

U.S. COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Howard T. Markey, of Illinois, to be chief judge of the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John T. Elfvin, of New York, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of New York for the term of 4 years.

Douglas M. Gonzales, of Louisiana, to be U.S. attorney for the middle district of Louisiana for the term of 4 years.

William C. Smitherman, of Arizona, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Arizona for the term of 4 years.

Thomas A. Grace, Jr., of Louisiana, to be U.S. marshal for the middle district of Louisiana for the term of 4 years.

Everett R. Langford, of Oregon, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Oregon for the term of 4 years.

BOARD OF PAROLE

Maurice H. Sigler, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1978.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Kieran O'Doherty, of New York, to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States for a term of 3 years from October 22, 1970.

IN THE COAST GUARD

Coast Guard nominations beginning Robert M. Bissey, to be captain, and ending Marion L. Weiss, to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 15, 1972.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO A DEDICATED
TEACHER

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most extraordinary and exciting classrooms I have ever visited is that of Mrs. Nellie Spinks, who is chairman of the Social Studies Department at Vanguard High School in Ocala, Fla.

Stepping into her classroom is like entering an imaginative cyclorama. On every side, a colorful mural depicts the basic tenets of the free enterprise system and in the center is a group of informed, knowledgeable ninth graders, who have spent weeks studying and designing it.

Pictured at the beginning of the mural is a man surrounded by various tools. A summary of the three factors of production is illustrated in the formula: $MMW = NR + HE \times T$; or "man's mechanical welfare is conditioned by his multiplying human energy and natural resources with tools."

Adjacent to the tools is pictured a house, land, and in the foreground a large key looms toward us with the inscription: "Private Property." The class felt that the right of private property in a democracy is the incentive which provides and encourages competition as a discipline along with customer choice.

Most intriguing in the mural is a huge wheel—with every part—hub, rim, spokes, all labeled to show the interchange and interdependency of our economic system.

Spokes shooting out from the hub—labeled "freedom"—support the rim, which stands for the individuality of man. The spokes include important truths which the class learned in its study: The customer is the boss; private property is the key; productivity brings prosperity; competition is a discipline; tools do the work; and costs must be tied to productivity.

Further explanation by the class of their work, included these thoughts:

The wheel has individual responsibility as its rim because man must assume individual responsibility in a free society. Individuality is illustrated on the rim, at intervals, with pictures of citizens as farmers, educators, housewives, producers, investors, and managers.

The wheel of economics progress must run on the road of respect for law and order. Laws encourage competition, prevent unregulated

monopoly, protect private property, make possible investments and private savings, assure rights of individual choices in work experiences and other aspects of life.

The driving force of the hub is economic freedom illustrated with the eagle for strength and durability. Directly contingent upon the driving force of the hub is the work of each spoke. These represent the five costs of production. Surrounding the wheel are illustrations of the affluent society in America with private property dominating wealth in many forms. There is an American citizen with freedom of choice of a multiplicity of goods.

Lastly, on the mural is a painting of the justice figure, blindfolded and holding balanced scales of law and order, while pointing toward those factors which support law and order: a police car, a responsible private citizen, Uncle Sam, the President of the United States, a court and a prison.

The mural was completed by the students—a committee studied, planned, discussed, and painted it.

Mrs. Spinks has inspired students to study about our system of government, to analyze the factors involved and to convey what they have learned to others. In a discussion with the students, I was amazed and deeply impressed at their knowledge and depth of understanding.

Neither Mrs. Spinks nor her students stopped in their studies. Before the close of school, they painted another mural depicting various vocations available to the students. What meaningful knowledge she is imparting to these students.

SALUTE TO EDUCATION

HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, from the earliest days of our Republic, Americans have demonstrated a great faith in education as the basis of our democratic system of government.

They have realized, James A. Garfield once wrote, that—

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained.

These words are of particular significance as we pause today to salute education.

This is an occasion for taking stock of where we stand and where we are going

in the field of education. In recent years, we have seen one crisis after another in our educational system from financial and other reasons. They are the symptoms of change and not the failure of education itself.

On this occasion it is well to remember just how much our schools have accomplished and what they are continuing to accomplish.

