our national economy, and we cannot stand by without having it recognized and evaluated.

Therefore, we wish to solicit the support of our representatives here in Congress to have the corridor evaluated. We are asking for a paragraph to be inserted into the Federal Highway Act this year that will cause the Secretary of Transportation to have a corridor analysis survey made on the route and the evaluation results reported to Congress and to the six-state group.

CURBING INFLATION

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, some 34 organizations in the Fourth District of Florida are deeply concerned about the inflationary problems of the Nation. These organizations, comprising the Halifax Area Central Veterans' Council, Daytona Beach, and the American Association of Retired Persons Chapter 64, De Bary, have joined forces to form the Committee for Governmental Studies.

These people are particularly concerned about noncompliance with Public Law 82-436 and urge that the following statement be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a presentation of those views.

The statement follows:

HOW NONCOMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 82-436 INCREASES INFLATION

A massive non-partisan, non-political movement has been initiated to unite the veterans, senior citizens and members of civic, patriotic and social clubs behind the President and Congress in their fight against inflation. Such a combination would form a decisive bloc of between thirty and forty million voters in the coming elections and would provide the President with the political muscle needed to break the iron grip of the Military-Industrial Complex on the Department of Defense. This control has paralyzed our national defense supply system and is the major cause of spiraling inflation.

Six Presidents, starting with President Hoover, have been defeated in their efforts to combat the "undue influence" of dishonest contractors on the Department of Defense which President Eisenhower warned the nation about in his farewell address.

The Hoover Commission describes how, for fifty-seven years, military supply personnel have fought to break up "the numbers racket" used by unscrupulous manufacturers to milk the nation of fantastic sums and to prevent the application of modern, efficient

and economical procedures in the armed services supply system.

Congress has joined with the military supply personnel in their fight by enacting laws directing the use of supply procedures tested in two world wars and found so successful that the result was the most efficient military supply system in the nation's history. Since 1929, four laws have been enacted by Congress. All have been ignored. The record shows that the President, the Congress, and the people of the nation have been deliberately misled by false information—in some cases by admitted lies.

The result is that the cost of government today is the greatest in the nation's history. The proposed new budget figures for one year are three and a half times the cost of operating the Federal Government for the first 150 years—from 1789 to 1939. Since 1930, the cost of the Federal Government has increased by some seventy-five times; from 3.3 billion dollars to 246.3 billion dollars. The public debt in the same period has been multiplied by over 26 times: from 16.2 billion dollars to 429 billion dollars.

The Hoover Commission estimated that failure to carry out the program of the military supply personnel as directed in the law has resulted in waste annually of about ten per cent of the cost of the Federal Government. This has been the major cause of inflation and military supply confusion.

Senator Bricker of Ohio, in a report to the Congress, described how dishonest contractors operate "the numbers racket", which is the major cause of waste. When a contractor received an order for a machine from a military procurement office, he was asked to provide a list of parts necessary to maintain the machine anywhere in the world. The military supply personnel would then check their inventories and if the parts were not in stock it was necessary to purchase a supply. This procedure was taken advantage of by "dishonest manufacturers", Bricker reported, "who would change the numbers on parts lists previously furnished, although the parts themselves are identical." Thus it was necessary to purchase large quantities of parts when the identical parts may have been in stock under multiple numbers. Congressional investigators uncovered stocks listed under multiple numbers which—when combined under one number—would supply the demand for 104 years, 193 years and 249 years. One item in one warehouse was found to have been assigned 1,181 different numbers. The Military Spare Parts Control Office called it "the numbers racket."

President Hoover in 1929, on the urging of military supply personnel asked the Congress to enact legislation to put an end to this illicit practice by directing that a single catalog be published that would contain all items used by the Federal Government and be listed under one name and one number. Congress did enact the necessary legislation in March 1929 and the single catalog was promised for publication by June 1930. In 1932, President Hoover was told that the program had been completed.

In 1949, when Mr. Hoover was appointed Chairman of the Hoover Commission, his first concern was to determine the cause of the military supply paralysis of the early months of World War II. He found that not only had the program of the 1929 law not been completed, but that a completely different and useless system had been substituted, so that "the numbers racket" had been continued just as though the law had never been passed. There was no single catalog and no single name and number for each item. The Hoover Commission specifically blamed this illegal substitution for the World War II supply problems and a waste estimated at forty billion dollars during the war.

President Hoover had been lied to deliberately in 1932. This has been the technique used to this day by the Military-Industrial

Complex to mislead the President, the Congress, and the American people. Even after these lies have been repeatedly exposed, they are still being issued. Hitler invented the Big Lie. He said, "If a lie is big enough and repeated often enough it will be believed."

The Hoover Commission strongly recommended that Congress enact mandatory legislation that was so clear and so authoritative that it could not be misinterpreted or ignored. Supported by all the veterans organizations and by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, eager to deny responsibility for "the numbers racket" and its dishonest operators, the Congress unanimously enacted Public Law 82-436 that directed only one name and one number would identify each item used by the Federal Government.

Passage of the law was a monument to bipartisan cooperation. In the House, the Bill, H.R. 7405, was introduced by Jack Z. Anderson, Republican Congressman from California. Hearings on the bill were conducted by two leading Democrats, Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and by F. Edward Hébert, now the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. The entire Armed Services Committee unanimously approved the bill and reported to the Congress that "it was one of the most important bills ever reported by the Committee on the Armed Services from the standpoint of bringing about efficiency and economy in the armed services" and that "it would have widespread effect." (Italics added.)

In the Senate, fourteen leaders from both parties co-sponsored a companion bill, S-3023. They were Bricker of Ohio, Bridges of New Hampshire, Butler of Maryland, Carlson and Schoepfel of Kansas, Dirksen and Douglas of Illinois, Ferguson of Michigan, Hill of Alabama, Humphrey of Minnesota, Magnuson of Washington, Morse of Oregon, Stennis of Mississippi (now Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee), and Williams of Delaware. Ten other Senators promised their support: Long of Louisiana, Byrd of Virginia, Goldwater of Arizona, Fulbright of Arkansas, Jackson of Washington, Johnson of Texas, Proxmire of Wisconsin, Symington of Missouri, Young of Ohio and Thurmond of South Carolina.

The Senate hearings were conducted by Stennis and Morse and the full Committee unanimously approved the bill. Congress approved the bill without a dissenting vote and on July 1, 1952, President Truman signed it into law.

In the entire legislative history of this nation there has rarely been such unanimity on the importance of a law affecting the security and welfare of the nation. The program of the law was promised for completion by July 1, 1954, when the first single catalog containing all items used by the Federal Government was scheduled for publication. Every technique necessary to accomplish this had been successfully used by military supply personnel in two world wars.

Yet today, almost twenty years after enactment of the law, not a single provision of the law has been complied with, and "the numbers racket" continues to paralyze our military supply system and to waste one-tenth of the national budget. The same lies that have successfully sabotaged the three previous acts of Congress are sabotaging Public Law 82-436 today.

But now the temper of the nation is changing. No longer can a program of doubtful value pass unchallenged by merely designating it "Defense". In 1969 three conferences on the "War in Viet Nam", "The Military Budget", and "National Priorities" were held in Washington and attended by leaders of both parties. After the conferences a statement was issued that said in part,

"We have become entrapped in a gigantic military-industry complex that is bleeding us to death financially.

"So in a handful of years we will manage the military-industrial complex. . . . The fact is we will bring the military-industrial complex under control or we will get a President and Congress who will."

On February 1, 1972, the Associated Press reported in large headlines that "Goldwater Demands End To 'Awful' Defense Waste." In hearings conducted by the Senate Armed Services Committee to consider the nomination of Kenneth Rush to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, Republican Senator Goldwater and Democratic Senator Stuart Symington forced Mr. Rush to agree "to oversee a major overhaul of defense procurement to halt the 'awful' waste in money, manpower and time."

This is the year and Florida is the place to start the movement to put an end to the Military-Industrial Complex and "the numbers racket." There are more veterans and senior citizens in Florida than in any other state. To unite their efforts, the Halifax Beach Central Veterans' Council of Daytona Beach, Florida, representing twenty-six national veterans' organizations and the American Association of Retired Persons, Chapter No. 64 at De Bary, Florida, with a thousand members have established a Committee for Governmental Studies. The purpose of the Committee is to provide information to all organizations interested in having the laws of the land complied with. All such organizations are requested to approve resolutions calling upon the Congress and the President to take immediate steps to comply with Public Law 82-436.

A number of chapters of AARP and a number of veteran's organizations, including the American Legion, Department of Florida, have already approved such a resolution. Many civic, social and patriotic organizations are in process of doing so and of appointing representatives to the Committee.

The Committee for Governmental Studies has sent letters to all of the announced candidates for the Presidency attaching information on Public Law 82-436 and how it has been sabotaged. The letters ask two questions:

1. In your present position what action can and will you take now on the program outlined in Public Law 82-436? and
2. What action will you promise to take to effect compliance with the law when and if you are elected President of the United States?

When the replies are received, they will be sent to the leading newspapers of Florida and of the nation.

Undoubtedly, the Pentagon Propaganda Machine, as Congressman Hébert labeled it, will go into high gear to again issue a flood of misleading and incorrect information. But no longer can the "Big Lie" be issued that "the Department of Defense is complying with the law." Congressman Hébert has stopped this. His intimate knowledge of the subject displayed during his brilliant and courageous chairmanship of the committee which conducted the hearings assured passage of the law. Now he is determined to have the law complied with. Periodically he reviews the false claims of progress continually being issued from the Department and reports to the Secretary of Defense. To Secretary McNamara he wrote:

"It is apparent today, as your letter frankly states, that the Department of Defense has no intention of complying with the wishes of Congress.

"We further resent the low opinion of Congressional intelligence imputed in the statement that 'your understanding that there is a single Federal Supply Catalog in place of the multitude of duplicating catalogs in use prior to the passing of Public Law 82-436 is correct'."

Then more recently and after an exhaustive investigation he wrote a letter to the present Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, which outlined in detail his analysis of the

Pentagon Reports. His letter closed with these two paragraphs:

"Mr. Secretary, I hope that you personally will read this letter and review this situation. It is perfectly obvious that you are not carrying out your responsibilities outlined in the Act. Public Law 82-436 is not permissive legislation; it is mandatory legislation. Inflation is causing widespread hardship throughout the nation and President Nixon has asked for the advice and assistance of everyone in his determined fight against it. This letter is being written in response to his appeal. I would have written before had I not been away from my office because of illness.

"If I can be of further assistance to you and the President please do not hesitate to call upon me. Bi-partisan cooperation made possible passage of Public Law 82-436 and it could make possible compliance with the law. It is too important a program to be used as a political football." (Italics added.)

This friendly letter from the powerful Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee expresses the sentiment and has the support of all those who love our nation and want our men and women in uniform to have the best supply system in the world instead of the worst and most costly.

Chairman Hébert's letter brings hope to military supply personnel, that after fifty-seven years of frustration, the long fight to install a modern supply system can be successful.