This year more than 45 million children are enrolled in elementary and secondary schools.

More than 2 million men and women are employed as teachers, translating in dedicated fashion their ideals into the reality of education for our young people.

I am especially proud of my own State of Michigan. Its schools have 2 million children enrolled and the average expenditure per pupil is the sixth highest in the Nation.

Undeniably, there are serious problems confronting the schools especially in providing the necessary financial support. In Michigan, I am glad to say, Governor Millikin has been in the forefront in seeking some solution to this problem. Two years ago he called for a complete overhaul of school financing—and this was long before the Serrano decision in California challenging the traditional method of financing schools through local property taxes.

We have every reason to be proud of our educational system, and particularly the dedicated men and women in the teaching field.

While there are many problems, there is every reason to believe they will be solved as they have been in the past.

D-Q UNIVERSITY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced a bill to provide Federal grants to D-Q University in California for the next 5 years. I am pleased to have Senators CRANSTON and TUNNEY introduce my bill on the Senate side.

The bill, H.R. 14988, authorizes the U.S. Commissioner of Education to provide \$35 million in grants to D-Q University for the purpose of becoming "a national learning and cultural center for Indian and Chicano students, as well as

for others having a special interest on matters affecting Indian and Chicano people and communities."

D-Q is the first university to be created and controlled by Americans of Indian and Mexican descent. It stands as an important national endeavor not only for the 8 million Indians and Chicanos in this country, but to all Americans dedicated to the idea of fostering cultural and racial understanding.

The university came into existence as the result of a Federal grant made in April 1971 of 640 acres of land located in Yolo County, Calif. The land was formerly an Army communication center transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Under this grant, the university holds title to the land for the next 30 years, conditional on its pursuit of an ongoing educational program.

At present D-Q has been principally financed by private donations, foundation support, and several Federal contracts and grants. It has already established a reputation for its leadership in developing community education programs, innovative teaching methods, bilingual approaches, and migrant manpower training and education.

However, it is difficult to see how the university can reach its goal as a national learning center without a 5-year funding commitment. The adoption of H.R. 14988 remedies this situation by providing \$35 million over the next 5 years.

Currently D-Q has "correspondent" status with the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, which is the first step to full accreditation. It is a degree-granting institution in the State of California and is recognized by the U.S. Office of Education for participation in its programs.

After 1 year of operation, the university has an enrollment of 70 students with an expected enrollment of 1,500 by the end of 5 years and perhaps an additional 1,000 in extension programs.

The naming of D-Q has its roots in the traditions and history of the Indian and Chicano people themselves. The D refers to the great Iroquois leader Degawidah who founded the Iroquois Federation, an early experiment in democracy predating the U.S. experience. The "Q" refers to Quetzalcoatl, an Aztec spiritual leader and prophet who founded a religion based on peace and social reform. This blend of democracy, social reform, and cultural pluralism forms the backbone of D-Q University.

Crucial to D-Q's educational philosophy is its deep commitment to the needs of its people and to serving the surrounding rural and migrant communities. Abandoning traditional academic aloofness, it has adopted a community approach closely linked to the Aztec and early Cherokee and Choctaw schools, which were integral parts of their society and culture.

Only recently has this country discovered the importance and benefits of this approach with its emphasis on community and vocational education.

D-Q carries forward this community focus through its objectives:

Training of teachers and school ad-

ministrators to meet the needs and concerns of Indian and Chicano children.

Training of social workers and government personnel in working with Indian and Chicano communities.

Fostering of American Indian and Chicano studies with strong emphasis on history, anthropology, and social sciences.

Training for farming and economic development, geared to the realities and hardships confronting Indian and Chicano communities.

Development of vocational training programs, including such fields as farm management and crop production, economic development, and graphic arts.

Precollege training to prepare the students for college level work as rapidly as possible.

Community health programs focusing on the health needs of minority communities.

Development of a cultural and intellectual center to develop new approaches to solving domestic and international problems and to seeking cooperation among all races.

Clearly D-Q has dedicated itself to creating a model for community education as well as racial understanding and cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, I seek the full support of my colleagues in endorsing this important and innovative endeavor. The need for this university has already been documented by more than a century of persecution and discrimination against these people, who have suffered educational neglect at all levels, as well as exclusion from institutions of higher education. Our commitment to D-Q University would be a major step to ending this pattern of neglect and, in turn, developing a national Indian and Chicano center of education and leadership in America.

VIETNAM POLICY ON COURSE

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, a guest editorial recently appeared in one of my district newspapers, the Del Norte Triplicate in Crescent City, Calif., entitled "The Mansfield Amendment Filed, Vietnam Policy on Course."

This editorial, which originated with the Copley News Service, is significant in several respects and the thought occurred to me that many of my colleagues may find it interesting. Primarily, it places in true perspective the real meaning of the Mansfield amendment which I believe the American people should be made aware of.

The editor and publisher of the Del Norte Triplicate, Mr. James Yarborough, no doubt found this editorial worthy of reprinting because he was a prisoner-of-war in World War II. The fact that Mr. Yarborough saw fit to place this editorial in a position of prominence on his editorial page, certainly adds to its credibility, in my judgment.

The editorial follows:

THE MANSFIELD AMENDMENT FILED, VIETNAM POLICY ON COURSE

The Mansfield Amendment, that symbol of congressional determination to dictate a withdrawal of American forces from Southeast Asia on any terms at any cost, has finally run its course. President Nixon duly noted it in signing the military procurement bill to which it was attached, and then filed it away.

Mr. Nixon is perfectly correct in pointing out that the amendment is without binding force or effect. The President knows his powers and responsibilities as commander in chief.

It is obvious that Mr. Nixon also realizes to a greater degree than supporters of the Mansfield Amendment that the establishment of a troop withdrawal deadline would compromise the entire strategy we have been pursuing to bring both American troops and American prisoners home safely from Southeast Asia.

The strength of Mr. Nixon's position through the period of phased withdrawal of our forces has been the consistent movement along a rational course toward a specific goal. The weakness of congressional efforts to prod or persuade the President into speeding up the withdrawal lies in a blindness to all the elements of that strategy.

The year 1972 promises to be the most fateful for Southeast Asia since 1964. The defensive position of the shrinking U.S. combat force will be growing more perilous, and consequently the responsibility placed on the South Vietnamese Armed forces becomes more grave. The pressure of the Communists to negotiate a cease-fire and the release of American prisoners will be at its crucial point. To fix a "date certain" for our troop withdrawal under such conditions, as the Mansfield Amendment would have us do now, would be the height of recklessness.

We are not out of the woods in Southeast Asia, nor are our allies. As Mr. Nixon was reiterating the uncertain factors that must govern the final phase of our withdrawal, Secretary Laird was warning that U.S. air power may again have to support South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia or Laos in the interest of protecting our own withdrawing forces.

The debate on the Mansfield Amendment and threats in Congress to curtail military aid to Indochina must certainly be having an unsettling effect on our allies. The sudden decision by Premier Thanon Kittakachorn of Thailand to suspend the construction and invoke martial law reflects the growing unrest in that country over Communist threats along her borders—unrest that must be heightened by the prospect of diminishing U.S. support of the anti-Communist effort throughout Indochina.

President Nixon faces a most difficult task in keeping our Vietnam strategy firmly tied to its goals in the months ahead. With the Mansfield Amendment exercise in futility out of the way, we can hope that Congress now will put its shoulder to the wheel and help Mr. Nixon for the sake of our prisoners as well as the safety of the fast dwindling numbers of U.S. troops.

RETIREMENT OF JOHN F. PARKINSON, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER FOR LOS ANGELES HARBOR DEPARTMENT

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, this month the southern California steamship and transportation industry will lose one

of its most experienced and knowledgeable members when John F. Parkinson, assistant general manager for the Los Angeles Harbor Department, retires. For the past 50 years, Mr. Parkinson has worked in the industry, spending the last 15 years with the Los Angeles Harbor Department.

Over the years, he has been active in organizations which promote world trade and enhance the transportation industry and has traveled on trade missions to the Far East and Europe. One of the founders of the Foreign Trade Association of Southern California, he has also served as an officer of the Los Angeles Transportation Club and as a member of the Department of Commerce Export Expansion Council. He is a past president of the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce and the Propeller Club of Los Angeles-Long Beach and is executive vice president of the Pacific Coast Association of Port Authorities. He currently serves on the World Trade and Harbor Affairs Committees of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor's Council for International Visitors.