Millions attempting to survive on retirement incomes being eroded away by inflation pray that the President will take the advice of Chairman Hébert and comply with Public Law 82-436.

HOW TO DEAL WITH ENEMIES

HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, a letter was published recently in the Cincinnati Enquirer which speaks great commonsense about American reaction to policies in Indochina. It was written by a Cincinnati man who served many years as an American ambassador abroad and had an intimate view of international relations. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to read this brief commentary by Charles Sawyer:

How To Deal With Enemies

(By Charles Sawyer)

A Cincinnati attorney, Mr. Sawyer served as ambassador to Belgium under President Franklin D. Roosevelt and as secretary of commerce under President Truman.

Perhaps it would be in order, and even desirable, for a Democrat of many years standing to express his concern and dismay at the statements of prominent Democratic candidates for President—one of whom could conceivably become the President of the United States.

Mr. Nixon's decision to bomb North Vietnam has evoked some frightening statements from some of our Democratic candidates for President. These statements disclose an incredible naivete about the world and the enemies or potential enemies with whom we deal. I am being kind in describing their attitude as naive. In so important a matter, I would hope that politics was not the motive which brought about their reaction.

Our enemies mean business. We are sick of the war (which, of course, never made sense from the beginning), but we should hope that the man who will become Presi-

dent of the United States in 1973 will be able, by his good judgment and his courage, to cope with the completely realistic and ruthless enemies with whom we must deal.

The voter should be interested in ascertaining, so far as possible, what a candidate for President would do if he became President. The President of the United States is not dealing with a Sunday-school class. He is dealing with men in high position in other countries whose only interest is selfish. Considerations of good manners or good faith form no part of their program. They are realists and they are ruthless.

The only thing wrong with Mr. Nixon's decision to bomb Haiphong is that it should have been done years ago. If we had then had the courage and the good sense to bomb Haiphong, thousands of American soldiers killed by weapons which came through that harbor would be alive today. And the war would probably have been over.

Presumably this action was avoided because it might bring the Russians or the Chinese into a world war. This is a childlike and stupid analysis of the enemy's thinking. They are not governed by emotion or an effort to win a popularity contest. The Chinese are in no position, and have been in no position, to begin a world war. The Russians will certainly not risk the catastrophe of a world war merely to maintain a position of sympathy and support for the North Vietnamese.

We read that in Haiphong and Hanoi there have been no preparations for this bombing. This indicates that they have been so sure of our childlike attitude toward the war as to conclude that no matter what the provocation we would not have the guts to bring the war home to the Communists.

The problem confronting a Democrat is how loyal should he be to a candidate who, if he were President of the United States and faced with a decision of this nature, would put his tail between his legs and run instead of doing the only thing which our enemies appreciate and respect—fight back not timidly but heavily. Of course there is risk involved. Every decision made by a President involves some risk, but it principally involves an appraisal of all elements, the ability to think clearly, and courage and good sense.

**THE LAST POOR MAN: ED HURLEY
AUTHORS A REMARKABLE BOOK
ON NEW YORK CITY POLITICS**

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most provocative and powerful books on the political scene today is Ed Hurley's "The Last Poor Man." This book brilliantly describes the political realities facing those who seek elective office on the precinct level or who harbor dreams for State and national office. Mr. Hurley is a highly respected writer for the New York Daily News and for years his political observations have enlightened countless readers.

On July 7, 1972 his book, which is a fascinating documentary of Frank O'Connor's bid for Governor of New York in 1960, will be published in paperback.

This publication is of particular importance to those of us in Queens, N.Y. because we are all familiar with Frank O'Connor's great abilities and exemplary character as a public servant.

I had the distinct privilege of serving with Mr. O'Connor in the State Senate and all New Yorkers know of his fine record, as district attorney, as president of the New York City Council, and now as a State Supreme Court Judge.

Because of the timeliness of this book and in view of the expertise of its author, I enthusiastically commend this book to those who are seeking elective office. Mr. Hurley's insights as well as his first-hand analysis of issues and political events, make this book must reading.

**CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY TO STUDY CONTROL OF
PHOSPHORUS POLLUTION**

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the Rockefeller Foundation of New York has just granted \$500,000 to Case Western Reserve University of Cleveland, Ohio, for a 2-year project which will utilize the resources of seven academic disciplines to develop a regional approach to phosphorus pollution control. The first region to be studied will be the Lake Erie Basin.

The project will take advantage of existing University resources in the areas of systems analysis. The study will present and analyze the phosphorus problem and test alternative solutions through basic scientific research concerning phosphorus pollution and phosphorus substitutes such as NTA and others often associated with low phosphate detergents. Recent findings show that these substitutes may be more harmful to the environment and human health than the original problems created by the use of phosphates.

The objectives of the project include:

Development of efficient strategies for the control and management of phosphorus pollution on a regional basis, taking into account economic, societal and political factors as well as those of public health, science and technology.

Development of models needed for these strategies, based on regional inventories and budgets of the distribution of phosphorus, using data from at least two regions which are markedly different with respect to critical ecological, economic, population and other factors.

Evaluation of alternative strategies for regional control, using methods of systems analysis.

To assure that the work of the project team will have an appropriate effect on policymaking processes in the region, the proposal also provides for:

Regular visits to the CWRU campus by a group of representative officials for workshops to discuss project findings and elicit suggestions for the dissemination of results.

Brief progress reports, explaining the significance of the results in nontechnical terms, to be sent on a regular basis to a wider group of officials and other interested persons.

A series of conferences during the last 3 months of the project to disseminate project results. Some of these conferences will be held at Case Western Reserve and others in various locations in the Lake Erie Basin.

The findings of this research may help to provide solutions to this problem which includes regions of two nations—the United States and Canada—five States—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York—one province—Ontario—and eight metropolitan areas with populations of more than 250,000.

I am proud that Case Western Reserve University has been selected to engage in this vital research which will help restore the quality of Lake Erie waters.

TAX POLICY REVIEW ACT OF 1972

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have today joined our distinguished colleague, Chairman WILBUR MILLS, of Arkansas in introducing the Tax Policy Review Act of 1972.

As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means I concur with those who have correctly called this action of Chairman MILLS an act of "economic statesmanship."

The principle under which we operate the funding of our Government is through the progressive income tax.

Many are saying that our system is not sufficiently progressive for these times.

In fact a variety of expert economists and, of course, politicians on all sides are criticizing our present tax system.

I see nothing new or phenomenal about that. Taxes are never a blessing and always a burden.

At this time, however, a review is certainly in order for many valid reasons.

First, there is no question that our record national debt and excessive deficits for the past 3 years are unacceptable.

The combination of debt and deficit are already a matter of concern as to our fiscal stability.

Second, the tax burden is falling with increasing hardship on the working family pocketbook.

Faced with inflation and increased costs in food, housing, mortgages, interest, tuition, transportation, and health the family income is under stress beyond suffering.

Many families now comprise a father with a full-time job plus a moonlight job, with the mother working at a similar pace to make ends meet.

As to this type household the tax burden is unbearable. It is more than a blue-collar or white-collar problem—it is the taxpayer's shirttail on the line, shrunk from local, State, and Federal taxes.

Something must be done to recognize their plight. This bill hangs it out—all out—in public.

Further, the so-called loopholes, refuges, subsidies and deferrals of income

all deserve to be examined in terms of justice equity and the national interest.

I am convinced that Chairman MILLS and the able members of the Ways and Means Committee are well qualified to review and redress this system in an orderly way.

We all know that the power to tax is the power to destroy. With that power let us move not to the destruction of the world's greatest economy and the world's best system of employment and enterprise but to a more modern, and fiscally sound sharing of the burden of building this Nation toward our common ideals.

The ideals of independence, fairness, equality, and compassion should be deeply rooted in our system of revenue and expenditure and it is time we began to go to the roots in order to assure orderly and effective growth.

ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on April 1 of this year, I issued my annual questionnaire to the people of the congressional district which I have the honor of representing. Within 30 days I have received a total of 12,742 replies, which contained opinions by 34,403 men, women, and young people between the ages of 15 and 20.

Without further comment by me, I would like to share the results of this opinion poll with my colleagues in the House.

The results follow:

RESULTS OF OPINION POLL

	Male	Female	Youth
1. Under the President's New Economic Policy, do you think prices are:			
(a) Still rising at an unacceptable level?	88.8	91.5	85.7
(b) At about the right level?	8.2	6.3	6.0
(c) No response	2.9	2.3	8.2
2. Should Congress place private pensions on plans under Federal regulation to guarantee that retirees get the full benefits they have earned?			
(a) Yes	69.5	68.2	66.9
(b) No	24.8	24.0	61.2
(c) No response	5.7	7.8	16.9
3. Do you favor a program of national health insurance which would:			
(a) Provide coverage for all health care?	37.8	44.3	38.4
(b) Cover only major illnesses or long term hospital treatment?	46.4	41.6	40.6
(c) No response	15.8	14.1	21.0
4. Do you favor the administration's current policy toward Red China and Nationalist China?			
(a) Yes	67.5	62.4	59.7
(b) No	24.6	26.2	24.4
(c) No response	7.9	11.4	15.9
5. Are you satisfied with President Nixon's efforts to end American involvement in Vietnam?			
(a) Yes	57.5	47.8	37.2
(b) No	39.8	49.1	53.6
(c) No response	2.7	3.1	9.2
6. After our POW's have been released, should the President grant amnesty to approximately 70,000 draft evaders?			
(a) Yes	21.5	26.5	39.9
(b) No	74.4	68.1	47.8
(c) No response	4.2	5.4	12.3

CXVIII—1232—Part 15

	Male	Female	Youth
7. Do you favor the use of Federal funds for busing of school children to meet requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court?			
(a) Yes	16.2	17.4	20.0
(b) No	80.1	78.2	68.8
(c) No response	3.7	4.4	11.1
8. Courts in several States have recently ruled that local property taxes are an unfair system of financing public education. To correct this problem should:			
(a) Congress increase Federal funds for schools?	30.4	30.4	28.0
(b) States pay for public education with a new system of financing?	60.5	60.6	51.9
(c) No response	9.1	9.1	20.0
9. To stop the spread of drug abuse problems, do you think the major portion of Federal funds should be directed towards:			
(a) Rehabilitation of the user?	17.7	19.5	26.1
(b) Apprehension of the pusher and tougher penalties for selling dangerous drugs?	77.3	76.4	60.6
(c) No response	4.9	4.1	13.3
10. Would you favor development of Stewart Airport into the metropolitan area's 4th jetport?			
(a) Yes	40.4	30.8	27.5
(b) No	52.6	60.3	59.4
(c) No response	6.9	8.9	13.0
11. Would you be willing to pay higher taxes to end air and water pollution?			
(a) Yes	49.6	48.0	58.2
(b) No	44.6	45.7	29.0
(c) No response	5.8	6.3	12.8
12. Do you think present consumer protection laws are adequate for: (If no, check box.)			
(a) Food	66.0	70.3	60.6
(b) Credit	6.4	4.6	3.6
(c) Guarantees	7.2	4.9	6.8
(d) Prescription drugs	3.3	3.3	3.1
(e) No response	17.1	16.9	25.8
13. How do you grade the Nixon administration so far?			
(a) Excellent	9.2	7.4	8.5
(b) Good job in most respects	47.5	44.1	32.4
(c) Only fair	23.6	28.4	24.9
(d) Poor	17.0	16.7	21.3
(e) No response	2.7	3.5	13.0

THE INDIAN ART AND CULTURAL CENTER

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to construct an Indian Art and Cultural Center on the Wind River Indian Reservation in my State of Wyoming.