His outstanding efforts for the industry have earned him the Award of Merit of the Catholic Maritime Clubs and the 1970 World Trade Week Bronze Plaque.

I know that Senators will join me in wishing Mr. Parkinson a successful and enjoyable retirement.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

HON. JIM WRIGHT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out for the record a significant investigative report on the subject of highway safety recently prepared by the General Accounting Office for the Public Works Committee's Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight. Titled "Problems in Implementing the Highway Safety Improvement Program," the report was introduced into the record of testimony before the subcommittee today by the able and distinguished Comptroller General of the United States, the Honorable Elmer B. Staats.

The report represents an extensive review of problems in implementing the highway safety improvement program of the Federal Highway Administration. This is a program in which Congress had reposed great hopes at its inception some 8 years ago. The disappointing progress made from 1964 to date raises the question of whether the Federal Highway Administration's program guidance has motivated the States to take all feasible action to identify and correct high-hazard locations on the Nation's highways.

Dealing with the question in its usual incisive and perceptive way, GAO brought forth a report that gives Congress considerable food for thought and, indeed, outright concern. In addition to its value in our current public hearings on highway safety, the report is timely

and enlightening for members of the Public Works Committee who are considering proposed highway safety legislation as well as a Federal Aid Highway Act of 1972.

It is my intention to see that a copy of the full report is delivered to each Member of Congress. Meanwhile, I am sure that all of my colleagues will be interested in the following digest of the GAO report which sets forth the findings in summary form:

PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING THE HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE

Because of the large number of traffic deaths—54,800 in 1970—the General Accounting Office (GAO) reviewed the highway safety improvement program established to identify and correct hazards on Federal-aid highways. Such hazards contribute to a significant number of accidents and fatalities each year.

The review was performed in six States—Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, and Utah.

BACKGROUND

The program started in 1964 when the President expressed concern over the large number of highway fatalities and said that there was an urgent need for a program to improve highway safety. The President also said that special attention should be given to the correction of hazards on highways having large numbers of accidents.

The program is being carried out under the Federal-aid highway program which is administered by the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

Fixed roadside objects—wall-like bridge abutments, unyielding signposts, rigid light poles, concrete footings, and spearlike guardrails—are among the more easily identified and correctable types of highway hazards. Such hazards have been called booby traps and have been responsible for killing and maiming thousands of motorists each year.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Eight years after inception, the highway safety improvement program has yet to become a fully implemented major national program.

Varying degrees of State compliance with the Highway Administration's program guidance have produced a fragmented approach to reducing highway accidents and fatalities through identification and correction of hazardous highway locations. GAO believes that this happened because Highway Administration guidance to States largely has been advisory, rather than mandatory, and because quantified goals have not been established for the program.

An opportunity exists to materially improve the Nation's traffic safety record if the Government will provide stronger program leadership.

The six States were all doing some type of work to correct highway hazards. GAO believes, however, that the highway safety improvement program is dependent upon—

Routinely setting aside and using funds specifically to eliminate highway hazards;

Identifying hazardous locations on the basis of actual accident experience; and

Correcting hazards in accordance with priorities based on potential for accident reduction in relation to the cost of the correction.

Reservation of funds

The Highway Administration has not reserved Federal-aid highway funds specifically for highway safety programs. GAO noted that the States had spent a small part of their Federal-aid highway funds to eliminate highway hazards. Of the total Federal-aid funds available to the six States during

the 7 years ended December 31, 1970, only 3 percent were spent for that purpose.

The six States had not routinely set aside and used a designated part of their Federal-aid funds to correct hazardous locations. For calendar year 1971 one of the six States did commit \$10 million of its highway funds specifically for highway safety improvement projects. About \$5.5 million actually was used for this purpose. The remaining funds were used for other highway work, and the highway safety improvement projects for which the money was to have been used were deferred until the following year.