Since the inception of Central Wyoming College, located within the Wind River Indian Reservation, a need and a desire to serve the Indian population has been felt. This desire led to concrete reality in 1968 when the first conference on Indian education was conducted at Lander, Wyo. Over 600 educators from around the United States congregated to discuss the education of American Indians.

In 1969, a second conference was held, with American Indian consultants discussing the needs of Indian America and problems of Indian education.

These conferences proved to be eye-opening experiences for Fremont County, and served as the impetus for formulation of a proposal to develop a facility and preserve Indian art and culture in Wyoming.

In August of 1969 Central Wyoming College was approved for a grant under the Higher Education Facilities Act to develop and plan a facility soon, to be called an Indian Art Education and Cultural Center. This center came from a desire on the part of the college to provide a place for the perpetuation and furtherance of the Indian's art and culture.

A survey was made of the Arapahoe and Shoshone people living on the reservation and having a degree of blood of more than one-half. The tribal roles were obtained, and a random selection of Indian people living on the reservation was made. A questionnaire was developed in collaboration with the Indian people, and Indian students at Central Wyoming College were employed to talk with the sample of approximately 500 Indians and Indian families living on the Wind River Reservation.

The response by the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes in favor of such a Center was overwhelming, and as a result Central Wyoming College turned over the duties of final approval of a plan on the design and purposes of the Indian Art and Cultural Center to a group of Shoshone and Arapahoe leaders.

Now the plans are finished, Mr. Speaker, and the bill I introduce today would transfer the hopes of what has become a community project from paper to substance.

The proposal and estimated cost follows:

INDIAN EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE CENTER

A cultural arts program and structure for American Indians and interested non-Indians will, by virtue of the name cultural arts, be founded upon the rich artistic past as well as the diverse and innovative present of not one group of Indians alone, but on the total artistic legacy of all of Indian America. The heritage and culture of the American Indian people is deeply endowed with tradition that is far richer than many in varied forms of activities. These activities were basic to provide a way of life for the Indian people and directed their mode of living. The Indian people are uniquely aware of their relationship to their natural environment. An Indian Cultural Center will be architecturally designed to show clearly that it springs from the land and will provide a visible symbol of Indian identity that will be an enduring source of pride to the Indian people and an object lesson to the non-Indian people of this unique Indian value. It is thus proposed that this venture into an American Indian cultural arts program be in the vein of seeking understanding, wisdom, and enhancement from the achievements of a segment of humanity which has something worthwhile and legitimate to offer the rest of humanity. The venture will be typified by open-mindedness of Indians toward Indians, non-Indians toward Indians, and Indians toward non-Indians in an honest effort to enhance one another. The underlying philosophy will be not so much an aggrandizement of a structure as the making of a richer life for those who enter into the human activities taking place there. In preparation of this proposal, therefore, it has been the Indian people who have exercised their self-determination to provide the input. For this reason this is not just another project thought up by the non-Indian people for the Indian. The true function of the non-Indian portion of this proposal is that of writing down and relaying the desires of the Indian people.

The Cultural Arts Center proposed will provide for many functions. Those deemed a necessary part of the program (with no regard to priority within this outline) might fall into the following categories:

1. A Source of Unification to the Indian Peoples.
2. An Enduring Sign of Non-Indian Appreciation of Indian Culture.
3. A Facility for the Gathering, Storage, and Filing of Indian Documents.
4. Promotion by Exhibition, the Past and Present Artistic Accomplishments of the American Indian.
5. An Educational Program in the Visual Arts for Which the Indian Traditionally has been Renowned.
6. An Opportunity for the Continuing Appreciation and Instruction in the Performing Arts Among the American Indian.
7. Provide a Satisfying Atmosphere and Meeting Place for Social Functions for the Appreciation of the Old and the Young Indian.
8. An Opportunity for the Indian to Create and Trade Items Peculiar to His Culture and Experience the Resultant Pride in His Work and Heritage.
9. A Center From Which Tribal and Inter-Tribal Communications are Edited, Disseminated and Kept Available to the General Populace.
10. An Indian Studies Program.

1. A SOURCE OF UNIFICATION TO THE INDIAN PEOPLES

An Indian Culture Center at Central Wyoming College will benefit not only the Apache and Shoshone people but all of the Indian peoples of the United States. One of the outstanding phenomena of the past twenty-five years has been the rapid growth of a pan-Indian movement that is uniting the Indian people. One of the main uniting forces has been the growing awareness among the Indian people of their similarities in values and goals. An Indian Cultural Center such as the proposed will attract Indian peoples of other tribes and will provide a focus and research center for the further researching and discovering of similarities. Such activities will, in turn, bring about greater solidarity and unity among the Indian peoples.

Here will be provided for the native artist who has deep roots in a type of cultural thinking, a unique source, a wellspring, for imbuing his works with a particular flavor that directly or indirectly spells American Indian. Such an approach presents and extends to his own as well as the rest of the modern world, subtleties about the American Indian today. Technology has made all of us brothers in the milieu of solving and coping with the problems presented by a world that is seeking an identity and comfort in knowing that identity. Here will be the opportunity for an appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage among the Indian people.

2. AN ENDURING SIGN OF NON-INDIAN APPRECIATION OF INDIAN CULTURE

For too long, perhaps, much government money has been spent in non-Indian oriented Indian affairs, especially in Indian education. The majority of Indian peoples perceive these expenditures and these solely educational programs as not too subtle attempts to make the Indian into a non-Indian; to force the Indian into the mainstream and the great "melting pot" with the resulting abandonment of their Indian culture. When the Indian people see government money being spent, not in an attempt to make the Indian into a non-Indian, but in a unique effort to preserve Indian culture, they will be presented with visible proof that someone does care; that the government, representing the non-Indian peoples, does have

an appreciation of Indian culture and offering this cultural center will be tangible proof of concern.

Central Wyoming College, located as it is on the Wind River Indian Reservation, will offer to the Indian a feeling that he is not a "foreigner" in his own land. It will be open acceptance of the Indian by society where history of the Indian tribes can be taught to Indians and non-Indians by the Indian and thus offer the opportunity for enhancement of self-image and self-respect. The non-Indian will have the opportunity to view the Indian from a long-gone era to his position and life in modern society.

During the last several years considerable social unrest has arisen accompanied by much questioning of traditional American values. Not only has a severe generation gap caused many young people to reject many of the values of the older generation, but the older generation is, in many instances, learning from and being led by the younger generation.

As traditional American values are being seriously questioned, thoughtful people, especially the younger people, are searching for new, more humanitarian values to give fuller meaning to their lives. The Indian people are convinced that they have much to teach the non-Indian world, and that if the non-Indian world will not listen to the Indian world, it is headed for great unhappiness. An Indian Culture Center will provide the locus from which the Indian world can teach the non-Indian world. From this Center, valuable cultural information from the Indian world can be disseminated throughout the non-Indian world both in the United States and abroad.

3. A FACILITY FOR THE GATHERING, STORAGE, AND FILING OF INDIAN DOCUMENTS, BOOKS, AND ORAL HISTORY

Most libraries have their reserved stacks and locked room facilities for rare and important documents. Many out-of-print books, documents and manuscripts of early western life abound in private homes of Indians and non-Indians alike. Possessors of such documents would be glad to loan them to a special center if they knew such a place existed that would care for them and make them available to interested scholars and researchers. The Indian Culture Center will supply this facility and provide for this need.

Another area of involvement for the Indian would be practical researching whereby the individual attempts to re-create some of the objects, using old or traditional techniques and materials. This is the area in which cultural preservation of traditional arts becomes more a type of museum-scientific activity or for self-edification for those people greatly interested in doing traditional work. This would probably prove to be the area where the greatest number of Indian laymen may wish to concentrate and contribute considerably to their own cultural preservation of revival.

Among the equipment for such a gathering, storing, and filing facility would be high quality tape recorders for gathering oral history, legends, myths, and cultural items from older Indian people still living today. A wealth of valuable material exists in the minds of these older people and their contribution could be gathered now and recorded for Indian and non-Indian posterity alike. These older people would be encouraged, in turn, to communicate their knowledge if they knew that a facility existed for taking care of it and disseminating and teaching it.

4. PROMOTION BY EXHIBITION, THE PAST AND PRESENT ARTISTIC CREATIONS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

The exercise of all of the Indian artistic skills calls for the almost infinite patience for which the Indian people are famous. One

of the prime expectations, then, of visitors to an Indian Education, Art, and Culture Center is that of seeing exhibits of these types of artistic work, and providing facilities for exhibiting these works is a requisite in the building.

There is a great amount of talent in painting among the Indian peoples. Teachers who have taught Indian children often comment on the large incidence of artistic talent among young Indian students. Such talented young Indian people need a catalyst to release and guide their budding talent. An Indian Educational, Art, and Culture Center should provide a place where older Indian artists can guide and encourage young Indian artists in reaching their potential.

Indian teachers in all areas seem to be able to reach young Indian students better than non-Indian teachers. Provision will be made for permanent exhibits as well as periodic art shows. This would provide an opportunity for young Indian artists to show their work and thus gain recognition.

In line with the pan-Indian unity movement, exhibits for cultural items of other Indian tribes will be provided. Such exhibits will help the Indian peoples to become more aware of their similarities and promote further unity and solidarity. Non-Indian people likewise will be helped by becoming more aware of the similarities among the great diversities of the Indian peoples.

Realistic portrayals of the natural environmental conditions under which the Indian people lived would provide vivid compelling insights into the old Indian way of life. Such dioramas are helpful not only to non-Indian people but also the Indian people who will be provided with powerful visual aids for reconstructing their pasts and effecting continuity with their cultural heritage. Even more important than the physical conditions under which a people lived is an understanding of their most basic beliefs. Such basic beliefs are usually beyond the visible physical aspects of their lives. Dioramas depicting the basic beliefs of the hidden yet basic realities of life provide valuable insight into the deepest dimensions of Indian culture.

Included in this exhibition would be native arts both religious and secular such as beading, leather and metal work, sewing, costuming, painting, basketmaking, writing, and weaving to mention only a few.

5. AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN THE VISUAL ARTS FOR WHICH THE INDIAN TRADITIONALLY HAS BEEN RENOWNED

The idea of visual arts activities taking place within a Cultural Arts Center warrants a definition of those activities and the types of considerations necessary for their implementation. Attached (4a, 4b etc.) is detailed suggested outlines of two and three dimensional arts as they apply to the past and the on-going performance of the American Indian. It is hoped that facilities adequate to carry out such a program will be made available at the Center at Central Wyoming College. Each of these art forms is imbued with a personal and social history which can have meaning if we can rediscover and come to understand the message it holds whether it be contemporary or traditional. The arts of the American Indian, when they are beheld as a totality, will enable all to learn about a people who succeeded in creating an identity amenable and satisfying enough to the human condition for it to have endured in its basic forms to this very day despite the pressures of drastic social change. The story reflected in the objects will be a story of a people who recognized their limitations for sanity sake and exploited their virtues for the sake of physical and spiritual well being. The artistic virtues will be recognized for their beauty and ethnic character and the opportunity for the younger generations to

carry forward the traditions will be made possible. Many people, Indian and non-Indian alike, have expressed the fear that the ancient skills are dying out. These particular artistic skills are exercised mostly by the older Indian people living today and some people have gone so far as to say that when this older generation of Indian people goes, these artistic skills will also go. The exercise of these artistic skills requires use of equipment (racks, tools, etc.) that is not easily portable. By providing this equipment in one place, the Indian Culture Center will provide the means and the place for bringing the older people and the younger people together for the transmission of this valuable cultural expression; the older Indian artists can guide and encourage young artists in reaching their potential.

6. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE CONTINUING APPRECIATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE PERFORMING ARTS AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIAN

One area that can provide a growing awareness of who or what a particular culture is lies in the area of the performing arts. In these records of human expressions the Indian has revealed himself in myriad forms; sometimes simply and other times so abstractly as to be mystified by what he has learned. Among most peoples, ceremonials are of two kinds, social and religious. Among the Indian people, however, most ceremonials have no such division. Since religion permeated everything they thought or did, most of their ceremonials were basically or primarily religious and only secondarily social. The Indian people do not separate the two functions in their minds. Ceremonials, including the social aspect, are a single thing—a religious expression. Pre-eminent among the Indian ceremonials was dancing. By dancing the Indian expressed himself in the best possible way. The American Indian, it can be said, has tenaciously held on to his art, not in the sense of objects alone, but rather as the very fabric that binds and holds together the many dimensions of his existence. The performing arts to him are an integrating force that ties together and unifies all aspects of life. They are the ceremony of living as reflected in the morning songs to the new day; the highly expressive oratorical prayers to the forces that sustain him physically and materially, and the living essences realized in the colors and symbols he applies to his body or objects in ceremonial communion with his God. Dancers from tribes all over the United States would be given the opportunity and facilities to preserve, re-educate, and exhibit their traditional dances. These traditional dancers must have an Indian costume for ceremonial occasions. These could be made and the art could be preserved by providing Indian teachers and the materials necessary for fulfilling this need. By having a definite place and time, older people can teach a number of young people at the same time, instead of using the present one teacher-one student system. More people therefore will learn and these cultural activities of costume designing, sewing, and dancing will be more widely diffused.

One of the greatest pleasures of the Indian people is to convene for Indian dancing and singing. The success of an Indian dance depends to a large degree on the quality of the singer-drummers. Not just anyone can drum and sing, and good quality singer-drummers are hard to find and are in demand. These singer-drummers are highly pleased when asked, to pass down and teach others their art. The main blocks for these two groups of people in getting together are the lack of occasions and place. Young people eager to learn this art will know where and when to go. The singer-drummers, in turn, will oblige because they are pleased to pass down their artistic skills. In this man-

ner, a vital part of the Indian culture will be transmitted and this transmission of Indian culture is one of the prime functions of an Indian Education, Art and Culture Center.

Also, of major importance, a facility would be available for the teaching of the Indian language. The interviews conducted among the Arapaho and Shoshone people in preparation of this proposal indicated that among the many reasons they hoped the building would become a reality was for the preservation and teaching of their language to their children.

For obvious reasons it has been said that language is the "soul" of a people. Young Indian people want to learn their language in the best way possible.

Not only would the Center serve the purpose of teaching the language but it would also fill the unanswered need to produce Indian language materials for those schools attempting to offer the language to its students. Non-Indian scholars and researchers would have a source for studying the Indian languages as necessary means for their studies in Indian cultures. This Indian language facility would utilize not only written materials, compiling dictionaries, grammar and word studies, but would also utilize the latest electronic devices such as tape recorders for preserving and disseminating the living language.

7. PROVIDE A SATISFYING ATMOSPHERE AND MEETING PLACE FOR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE APPRECIATION OF THE OLD AND THE YOUNG INDIAN

Most of the Indian people live in the country separated from one another. One of the pleasures of coming to town is that of seeing and visiting with other Indian people. Again and again, it was pointed out by the Indian people that it would be good if they had a place where they would know other Indian people would be who were also in town. A very informal lounge especially designed for this purpose would be available. Like most people everywhere, much of their coming together is socially oriented. Besides Indian dancing, young Indian people like western music and modern rock and roll music and dancing. Many young Indian people feel out of place in non-Indian places of entertainment. The Indian Education, Art and Culture Center, by providing young Indian people a place that they can call their own, will give them the opportunity of gathering in proper and uplifting circumstances, and will fulfill a distinct need of these young people, many of whom might through this exposure, continue their education at the college. With this inviting atmosphere there can be no doubt that familiarity with the College can either directly or by word of mouth, encourage Indian participation either full-time, through the program of Extended Day, or just select courses that will satisfy some sense of need.

Besides the social function of such a lounge, the facility would serve as a meeting place, and whether for full-scale community meetings or small-group committee meetings; the meeting place would quickly become the heart of the community. Here they could identify and share common problems, trials, and joys. A meeting place that has been tastefully and beautifully constructed will be a source of pride to the people and will provide an extra inducement for getting together as frequently as possible. Best of all, an Indian Center provides a meeting place that the Indian people can refer to as distinctively *theirs*, where they know they can convene without disturbance or interference from outside. The Indian Club at Central Wyoming College could serve as a real influence for constructive activities within such an atmosphere.

8. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INDIAN TO CREATE AND TRADE ITEMS PECULIAR TO HIS CULTURE AND THUS EXPERIENCE THE RESULTANT PRIDE IN HIS WORK AND HERITAGE

As mentioned in section five, the visual arts must be encouraged and must involve implementation of contemporary media. The American Indian today is an active participant in a very modern world and lives amidst circumstances that do not allow him economically or practically to adhere strictly to traditional materials in his art. In fact, he has been adapting, changing, and borrowing ideas and materials for most of his history on this continent and is indeed a master at incorporating strange or new items into his lifestyle when the item suits his practical and aesthetic needs.

Today, more than ever, the native artist has at his disposal a wide variety of materials to consider for their aesthetic qualities; he should be allowed and encouraged to extend his cultural thinking through these materials as a matter of natural evolution in his art that has already passed through numerous other stages on its way to the present. The availability of natural materials and resources here on the reservation makes it feasible to pursue these new craft items. To date, through perseverance, there is a burgeoning business whereby a number of families among other tribes are becoming well-known for their work and are able to make a decent living from their products. The Cultural Center, in providing a facility for direct development and marketing of Indian art and artifacts will benefit both the Indian people and the various buyers. By eliminating the middle man, the Indian people will have a greater share in the profits from their work. Buyers, on the other hand, will be good-will advertising agents for other prospective buyers who will be directed by satisfied customers. There is currently a great market for such artifacts and the need for genuine Indian sources is pressing and universal. A shipping facility would provide an income for Indian people not only during the tourist seasons but throughout the year.

9. A CENTER FROM WHICH TRIBAL AND INTER-TRIBAL COMMUNICATIONS ARE EDITED, DISSEMINATED, AND MADE AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL POPULACE

Activities of the Indian Culture Center will be many and varied. There is a need for a means of communicating the various activities that occur among the tribes and a need for communicating the various activities that will be taking place at the Center. Items of local interest will apprise local people of local activities and items of national interest such as art shows and exhibits to those interested in that type of activity. Such a publishing facility will also provide the logical office for answering mail bearing inquiries about the various offerings and activities of the Center. An Indian Culture Center without a publishing facility would be inert and not as active as it should be in communicating its existence and activities to all interested persons.

10. AN INDIAN STUDIES PROGRAM

At this time, Central Wyoming College is studying means of implementing an Indian Studies program. At Central Wyoming College certain classes are available as a foundation for an Indian Studies program. These classes are anthropology, sociology, history, etc. The college will study in great detail courses such as the history and philosophy of the High Plains Indian, the psychology of the High Plains Indian, and the economics of reservation life. It is planned to implement courses during the fall semester of the 1971-72 school year in history of the Arapaho and Shoshone tribes. This will provide the springboard for an Indian Studies program. Indian direction will be had by employing Indian staff to instruct in this program.

**ESTIMATED BUILDING, SITE IMPROVEMENT,
EQUIPMENT COSTS FOR PROPOSED INDIAN
ART AND CULTURE CENTER**

	Square Feet
Classroom pods—4,400 sq ft each × 2=	17,600
Main hall—150 ft diameter=	17,600
Total	26,400
	Cost
\$30.00 per sq ft × 26,400=	\$792,000
Two acres parking, landscaping, sidewalks, utility extension=	95,000
Equipment cost—estimated \$5.00 sq ft=	132,000
Total	1,019,000

**ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE COST FOR 1 YEAR
FOR PROPOSED INDIAN ART AND CULTURE
CENTER**

1. Salaries and benefits for 2 Custodians	\$14,493.36
2. Electricity	3,600.00
3. Water and sanitation	275.00
4. Supplies—maintenance, etc.	1,056.00
5. Insurance	3,950.00
6. Telephone—3 phones and long distance	4,500.00
7. Air Conditioning	4,500.00
8. Heating	1,500.00
9. Repair and replacement	2,300.00
Total	33,524.36

NOTE: These costs do not include Center Director and/or office staff.

**OMNIBUS EDUCATION BILL
SHOULD BE PASSED**

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, we are nearing the date when the House will be called upon to cast a decisive vote on whether we meet our responsibility to the students and colleges of this country.

The members of the House Education and Labor Committee have worked diligently for over 2 years to put together an omnibus education bill which will benefit every schoolchild and college student in this country. We will ignore their needs at our peril as well as the needs of the financially hard-pressed institutions of higher education.

For the RECORD, I am inserting a breakdown of the highlights of this education bill, which was contained in the May 30 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education, so that Members may see for themselves what will be imperiled if we fail to pass the bill:

**SUMMARY OF HIGHER EDUCATION BILL; SENATE
PASSES IT, 63 TO 15**

(Following is a detailed summary of Bill S. 659, "the Education Amendments of 1972," the college-aid bill passed last week by the Senate and due to come before the House of Representatives next week.)

INSTITUTIONAL AID

Authorizes a new program of aid to institutions that, if fully funded, could cost up to \$1-billion a year through fiscal 1975. Aid would be distributed to colleges according to three formulas.

First, 45 per cent of the funds appropriated for institutional aid would be distributed according to the total amount of educational opportunity grants, work-study, and National Defense loans paid to students at each college.