Identification of highway hazards

Meaningful inventories of hazardous locations, as described below, are needed to provide the Highway Administration and the States with a basis for determining (1) the magnitude of the overall highway hazard problem in the States, (2) the total estimated cost of correcting the hazards, and (3) the order and pace at which safety improvement work should be done to timely and significantly reduce highway accidents, deaths, and injuries.

Each of the six States had developed a system which, in part, met Highway Administration criteria for a systematic highway safety improvement program. For example, all six States were preparing summaries showing highway accidents by location. None of these States, however, had a comprehensive inventory of correctable hazardous locations that was updated systematically and used routinely for developing and carrying out safety improvement projects.

Assignment of priorities for correction of highway hazards

Because enough money to do all necessary safety improvement work seldom is available, States need to establish priorities for identified projects so that those having the greatest accident reduction potential for each dollar spent are undertaken first.

Three of the six States were not ranking possible safety improvement projects on a State-wide basis in terms of the highest potential benefit at the lowest relative cost. The other three States had developed priority listings for their safety improvement projects, but were not scheduling and carrying out their safety work fully on that basis.

Under the conditions described above, neither the Highway Administration nor the States have reasonable assurance that the safety improvement projects—selected on a case-by-case basis by the States and approved by the Highway Administration—represent the most worthwhile use of safety improvement funds.

AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Officials of the Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, and the Highway Administration agreed generally with GAO's analysis of the progress and status of the safety improvement program.

Highway Administration officials stated that greater recognition should be given to other safety-related work being carried out by the States, such as work to upgrade the safety of the Interstate System and other high-speed highways in accordance with the recommendations of the American Association of State Highway Officials (referred to as yellow-book work).

GAO recognizes that yellow-book work promotes highway safety. This report comments on such work to the extent that it was identified by the six States.

Yellow-book work on existing highways, however, is directed primarily toward correcting generally recognized types of hazards (for example, replacement of fixed signs with breakaway signs over a section of the Interstate System), rather than toward correction of identified hazardous locations. Except for major safety improvement projects at spe-

cific locations, yellow-book work on the Interstate System, unlike other safety improvement work, does not have to be based on accident data analysis.

Highway Administration officials stated also that many safety-related highway projects have been financed wholly with State funds. They provided GAO with data showing that the States had reported that wholly State-funded projects classified as safety related had averaged about \$125 million annually during the 7 years ended September 1971.

A Highway Administration analysis of the reported information showed that not all the projects included would meet the requirements of the safety improvement program. Also, the procedures followed by the States for identifying and correcting hazardous locations reduces assurance that the safety-related projects being financed wholly by the States represent the most worthwhile use of the funds involved.

Since GAO considers the reservation of funds to be important for an effective program, GAO also discussed the feasibility of the Secretary's administratively reserving a part of available trust funds specifically for gram. Highway Administration officials projects under the safety improvement program pointed out that generally, in the past, reservations of funds for specific highway-related programs have been based on legislative authorization. Accordingly they planned to obtain legal clarification on this matter.

GAO believes that legislative action specifically setting aside part of highway trust funds to ensure an appropriate level of accomplishment would provide a more effective program incentive.

THE NEED FOR A COORDINATED ENERGY POLICY

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, this Nation has many needs. Among the most pressing on them is one for a Coordinated Energy Policy. Throughout the country builders are being instructed not to provide for gas heating, pipeline companies are branching out into other fields because of dwindling gas supplies, oil companies are spending more time and money to find oil outside the United States than inside, electric bills are going up and we can expect them to go still higher. The cause of all of this is the finiteness of our energy fuels oil and gas, and the present inability to use coal.

This Nation is facing a serious energy crisis. For months there have been daily references to it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the daily papers, and the weekly magazines. Innumerable hearings have been held in both Houses of Congress dealing with this problem.

Questions such as how much do we import, where do we import from, what contingency plans are there, shall we build powerplants, where do we direct research and development money and many more keep cropping up.

If we run short of energy we run short of power—in both senses of the word. Without the power to run industry and the home, our economy, or foreign and domestic policies, indeed our very style of life would be completely turned around. We are not, today, or even this year in such a serious predicament. But what of next year—of 5 years from

now—of 1980 or 1990? The time to act is now, not when it is too late. We are charged with providing for our country—to provide for its future. We must decide what kind of America we want in 1980 and 1990.