Under this section, a college enrolling fewer than 1,000 students would receive 50 per cent of the total student aid its students received from the three programs. A college enrolling between 1,000 and 3,000 would get 46 per cent; one enrolling between 3,000 and 10,000, would get 42 percent; and one enrolling over 10,000 students would get 38 per cent.

The second section of the formula would distribute another 45 per cent of the institutional aid according to the number of students at each institution receiving aid under a new program of basic educational opportunity grants.

Under this section, a college enrolling fewer than 1,000 students would get \$500 for each basic grant recipient. A college enrolling between 1,000 and 2,500 students would get \$500 for each of its first 100 recipients; and \$400 for each one after that. A college with between 2,500 and 5,000 students would get \$500 for each of its first 100 recipients, \$400 for each of its next 150 recipients; and \$300 for each of the rest. A college with between 5,000 and 10,000 students would get the same amounts as those above, but it would receive only \$200 for each recipient of a basic grant over 500; a college with more than 10,000 students would get similar amounts, but only \$100 for each recipient over 1,000.

The third section of the institutional aid formula specifies that 10 per cent of the aid funds would be based on the number of graduate students enrolled at each institution—allowing a payment of \$200 per student.

The portion of institutional aid to be based on a college's basic grant recipients would not be paid unless Congress financed the basic grant program at a level that would allow at least 50 per cent of the need for basic grants to be met. If only 50 per cent of the full amount needed for basic grants is appropriated, then 50 per cent of the institutional aid tied to basic grants may be paid; if 60 per cent of the need for basic grants is met, 60 per cent of the institutional aid portion may be paid, etc. If not enough money is appropriated to meet all demands for institutional aid, the amount paid to each college will be prorated.

Payments for veterans

Authorizes payments of \$300 to an institution for each veteran attending the college, plus \$150 for each veteran enrolled in a special or remedial program at the college. To get the payments, the college must increase its enrollment of veterans 10 per cent over the previous academic year and must use 50 per cent of the payments for recruitment and education programs for veterans.

Emergency distress grants

Authorizes \$40-million to be distributed by the Office of Education to institutions it has determined to be in grave financial distress.

STUDENT AID

Basic opportunity grants

Establishes a new program of basic educational opportunity grants that would entitle a college student to receive up to \$1,400, minus whatever his family could reasonably contribute, or up to 60 per cent of the student's "need" for aid, whichever amount is less.

If the basic grant program, which estimates indicate could cost as much as \$850-million a year if fully funded, were funded at less than 50 per cent of the amount needed, then the 60 per cent figure in the formula would drop to 50 per cent.

In addition, before the basic grant program could go into effect at all, existing student-aid programs would have to receive certain minimum appropriations—\$130-million for the current educational-opportunity-grant program, \$237.4-million for college work-study, and \$286-million for National Defense student loans.

The bill extends benefits of new and existing student-aid programs to part-time students as well as to those at accredited vocational and proprietary schools. Students must sign affidavits promising to spend student-aid funds only for college expenses.

Supplemental opportunity grants

Continues the current educational-opportunity-grant program through fiscal 1975 as a supplement to the new basic-grant program. The maximum yearly grant allowed would increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500, but no student could get more than \$4,000 over four years. Authorizes appropriations of \$200-million annually through fiscal 1975 for initial-year grants under the program, and "such sums as may be necessary" to finance renewals.

State scholarship incentives

Authorizes federal matching grants of up to 50 per cent for states that increase their appropriations for college student-grant programs based on need. Authorizes \$50-million each fiscal year through 1975 for initial-year grants and "such sums as may be necessary" for continuation grants.

College work-study

Extends the current program through fiscal 1975, authorizing appropriations of \$360-million for fiscal 1973, \$390-million for fiscal 1974, and \$420-million for fiscal 1975. Adds a new section to encourage part-time community-service work for needy students, and gives preference to veterans. Authorizes \$50-million in annual appropriations for this section from fiscal 1973 through fiscal 1975.

National Defense Student Loans

Authorizes annual appropriations of \$400-million through fiscal 1975 and limits to \$2,500 the total a student may receive during his first two years in college. Allows an undergraduate to receive a total of \$5,000 in such loans and a graduate student, \$10,000, including his undergraduate loans.

Guaranteed student loans

Extends the current program, increasing the amount a student may borrow each year from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Places a limit of \$7,500 on the total amount undergraduates can borrow and a total of \$10,000 on the amount graduate students can borrow, including their undergraduate loans.

Secondary market

Establishes a Student Loan Marketing Association to help insure adequate funds for guaranteed student loans. The association would sell stock and buy up student-loan notes from private lenders.

SERVICES FOR DISADVANTAGED

Would provide for a single appropriation for the Talent Search, Upward Bound, and Special Services programs; however, the programs would retain their separate identities. Authorizes appropriations of \$100-million annually from fiscal 1973 through fiscal 1975.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Establishes a new section consolidating graduate aid. Authorizes a program for improvement of graduate faculties and programs with authorizations of \$30-million for fiscal 1973, \$40-million for fiscal 1974, and \$50-million for fiscal 1975. Authorizes a program of graduate fellowships, similar to the current National Defense graduate fellowships, for persons teaching in institutions of higher education. Authorizes a program of public-service fellowships, extends the current program of language and area studies,

and extends the International Education Act's authority to establish graduate centers for research and training in international education.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE GRANTS

Authorizes \$275-million through fiscal 1975 for a program of matching grants to assist in planning, establishing, and expanding community colleges.

OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION

Authorizes \$100-million for fiscal 1973, \$250-million for fiscal 1974, and \$500-million for fiscal 1975 for a program to assist states in establishing and conducting high-quality programs of post-secondary vocational education.

SEX DISCRIMINATION

Bans sex bias in all graduate admissions and in undergraduate admissions to coeducational public colleges. Exempts from the discrimination ban the undergraduate admissions of private colleges. Also exempts institutions controlled by a religious organization, if the ban would not be consistent with religious beliefs. Institutions in the process of adopting coeducation would be given a transition period to comply with the anti-discrimination ban.

BUSING AGREEMENT

Postpones court decisions ordering busing to achieve racial balance until all judicial appeals are exhausted or until Jan. 1, 1974. Prohibits use of federal funds for busing except on the written, voluntary consent of local school officials. Orders that no federal official try to force local education agencies to use state or local funds for purposes for which federal funds cannot be used.

DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

Authorizes \$120-million a year through 1975 to strengthen developing institutions. For institutions on or near an Indian reservation, the Commissioner of Education may waive the requirement that an institution must have existed for five years before it can receive aid.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

Authorizes \$10.8-million a year through 1975 and adds a section authorizing support for projects exploring innovative methods of cooperative education.

FINANCING STUDY

Authorizes a National Commission on the Financing of Post-secondary Education, to study the impact of federal aid and the reasons and possible solutions for the current financial distress of colleges.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Authorizes a total of \$120-million through 1975 for community service and continuing education programs. Adds a section authorizing programs designed to seek solutions to problems relating to technological and social change and environmental pollution.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Authorizes a total of \$260-million through 1975 for college library programs, 70 per cent to go for library resources and 30 per cent for training and research programs. Not less than 50 per cent of the money for training and research shall support fellowships and traineeships.

EDUCATION PROFESSIONS

Authorizes \$200-million for fiscal 1973, \$300-million for 1974, and \$450-million for 1975 for activities including the Teacher Corps, improving teacher training, retraining teachers for areas experiencing a teacher shortage, and establishing programs using high school and college students as tutors for educationally disadvantaged children.

INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIPMENT

Authorizes \$130-million a year through 1975 for matching grants to state agencies to buy instructional equipment.

ACADEMIC FACILITIES

Authorizes a total of \$800-million through 1975 for construction grants for undergraduate facilities. Twenty-four per cent of the undergraduate facilities grants are earmarked for junior colleges. Extends program of direct facility loans, authorizing \$450-million through 1975, and extends the program of interest-subsidy grants for construction loans obtained in the private market. Adds a program of federal mortgage insurance for construction loans.

NETWORKS FOR KNOWLEDGE

Authorizes a total of \$40-million through 1975 to aid institutions in sharing technical and administrative resources. Extends eligibility to law and graduate schools.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN LAW

Authorizes a total of \$20-million through 1975 for grants and contracts to law schools for clinical training programs for their students.

STATE PLANNING GRANTS

Authorizes "such sums as may be necessary" for grants to aid state planning commissions in making comprehensive studies and plans for post-secondary educational resources.

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Establishes an institute in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to centralize federal research activity in education and to collect and disseminate research findings. Authorizes a total of \$550 million through 1975.

EDUCATION DIVISION

Establishes an education division in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to include the Office of Education and the new National Institute of Education. The division would be directed by a new Assistant Secretary for Education.

INNOVATION AUTHORITY

Gives the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare authority to make grants and contracts with educational institutions and agencies to encourage reform, innovation, and improvement of post-secondary education.

ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES

Authorizes \$15 million for fiscal 1973 for grants and contracts to assist educational institutions in developing and disseminating curricula for ethnic heritage studies.

CONSUMERS' EDUCATION

Authorizes a total of \$80 million through 1975 to develop curricula for consumers' education and provides training for teachers and public service personnel.

LAND-GRANT STATUS

Agrees to treat the College of the Virgin Islands and the University of Guam as land-grant colleges for the purpose of annual appropriations.

BUSING AND THE HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE REPORT

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, within the near future the House will be voting on the conference report on S. 659, the Education Amendments of 1972. It is indeed unfortunate that so much of what has been written about this legislation has focused almost en-

tirely on the busing provisions tacked on to the bill. As a result, the fact that the legislation will be a landmark in the history of higher education has been too frequently obscured.

I think the following two editorials from the San Francisco Chronicle and the Philadelphia Inquirer help to put the busing provisions in a reasonable perspective, so I am inserting them for the attention of my colleagues:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 18, 1972]

BUSING THREATENS EDUCATION BILL

The highly contentious and divisive issue of school busing, which has embroiled educators, involved the courts and acquired top billing in the ongoing Presidential primaries, now threatens to derail an aid-to-higher-education bill hailed as the most significant legislation of its kind since Congress created the land-grant colleges in 1862. The sticky issue was engrafted on the bill after nine weeks of hearing and an all-night session wherein a joint Senate-House committee strove for a compromise that would satisfy both sides of the busing controversy and achieved what seems to have satisfied neither. It was immediately attacked by civil rights leaders as "a sellout" and by busing opponents as weak-kneed.

What is of importance to the measure's future is (a) the House conferees went into the meeting with repeated injunctions against any compromise whatever on earlier approved limitations on busing, and (b) the compromise falls far short of the administration's anti-busing proposals—circumstances clearly inimical to approval.

In effect, the compromise would impose a 19-month moratorium on most forced busing that has already been imposed by the courts, but would have no application to future court orders. Its disclosure brought prompt predictions and some evidence that a liberal-conservative coalition would reject it on two directly opposing grounds.

Such a rejection would of necessity involve the widely acclaimed bill that would provide direct Federal aid to almost every college and university in the land and provide aid to thousands of students in the form of scholarships and loans. Its massive, over-all allocation of \$18.5 billion would include \$850 million a year for three years to aid colleges and universities, and \$900 million a year in student aid. Among other objectives, it would authorize \$1 billion a year for two years to assist schools to desegregate, would establish a national institution of education, set up an Indian study program, and expand vocational education facilities.

These are purposes against which few if any valid objections could be raised and it is regrettable that they have been confused and endangered by an issue of separate if equal moment. If the busing dispute does indeed thwart this urgent, far-reaching move toward subsidizing and enhancing higher education, the untoward effects would fall upon champions and opponents of forced busing alike.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 23, 1972]

COMPROMISE . . . OR NO SCHOOL BILL

A Senate-House conference committee, after prolonged and even agonizing deliberations, has reported out a comprehensive higher education bill which could be the greatest thing to happen to higher education in America since President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act establishing land-grant colleges and universities.

The Nixon Administration favors the purposes of the bill. So does the vast majority of members of the House and Senate, in both parties. So does the higher education com-

munity, and so, we believe, do all American citizens who are aware of the financial plight of our colleges and universities and concerned that no one should be barred from higher education because his or her family is too poor to afford it.

Yet the bill may be blocked in this session by an issue which is quite extraneous to its purposes—public school busing.

We think it crucial that members of both chambers, whatever their views on the busing question, concentrate on the purposes of the bill itself.

Those purposes, for which the bill would authorize \$18.5 billion in the coming fiscal year, include the establishment of Federal scholarships of up to \$1,400 according to need, and operating subsidies to colleges and universities based primarily upon their enrollment of Federal grant recipients.

In addition, the bill would maintain and expand other Federal programs of student grants and loans; provide funds for educational research through a new National Institute of Education; provide aid to community colleges and encourage vocational education; and forbid discrimination against women in undergraduate and graduate schools.

But the bill would also authorize \$2 billion over the next two years for President Nixon's program to aid desegregating school districts, and Congress has spent more time and oratory over sundry amendments to limit or forbid school busing than on the entire measure itself.

The conferees' compromise, delaying court busing decrees for up to 19 months, barring Federal officials from requiring it but permitting it where "constitutionally required," seems to displease everyone, including those who devised it. A Presidential spokesman says it does not go far enough; civil rights spokesmen say it would "turn back the clock in integrating the public schools."

We do not know whether a more satisfactory compromise on the busing question, which provokes so much passion on all sides, can be worked out. If so, let the attempt be made separately. Meanwhile, however, let the House and Senate pass the education bill, as is, for the worst compromise of all would be if this far-reaching legislation were to be run over by a school bus.

FISCAL MYTHS

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, a recent article by David T. Wendell, originally published in David L. Babson & Co., Inc., Weekly Staff Letter and reproduced in condensed form in the May 1972 issue of Reader's Digest, presents a clear warning to the House of Representatives and the Congress as a whole. The article by Mr. Wendell, entitled "We Must Halt Our Runaway Budget!" admonishes Congress to quit complaining about inflation and overexpenditure and do something about it right here and now.

I have introduced specific legislation, H.R. 12195, which, if passed by Congress, would provide definitive steps for dealing with several of the problems outlined in this article. Further, I am supporting our colleague, PAUL FINDLEY—Illinois—effort to change the rules of the House to accomplish the following:

At the beginning of each session of Congress, after the Committees on Appropriations and Ways and Means have jointly met, the entire Congress would, within 60 days, report out a resolution containing a House authorized Federal budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

The budget would include: First, an overall estimate of Federal receipts; and second, an estimate of Federal expenditures.

Maximum aggregate figures over which no obligations for expenses would be authorized, and a breakdown of all appropriation bills.

Former Chief Justice John Marshall said, "The power to tax involves the power to destroy." The U.S. Congress was originally established as the elected third branch of government to control the purse strings and, equally important, curb the taxing power as well as expenditures of Federal Government.

In my opinion, in recent times, Congress has failed to live up to this responsibility, and it can blame it on no one else. I commend this article by Mr. Wendell to my colleagues for consideration right now:

WE MUST HALT OUR RUNAWAY BUDGET!

(By David T. Wendell)

The new federal budget ought to dispel, once and for all, four fiscal myths that have been widely promulgated in recent years.

The first myth is that the government's share of the economy can keep rising indefinitely. Public spending has been going up steadily for so long now that everyone takes the rise for granted. But few have kept track of how much these outlays have mounted over the last three, five or ten years, and few have any inkling of where such a trend will lead.

For example, total government outlays since World War II have been expanding at an average rate of 9 percent, compounded annually. If this growth rate continues, it will result in a doubling of public spending in eight years, a quadrupling in 16 years and eight-fold gain within 25 years. If this sounds academic, consider the actual record.

Federal expenditures alone have been rising at an average annual rate of 8 percent—that is, doubling every nine years. So the total has ballooned from \$37 billion in fiscal 1948 to an estimated \$246 billion in the year to start on July 1.

During the same period, state and local spending has moved upward an average of 10 percent a year. Outlays were \$18 billion in 1948. They doubled by 1956, doubled again by 1965, doubled a third time by 1971, and will approach \$180 billion in 1973.

If this trend persists (is there reason for believing otherwise?), the economy's public sector will grow from \$362 billion in the current fiscal year to \$725 billion in 1980 to nearly \$1.5 trillion in 1988 and to more than \$4 trillion by the turn of the century. Translated into everyday terms, government spending will increase from its present level of \$1750 annually for every man, woman and child in the U.S. to \$15,000 per person in the year 2000 (or \$60,000 for a family of four).

How big a piece of the pie should the government get? The real cause for alarm about public spending is not so much that it has been going up, but that year after year it has been going up about 50 percent faster than the private, tax-producing part of the economy. As a result, the ratio of public to private spending has climbed from 22 percent in 1947 to 48 percent last year. At this rate, government outlays will overtake private spending by the late 1980s. Yet, it's a fact of

life that the much faster growth of the public sector has two principal ill effects: it is inflationary; it destroys incentives.

The one sure way to keep the wage-price spiral moving is to allow government spending to continue rising more rapidly than the rest of the economy. As taxes are inevitably raised and costs mount higher, new price and wage increases won't be far behind.

Also, the more burdensome that tax rates become, the less willing are businessmen and workers to put in a normal effort. So the whole economy can lose momentum. In looking at some of today's trends—high absenteeism, slipshod quality control, and the frequent difficulty in finding willing workers—one wonders whether we have already passed the point of weakened initiatives and diminishing returns.

The second myth is that the end of the Vietnam war will provide a huge "peace dividend" which can be used to beef up "scrimped on" domestic programs. Actually, the extra costs arising from this war have already been cut from \$22 billion in fiscal 1969 to an estimated \$7-8 billion at present. So, most of the "savings" have already been realized. Yet we have a current budget deficit of \$39 billion.

There has been a widespread misconception that the war was the main culprit behind the upsurge in federal spending. To the contrary, what has really gone out of control is the huge and unprecedented expansion of non-military outlays. Instead of being "scrimped on" because of the war, total budgeted non-defense expenditures have skyrocketed 143 percent since 1965, or 2½ times as much as military costs. And this raises a basic question: If the \$99-billion boost in civilian outlays—the great bulk of which has gone into social welfare programs—hasn't alleviated our domestic problems, why should we assume that another \$50 or \$100 billion will do the trick?

The third fiscal myth is that massive deficit financing helps to cure unemployment. Treasury Secretary Connally has said that businessmen "ought to be applauding" the current budget deficit, which will "lead the fight against unemployment." But if this were really an effective job stimulant, then the cumulative deficit of \$57 billion over the past five years (1967-1971) should have had some apparent impact by now.

Rather than being a cure for unemployment, deficit financing is just the reverse. In the long run, the rising national debt can only lead to more inflation, which hurts profits—the basic creator of jobs. The current unemployment problem is due to socio-political as well as economic factors, and a \$39-billion deficit simply does not give corporate executives any new motive for hiring additional workers.

The final myth is that the federal government is in a position to bail out "tax-poor" state and local governments. During the past five years, per-capita taxes have jumped 67 percent at the state level and 50 percent at the local level. Meanwhile, the amount that Washington has given to these governments as "grants-in-aid" has soared from \$13 billion in fiscal 1966 to \$30 billion in 1971 and to \$43 billion scheduled for 1973, plus an additional \$5 billion proposed for "general revenue sharing." Despite this massive infusion, cities and states are still running out of money. So their mayors and governors are urging the deficit-ridden federal government to assume an even greater share of the load!

Five years ago, Maurice Stans, a former budget director, warned, "If we should have a recession when our expenditures are as high as they are now, and when we are already operating at a deficit, the government could end up with an overall deficit of 30 or 40 billion dollars." Since then, we have had three huge deficits—\$23 billion, \$25 billion and

\$39 billion—and a fourth blockbuster of \$25 billion is budgeted for 1973. We've also reached the point where seven-tenths of federal spending—or \$175 billion next year—is "uncontrollable" (locked into the budget by previous Congressional decisions) and growing by leaps and bounds. It's obvious that the seemingly irreversible rise of public outlays cannot continue without seriously impairing the economy's soundness and capacity for growth—thus making our social problems worse. It is time every political leader gave this some serious thought.

"EIGHTEEN TEXTS" OUT OF GREECE AIRS PROTEST IN VERSE AND PROSE

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of my colleagues the recent publication, by the Harvard University Press, of an English translation of "Eighteen Texts: Writings by Contemporary Greek Writers."

The publication of this volume is in large part the result of the efforts of Mr. Christopher G. Janus.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the Record, I insert an article by Henry Raymond in the New York Times concerning the publication of this volume.

The article follows:

"EIGHTEEN TEXTS" OUT OF GREECE AIRS PROTEST IN VERSE AND PROSE

(By Henry Raymond)

When Christopher G. Janus the former publisher of "Greek Heritage," met with a group of writers in Athens late in 1969, none of them thought their "Eighteen Texts," a book of poems and short stories protesting Greece's military dictatorship, would ever get into print.

"We were worried about footsteps, tapped telephones, and every knock on the door," Mr. Janus recalled yesterday. "I promised I would get their works out of the country and translated in order to show the world that the spirit of Greek literature and art had not succumbed to oppression."

Mr. Janus, a Chicago investment broker identified with Greek democratic causes, spoke just before a reception marking the publication of an English translation of "Eighteen Texts: Writings by Contemporary Greek Authors," by the Harvard University Press. To everybody's surprise the 18 manuscripts not only did not have to be smuggled out but also were printed in Greece to become a best seller when the military regime lifted preventive censorship a few months after Mr. Janus's meeting with the writers.

"TEXTS ARE A WARNING"

Since the book's appearance in Greece, however, two of the authors, Spiros Plaskovitis, a 55-year-old novelist, and D. N. Maronitis, 43, a professor of classical literature, have been jailed without charges, Mr. Janus said. Although prepublication censorship was abolished, he explained, the publishers and writers of any book that the regime interprets as an attack on it are liable to minimum one-year prison terms and fines.