According to Secretary of Interior Rogers Morton, there are more than 60 Federal agencies concerned with energy matters. In the Congress there are more than a dozen committees involved in the problem.

As a member of the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Communications and Power, I, as have my colleagues on that committee, have become keenly aware of the disorganization, the diffusion and the disorientation of our national efforts in the energy field. We believe that a national energy policy is desperately needed. It would be a policy that would give an overview of the energy situation in the United States, that it can be expected to be in 10 years and how well we are able to meet or stave off those good or bad expectations.

Accordingly, our colleague LIONEL VAN DEERLIN of California, and I are planning to file legislation next Wednesday, June 28th, which calls for a Council on Energy Policy. We propose, today, the creation of such a council and ask that the bill enacting it be read into the RECORD at the conclusion on my remarks.

Briefly, the council would be a three-man group of nonpartisan, knowledgeable men—this problem is bigger than politics—who would formulate a national energy policy. They would be responsive to both the President and the Congress—the council would be the chief advisor on energy. The members would be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and would serve for a period of 5 years.

The council would in no way assume the duties of existing agencies. It would be purely advisory, as is the Council of Economic Advisors or the Council on Environmental Quality. It would formulate the general guidelines under which the existing agencies would be better able to carry out their tasks.

The council would also publish an annual report—a kind of "state of the energy world" message. This report would include the policies it plans to set forth or recommend, the legislation it recommends, the energy fuel supply domestically and in foreign lands, the availability of that supply and projections of demand and how we can best meet those projections.

In the years ahead, as this Nation becomes more reliant on imported fuels, our foreign policy will be based on our energy policy; as this Nation experiences shortages of power our economic policy will be based on our energy policy; as this Nation finds its citizens out of work because of industry cutbacks due to shortages of fuels our social policy will be based on our energy policy.

Energy enters into every facet of our lives. We are in a problem situation now—a situation that just 2 weeks ago, Gen. George A. Lincoln of the Office of Emergency Preparedness called a crisis. If we are to avert that crisis, and the catastrophic consequences of it, we must act now to coordinate the energy policies of the United States; we must give our

energy field some direction. We, in Congress, must be able to find out what the energy problems are and may be—not from five dozen different people all over this city—but from one knowledgeable, coordinated source. We must act now to create a Council on Energy Policy.

The cosponsors of this bill and I ask our colleagues to join us before we reach a critical hour in our history. We ask you to help us pass this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to insert a copy of the proposed legislation into the RECORD.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on Energy Policy (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of the Council shall serve for five-year terms, except that of the three such members first appointed one shall be appointed for a two-year term and one for a four-year term, as designated by the President at the time of appointment. The President shall designate one of the members of the Council to serve as Chairman. Each member shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments, is well qualified to analyze and interpret energy trends and information of all kinds; to appraise programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the energy needs of the Nation; to be conscious of and responsive to the scientific, economic, social, esthetic, and cultural needs and interests of the Nation; and to formulate and recommend national policies with respect to energy. Not more than two members of the Council shall be appointed from the same political party.

(b) (1) The Council shall serve as the principal advisor to the President and Congress on energy policy, exercising leadership in formulating government policy concerning domestic and international energy issues, and shall assist in developing plans and programs which take full advantage of the Nation's technological capabilities in developing clean energy and in conserving energy resources. In addition the Council shall help formulate policies for, and coordinate operations of, energy resources and facilities owned or controlled by the Federal Government. The Council shall prepare for the President in cooperation with the Council on Environmental Quality and with the assistance of other interested departments and agencies the annual Energy Report required by subsection (f).

(2) (A) All legislative recommendations and reports to Congress of Federal agencies, to the extent such recommendations and reports deal with energy matters, shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

(B) The Council shall make recommendations to the President and Congress for resolving conflicting policies of Federal agencies.

(C) The Council shall recommend policies to Federal and State agencies respecting power emergencies.

(3) The Council shall develop a long-range, comprehensive plan for energy utilization in the United States, and shall provide assistance to any executive agency concerned with energy and power in the United States.