Cedric Whitman, professor of classics at Harvard University, wrote in the foreword to the English edition: "These texts are a warning, not because any of the authors

poses a conspiratorial threat, but because all are committed to a Greece that is free."

Mr. Janus, a graduate in classics and philosophy of Harvard and Oxford, recalled that the book represented the first publication by writers and critics who had refused to publish any work in Greece since the 1967 military coup.

"It was an important gesture in defiance of military repression," he said. "After a token liberalization of the censorship laws the authors felt that to silence themselves any further would, in effect, be doing the work for the colonels."

With the financial assistance of one of his corporations, Classic Book Associates, Mr. Janus subsidized the English edition by paying for the translations and engaging as the book's editor Willis Barnstone, professor of comparative literature at Indiana University, whose own book of translations, "Greek Lyric Poetry," has just been reissued by Schocken Books.

CRITICISM IN PARABLES

The collection in "Eighteen Texts," include "The Cats of St. Nicolas," an allegoric poem by George Seferis, the Nobel laureate who died last year, and works by Kay Cicellis, Takis Koufopoulos, Alexandros Kotzias, Takis Sinopoulos, Nora Angnostakis, Rodis Roufos, Nikos Kasdaglis, Thanasis Valtinos and Lina Kasdaglis.

Several of the short stories cloak their criticism of the regime by parables or the use of mythical Latin-American discussion of the morality of peaceful protest against the use of terrorism to upset tyranny.

For a moment yesterday Mr. Janus seemed to be caught up in the same dilemma when asked if he would publicize a telegram from Andreas G. Papandreu, a professor of economics at York University in Toronto and leader of the Panhellenic Liberation Movement. Although he had expected the message to celebrate the publication of the book, it turned out to be a violent attack against the Pentagon for its support of the Greek regime.

"I really don't know if this properly addresses itself to the problem of intellectual freedom that the book is all about," Mr. Janus said with a trace of anguish in his voice.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S MOSCOW REPORT WILL NOT COVER

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting that we should pause today amidst the tumult and the shouting of President Nixon's safe return to America's shores to consider those things which the President did not see when he visited the Communist leaders in Moscow.

So that our colleagues do not forget—in this moment of great hope—I ask that a related news article comparing actual life under Communist domination with our life in America be included in the Record at this point.

The article follows:

[From the State-Times, Baton Rouge (La.), May 26, 1972]

WHAT NIXON WON'T SEE IN RUSSIA TELLS THE REAL STORY

(By Henry J. Taylor)

On TV we see in our living rooms President Nixon exposed to the advances of the Soviet Union. Careful, folks, the tube can fool you.

In simple truth, the Soviet economy is geared for two main objectives, scientific progress and military power, just as the political engine is geared for a single objective, the continuance of the Communist regime.

For two long periods after 1885 Russia's growth rate in industrial output actually outdistanced that in the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. But Princeton Prof. Cyril E. Black's book, "Prospects for Soviet Society," for one, documents the indisputable fact that in economic development the U.S.S.R. has not overtaken any Western European country since 1917.

The U.S.S.R. is trying to destroy our world position, but on the economic side it has some distance to go. In that destruction, here are a few specifics that occur to me:

(1) Destroy 90 per cent of our three-million-mile paved highways on which Americans will travel 1.2 trillion miles this year and we'd be at the Soviet level.

(2) Destroy 19 out of 20 U.S. cars and trucks. This will nicely solve our traffic problem, as it has in the U.S.S.R. You will not see President or Mrs. Nixon shown in Moscow at an automobile outlet. There is only one—with a waiting list of 60,000 dreamers.

(3) Destroy two-thirds of our railway mileage and roll it back to 1917, although Russia was then building railroads faster than any nation had and at the same time had more oil production than we had. In both categories pre-Soviet Russia led the world.

(4) Destroy our commercial airlines, except 20 per cent. Aeroflot, the government (and only) airline, doesn't even issue a domestic service timetable.

(5) Destroy 60 per cent of our houses and then tuck in 241 million people. You will not be shown President and Mrs. Nixon visiting a Soviet apartment. Moscow has about 90,000 apartment buildings. More than half the apartments are shared with other families, many with three and four families. Soviet officials agree 1.6 million more apartments would be needed in Moscow alone to provide unshared apartments.

(6) Destroy half our 120,000 schools and colleges.

(7) Padlock most of our 320,000 churches.

(8) Destroy nine out of every 10 U.S. telephones. Comatose Moscow doesn't even need a publicly issued telephone book.

(9) Destroy 70 million of our 94 million television sets.

(10) Destroy two-thirds of our petroleum use and 10 per cent of our natural gas use.

(11) Destroy half our coal mines and two-thirds of our coal production.

(12) Move 70 million farmers back to our farms. Pre-Soviet Russia was an immense food exporter. Today Soviet agriculture cannot feed even its own people, while the American farmer is literally the most productive man on earth. He feeds himself and 17 other people.

(13) Block our travel. One-quarter of the U.S.S.R. is not only prohibited to foreigners but to traveling Soviet citizens. And an additional one-quarter—totaling half of the entire Soviet paradise—might as well be closed because Intourist, the government travel-control agency, won't take you there.

(14) Destroy the free enterprise system that gives us Americans the highest wages and the shortest working hours in the world and lets America, with 6 per cent of the world's population, account for 33 per cent of the total world production. Free enterprise makes for enterprising freemen. The vast Soviet gross national product is less than half of ours.

(15) Enact the Soviet work week: 51 hours, with six hours on Saturday.

(16) Outlaw our right to strike.

(17) Build our federal bureaucracy to 14 million.

(18) Put two million more men and women into the U.S. armed forces. And change

their pay. A lieutenant in the Red Army is paid 100 times more than a private.

(19) Duplicate the Soviet KGB's 250,000 secret police, seal our country with 200,000 border guards and carry the death penalty down to children at the age of 14.

(20) Make everything that is not prohibited compulsory.

(21) Stop the free press.

(22) Stop our right to govern ourselves. Secretary Brezhnev, we're impressed.

POST-HOOVER FBI

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, since the death of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been a frequent topic of discussion and speculation.

In the minds of many, the FBI and Mr. Hoover were one and the same, and they feared that with his passing would come decay of the Bureau, or at least substantial deterioration. Many considered Mr. Hoover irreplaceable and to a great extent that is true—there has never been such a dedicated public servant. But precisely, because he was such an extraordinary public servant, he created an organization which will continue to be the model for law enforcement agencies around the world.

David Lawrence and Richard Wilson recently wrote about Mr. Hoover and the FBI in the Evening Star, and both men pointed out among other things that the post-Hoover FBI will run in the same nonhysterical, organized way as the FBI under Mr. Hoover did. Mr. Speaker, I now insert the two articles into the RECORD:

FBI ISN'T A ONE-MAN ORGANIZATION

(By David Lawrence)

Although J. Edgar Hoover rightfully deserves all the praise and tributes that have been given him since he died last week, there are some members of Congress who have the mistaken impression that the Federal Bureau of Investigation he headed somehow is a one-man organization.

The story of how the FBI operates is not generally known because its activities are necessarily secret. But its functions can be described. There are 8,600 agents throughout the United States, with 500 sub-offices which are under the direction of 59 field divisions. It often happens that as many as 15 sub-offices work on one case, controlled from one field division. In fact, the whole FBI is a big organization, which may work under close supervision and tight security. Inspection is frequent and a staff is maintained to do this through every field office.

The bureau is a model in government and has proved so effective that other departments have studied it so that various phases of its organization may be incorporated in their own operations.

The truth is, the FBI is self-sustaining, and Hoover made it so. While a new director who has a knowledge of the system and a familiarity with the work that is being done will be needed, the FBI itself can keep functioning through its offices because it has administrative officials below the rank of director who can oversee what is being done.

The chief objective of the FBI is to detect the perpetrators of crime or to conduct investigations to prevent the commission of crimes wherever possible. Many a police and law-enforcement body in this country knows

a good deal about the efficiency of the FBI and the assistance it provides through its records and laboratories.

In Congress, however, there are some who feel that the files of the FBI should be examined to see that documents are not retained which are injurious to anybody. The FBI could not carry on its work if the information gathered by its agents were furnished to congressional committees for publication.

J. Edgar Hoover came into office as director of the Bureau of Investigation in 1924, and this writer recalls the emphasis that was placed upon his appointment because in the preceding years there had been irregularities and much criticism of the bureau. It did not take long for Hoover to become known to the public as a tough and incorruptible fighter against crime. Again and again he demonstrated that the FBI could be an effective instrument in the war against criminals and subversives.

The general feeling among the executives in the FBI is that the present organization will go on under a new leadership and that no substantial change will be necessary in the existing setup. Cooperation with local and state police will be continued, particularly in connection with crimes committed by those who cross state lines, as this is a federal offense.

The FBI under Hoover has never been a partisan of any administration and served every president faithfully. It has not taken any part, directly or indirectly, in political campaigns or the contests of candidates. The FBI sticks strictly to handling problems that are arising in greater numbers than ever today. It not only furnishes information to federal, state and local governments but works also with the Central Intelligence Agency in matters that relate to foreign governments and possible conspiracies of an international nature.

An acting director of the FBI—L. Patrick Gray III—has been appointed, and in time there will be a permanent director. Meanwhile, officials of the bureau are working just as hard as ever under the existing system. They feel that they can prove that the organization can carry out its objectives, though there is prevalent a sense of sadness that the leader of the last 48 years has passed away.

People in the FBI are much impressed by the fact that Hoover was honored by having his body lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol and that the President of the United States attended the funeral, along with many prominent persons from all branches of the government and from the nation.

COMING DISPUTE ON FBI PUT IN PERSPECTIVE

(By Richard Wilson)

The role of the FBI in the general scheme of things in the nation has always been exaggerated. It is not a national police force. Its jurisdiction is circumscribed.

By far the greater responsibility for law and order resides in state, local and other federal agencies. The latter includes the United States Secret Service as well as numerous federal enforcement agencies operating in conjunction with the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

Of the \$2.3 billion budgeted for 1972-73 federal anti-crime programs, \$330 million, or less than one-sixth, is directly for the FBI.

These facts are recited in an effort to put into perspective a kind of hysteria which will soon evidence itself on how the post-Hoover FBI shall be run, who shall head it, and what its philosophy shall be.

The hysteria rises from one major source, those who imagine that the FBI is or will soon become a secret police used for political repression. This bugaboo is regularly paraded in Congress and the liberal community, which must now be astounded by the statement of Interim Director L. Patrick

Gray that he has as yet discovered no secret files or dossiers, a la the European secret police, on political figures and prominent Americans.

If Gray finds no such incriminating files in the future, he will have destroyed the cherished convictions of thousands of liberals and radicals that they are under constant surveillance. Their megalomania and status will have undergone a shattering deflation with the disclosure that the FBI did not even think it worthwhile to tap their telephones.

In fact, the FBI is very exclusive, having in operation about 50 telephone taps in national security cases at any particular time on the scores of millions of phones in the country. In view of the politically inspired violence and threats of violence in the era of dissent and the many bombings and depredations, a figure of 50 wiretaps (actually 36 in 1970) does not seem out of proportion.