(4) All agencies of the Federal Government shall include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions having a significant effect on energy availability or use a detailed statement by the responsible official on whether such proposal or action is consistent with the long-range plan formulated

under paragraph (3). If such proposal or action is not consistent with such plan, the statement shall also contain a detailed justification for the proposal or action.

(5) Neither the Council nor its members may refuse to testify before or submit information to either House of Congress or any duly authorized committee thereof.

(c) In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this section, the Council shall—

(1) consult with representatives of science, industry, agriculture, labor, conservation organizations, State and local governments and other groups, as it deems advisable; and

(2) utilize, to the fullest extent possible, the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided, thus assuring that the Council's activities will not unnecessarily overlap or conflict with similar activities authorized by law and performed by established agencies.

(d) Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5313). The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates (5 U.S.C. 5315).

(e) The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this section. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this section, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

(f) The President shall cause to be prepared and submitted to the Congress on or before July 1, 1973, and annually thereafter, an Energy Report. The report shall include—

(1) an estimate of energy needs for the ensuing ten-year period to meet the requirements of the national defense, the commercial and industrial life of the country, and the general welfare of the people of the United States;

(2) an estimate of the domestic and foreign energy supply on which the United States will be expected to rely to meet such needs in an economical manner with due regard for the protection of national security, and the environment and the conservation of natural resources;

(3) current and foreseeable trends in the quality, management and utilization of energy resources and the effects of those trends on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation;

(4) a review and appraisal of the adequacy and appropriateness of technologies, procedures, and practices, including regulatory practices, employed to achieve the foregoing objectives;

(5) recommendations for the development and application of new technologies, procedures, and practices which he may determine to be required to achieve such objectives; and

(6) recommendations for legislation.

(g) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section not to exceed \$300,000.00 for fiscal year 1973, \$750,000.00 for fiscal year 1974, and \$1,000,000.00 for each fiscal year thereafter.

ECOLOGY SINS, PLUS—

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, following criticism by a so-called environ-

mental group called Environmental Action, several articles have appeared criticizing the group for their analysis. One article that appeared in the Gary Post Tribune on Friday, June 16, 1972, deserves particular attention. Since the newspaper serves part of my Second Congressional District, it makes specific reference to my inclusion on the list of "Dirty Dozen." However, Mr. Zuckerman makes very appropriate criticism for the so-called environmental group. For the information of my colleagues, I insert it here:

ECOLOGY SINS, PLUS—

(By Ed Zuckerman)

WASHINGTON.—Those bratty radical kids at Environmental Action displayed a lot of nerve last week when they put Rep. Earl Landgrebe, R-Valparaiso, on their "dirty dozen" list. Among other things they pointed out he's opposed to such liberal perversions as child care development and congressional intervention in President Nixon's war.

It was the second time that environmental group selected Landgrebe for its "endangered species" list.

Environmental Action originally blossomed in 1969 as the national coordinator of the first Earth Day. It has since become a perennial flower in the political-garden-by-Potomac, spraying its negative endorsements every two years on candidates who have failed to appease the group's views on issues which go far beyond the environment.

The organization utilized 31 votes of the past two years as the basis for selecting candidates for the ignominious list of "ecological criminals." Only 13 of them were genuinely related to environmental questions. The rest covered a wide range of foreign and domestic questions such as the importation of Rhodesian chrome, the Vietnam war, consumer protection, equal rights for women, family planning, child care development and campaign spending reform.

Since five of the test votes were about Vietnam, every hawkish lawmaker such as Landgrebe who supports Nixon's Indochina policy was "one sixth" dirty when the search began for the dozen candidates.

On the basis of his overall performance, the young environmentalists judged Landgrebe's ecology record as the worst of any they picked for defeat in the fall election. They said the Valparaiso Republican had "upheld his reputation by voting wrong on every major piece of legislation considered by our voting chart save one."

The vote which kept Landgrebe from "zero per cent" perfection was one he cast for an amendment to the multi-billion dollar Clean Water Act. The amendment prevents "industrial blackmail" by companies which threaten to relocate plants to states with less restrictive antipollution enforcement standards. Landgrebe voted against the whole package on the final roll call, but that vote wasn't considered by the environmentalists.