Gray has undertaken, as one of his first responsibilities, dispelling such distrust of the FBI as was based on hatred of Hoover. He tried to appear in the role of a reasonable and accessible official who will effect changes in style if not in substance, contrasting with Hoover's adamancy and remoteness.

This may be useful in the beginning but in the end Gray will have to undertake, because he is required by law to do so, the type of inquiries which made Hoover so unpopular in radical intellectual circles. These inquiries extend to college campuses where dissent crosses the perilous boundary into overt action against the government, and to the ghettos where the creed of armed violence challenges established authority.

If Gray receives reports of plots to blow up the Capitol, or destroy its heating system, or to kidnap prominent federal officials, he will have to look into them, regardless of how juries have reacted to such charges in the past.

And if such inquiries result in renewed charges that the FBI is an agency of political repression, Gray will have to live with it, as did Hoover—having at the same time the general support of the vast majority.

If Gray is looking for an example of how to extract a leading government agency from the field of controversy, he might examine the tactics of the U.S. director of intelligence, Richard P. Helms.

CIA Director Helms, before he ascended to a higher role, managed to extricate the CIA from a position of prominence which did not become it.

CIA is managing to keep out of the news, except in those cases where it might be expedient to let it be known that it was not entirely in agreement with the Defense Department.

Otherwise, very little is heard anymore of the CIA's shadier side, although it stretches credulity to believe that this agency has abandoned an active role in shaping the world's affairs.

A mild manner and lowered profile has aided Helms, and something like this may be valuable in the case of the FBI now that it is no longer necessary to support the Hoover personality cult.

If Gray succeeds he may become the permanent director of the FBI, although that would depend to a great extent on Nixon's re-election.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 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?

LIMITED EXCLUSIVE LICENSES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

HON. GARRY BROWN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Representative Koch of New York, has been prompted to circularize the membership of the House with a letter and appeal relative to the proposed granting of a limited exclusive license to the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo and another firm for use of a patent held by an employee of the Department of Agriculture, and he has further inserted in the RECORD a copy of the appeal in this regard.

Since the Upjohn Co. is a constituent firm, I felt it incumbent upon me to ascertain the facts and to apprise the Membership of that which I had been able to determine. Since my response to Representative Koch's appeal may not have come to the attention of all Members, I wish to include it in these remarks and it follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1972.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Recently, you received a "Dear Colleague" letter from Representative Koch of New York relative to the granting of exclusive licenses to use patents to Welch Foods, Inc. and The Upjohn Company by the Department of Agriculture. In his letter, Representative Koch criticized the granting of such exclusive licenses as being unconstitutional or unlawful and not in the public interest. He invited you to join in an appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture against the granting of these exclusive licenses which has been prepared by Ralph Nader's Corporate Accountability Research Group as well as any ensuing litigation to be brought, presumably by the same Group.

Inasmuch as Representative Koch's letter suggested some improper action in which a constituent firm of mine, The Upjohn Company, might be involved, I immediately sought clarification of the whole matter. I have found that Mr. Koch is either inadequately informed or has had the matter misrepresented to him by the advocates of opposition to the granting of these licenses.

Although it is uncertain at this time as to whether such license agreement will be finalized, let me review with you his letter and the allegations and conclusions reached therein:

(1) Is the granting of exclusive licenses contrary to the Constitution or law? Obviously not. . . . As early as 1924, Attorney General, subsequently Supreme Court Justice, Harlan Fisk Stone interpreted the law as permitting the granting of such licenses since these licenses are not permanently "disposed" of as Congressman Koch has suggested, but rather they are granted for a specific period, in this case five years, with all rights and title being retained by the licensor, in this case the Federal Government.

(2) Was this patent "acquired by research paid for by the taxpayer" as Congressman

Koch states? Since the answer to this question is of significance in determining the merits of his argument, I inquired of The Upjohn Company relative to the pertinent facts which relate to its application for its exclusive license. It has informed me that the patent in which it is interested, held by the Department, is premised upon an assignment made by one of its employees, Dr. Cooper, who had made application therefor at the behest of The Upjohn Company. This Company has made significant investment of personnel time, laboratory facilities and monies in developing and proving the feasibility of the invention as a condition to bringing it to the requisite and meaningful point of practical application.

(3) Is Congressman Koch correct in saying that these licenses should be granted on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis? Again, the answer is no. It is my understanding that many valuable inventions, the patents for which are held by the Department of Agriculture, have never been developed to their full potential for the benefit of the public. This would appear to have been caused by the previous policy adhered to by the Department in not granting exclusive licenses. Perhaps recognition that potentially valuable patents were lying fallow in the files of the Department motivated the Department to revise such policy and permit the granting of exclusive licenses. It is the reality today that government approval for the safety and efficacy of chemical products is conditioned upon the expenditure of vast sums of money in order to determine possible long-term effects of such products and their persistency in the environment. Thus, the element of risk is quite substantial.

It is my understanding that not only has The Upjohn Company expended considerable sums to develop the invention which is the subject of the exclusive license application, but, as a result, it is the only agriculturally oriented company in this nation which possesses the requisite background expertise for prompt development of this invention. However, considerable refinement must still take place, requiring substantial further investment, in order to bring this invention to the point of practical application.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture attempted to effectuate the development of this patent through the so-called "non-exclusive, royalty-free basis" suggested by Representative Koch without success; no company apparently being willing to make the kind of investment which would be necessary to develop the patent to the extent necessary for effective utilization. Not only did the Department do this informally, but it also formally filed in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 36, No. 150, August 4, 1971, its notice of intent to grant these exclusive licenses for a five-year period to Welch Foods, Inc. and The Upjohn Company and, in such filing, invited interested parties to: (1) file a protest with the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service against the granting of such exclusive licenses; (2) file an application for non-exclusive license on the invention; or, (3) file a protest setting forth reasons why it would not be in the public interest to grant the proposed exclusive license. Yet no firm was willing to take on the development costs and risks on a non-exclusive license basis. Therefore, absent the offering of an exclusive license, no development of the invention would occur and the public would be denied its cost-saving benefits.

In summary, it is obvious that the Department of Agriculture has carefully evaluated the desirability of granting this exclusive license for a period of five years to The Upjohn Company and has found that it would be in the public interest to do so. The Department has found that the invention would be of substantial benefit to the public if it is developed to the point of practical ap-

plication and it has determined that no responsible party is willing to do so on less than an exclusive license basis. And, The Upjohn Company, having invested great sums of its own funds in the research necessary to bring this invention to the point of practical application and having been the firm which has been singularly responsible for its development to this stage, is the logical exclusive licensee of the patent for the limited period.

I do not presume to dictate your course of action on this matter, but I did want you to be better acquainted with the facts before you made your decision than would be the case upon the reading only of the letter from Representative Koch.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

GARRY BROWN.

THE PATIENCE OF LAW-ABIDING AMERICANS IS WEARING THIN

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 1, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's Capital has again been under the seige of irresponsible mobs demonstrating against the war in Vietnam.

They disrupted traffic, pelted police with bottles and rocks, broke automobile windows, set fire to valuable shrubbery, and tried to "invade" the Pentagon.

Law enforcement officers restored order after arresting several hundred of the participants.

It was a shabby show the demonstrators made—regardless of whether one concurs with their purpose. They assaulted the police trying to guarantee their right to peacefully demonstrate. They shouted down those who spoke contrary to their position while crying out for "freedom" of speech.

Tolerance they insisted for their right to speak out but by their actions denied those of opposing view the same tolerance.

Frankly, I am fed up with the attitude that it is permissible to destroy property and disrupt lawful and productive pursuits simply because someone does not agree with a law or with a course of action this Nation is pursuing. Defiance of law and order has no place in American society.

I listened to one of those demonstrators on the radio. He was talking about a "personal commitment to be thrown in jail, if necessary, in order to protest."

It is incredible to me that this small segment of our people feel they are exercising their "freedom of expression" by throwing bottles and blocking traffic, and fail to realize they are interfering with the rights of others. They want the right to be heard and yet they do not want to afford the other fellow the opportunity to express himself.

The Constitution guarantees to every American the right to lawfully dissent, to speak his piece, but not to do as he pleases.

Our forefathers gave us the most powerful method of dissent that any country has ever known—the ballot box, a free

press, the right to lawfully assemble. The most important of these—the right to vote—has now been extended to all above the age of 18.

Those who prefer disruptive demonstrations to constructive debate and the enlightened vote are ignoring the greatest opportunity afforded them to bring about lawful change.

It is time for all of us to take a really hard look at America. We have never cradled a more permissive society than we do today. Parental, educational, and religious guidance and governmental enforcement have all permitted and encouraged the individual to do his own thing, even to the extent of participating in civil disorders, invasion of others' rights, and of selecting laws which he will or will not obey.

Our society leans over backward in an apparent effort not to influence and discipline our young people toward our ideals and hopes, lest we spoil their personalities. How alienated and unloved many of them must feel.

Law and order is everybody's business and should be everybody's active concern. The liberal press and some of the commentators ridicule those who speak of law and order as "ultra-conservative" and "far right."

Hogwash.

The history of mankind proves that when law and order no longer prevail, a nation drops to its knees with impotence, unable to govern itself any longer.

It is not enough to believe in law and order. Each of us must make the effort

to speak out in a positive manner. By our silence we grant approval to the misguided few.

Let us remember the tremendous job our police officers are doing in handling unlawful and destructive demonstrators. I applaud the fact that the police are again being allowed more latitude to do their job and to meet force with reasonable force where necessary to preserve order.

Most Americans, I believe, are ready to stand up and demand that law and order be preserved. Their patience is wearing thin. It would behoove those who would participate in unlawful demonstrations to engage in some rethinking—and turn their attention toward voter registration and the ballot as a means of bringing about progressive change.

SENATE—Friday, June 2, 1972

The Senate met in executive session at 12 noon and was called to order by Hon. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who has taught us in Thy Word to lift up our eyes to the hills, and that our help comes from the Lord who made heaven and earth, we lift our wistful spirits to Thee.

We give Thee thanks for every new vision of a better world and nations forever at peace with one another. In this season of summits, keep ever before us the summit of Sinai and the commandments of divine law, and the summit of Calvary and the law of love and the everlasting truths of the Sermon on the Mount. May we fix our eyes upon Thy goodness and mercy and justice. Make and keep us a nation under God. With this holy vision enable us to work this day and every day.

We pray in His name, who is Prince of Peace. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 2, 1972.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of yesterday, the following business will be transacted as in legislative session.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 1, 1972, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-42, the Speaker had appointed Mr. BROOMFIELD as a member of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, to fill an existing vacancy thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 13918) to provide for improved financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 13918) to provide for improved financing for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the dis-

tinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) is now recognized for a period of not to exceed 15 minutes.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask unanimous consent that the time be charged against my order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR PROXMIER ON MONDAY NEXT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, on Monday next, immediately following the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, as in legislative session, the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER) be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time remaining under the order recognizing the junior Senator from West Virginia, now speaking, be vacated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.