In the analysis of how the dozen House members performed on the 31 issues, Landgrebe did earn the "worst" record. But, that doesn't mean he was the worst of the 435-member House—just the worst of the dozen.

And, if you strip away those non-environmental issues, look what happens.

Landgrebe, with his single pro-environment stand, performed better in that field than five other members of the "dirty dozen."

Falling to score a single blow for the environment (as far as environmental action is concerned) were Reps. Wayne Aspinall, D-Colo. (who is chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and is a powerful voice on environmental legislation); Walter Baring, D-Nev.; Earle Cabell, D-Tex.; Sherman Lloyd, R-Utah, and Roger Zion, R-Ind.

For some reason, those "filthy five" got

less of a rebuke from environmental action than did Landgrebe.

The young ecologists, who say their group is not of the "fashionable birds and squirrels" variety, turn out to be poaching on another group's territory.

Masquerading as an environmental protection group, they really are a junior grade edition of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), the liberal political organization which publishes its own congressional performance ratings to separate the liberals from the conservatives. Another group, Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), performs a similar role in reverse.

Landgrebe, who is every bit the "arch-conservative" the young environmentalists say he is, understandably gets low marks from ADA and high marks from ACA.

In addition to environmental, foreign and domestic votes, candidates for the "dirty dozen" had to satisfy two other qualifications to make the list. First, their opponents in the fall election must also have a viable chance of winning the election.

Somehow, the additional qualifications seem to suggest that the "dirty dozen" candidates were selected first and the process worked backwards from there. How else could such things as Rhodesian chrome and the rest make a difference to a group that is, by its own name, concerned with environmental action?

ROCKWOOD, TENN., AMERICAN LEGION SPEAKS OUT

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, on February 29 of this year, I joined a number of my colleagues in the House in cosponsoring H.R. 13455. Our bill would restore November 11 as Veterans' Day and May 30 as Memorial Day.

Since then, I have received great support for our bill from veterans and other concerned residents of the Third Congressional District of Tennessee.

Many veterans' groups have sent me copies of resolutions they have passed urging Congress to adopt our legislation.

This week, one such resolution—from the Curtis E. Smith American Legion Post 50 of Rockwood, Tenn.—has come to my attention. The resolution seeks to restore November 11 as the national date of celebration of Veterans' Day.

I heartily concur with this resolution. So that my colleagues may share its patriotic message, I ask that the resolution be reprinted in its entirety.

I commend members of the Rockwood Post and Legionnaires throughout Tennessee for their devotion to America and the ideals it represents. As an American Legion member myself, I will join with Legionnaires throughout the country on November 11 in rededicating our lives to the patriotic goals for which American men have fought and died.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY STATUS OF VETERANS DAY BE RESTORED TO THE ORIGINAL DATE OF NOVEMBER 11

On November 11, 1918, the greatest war of all time was ended by an armistice being declared between the Allies and Germany. On every subsequent November 11th, the people of the United States celebrated this great

event by honoring the war dead and veterans by festivities, banquets and parades. Nearly every town and city in the country held an Armistice Day parade.

When a war of even greater magnitude, World War II, was ended in 1945, November 11th took on added meaning and subsequently, because it was a day honoring all veterans, the name was changed from Armistice Day to Veterans Day and until 1971 Veterans Day on November 11th was a date when the citizens of the United States made a special point of honoring those who fought for their country and for American principles on the battlefields around the world.

By Act of Congress for the year 1971 and subsequent years, Veterans Day was to be celebrated on another date, which in 1971 fell on October 25th. This met with disapproval of all veterans organizations throughout the country, including the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans and others. The turnout for parades on October 25, 1971 in many places was much less than it had been on the November 11th date. This was true in Knoxville.

Considering the history of this special date, November 11, we believe it is fitting that we recognize November 11th as Veterans Day, a time for annually considering once again the sacred ideals for which so many Americans have taken up arms and for which so many have given "that last full measure of devotion." These are the same ideals which we must continue to defend and protect. Man has the perpetual need for a vital faith, something to live by. Horizons have broadened because of the nature of a changing world, but the core of our belief is substantially the same as that held by our forefathers. We look to our families, our churches, our schools, and other American institutions to transmit our ideals and beliefs to each new generation. On November 11th of each year we pledge ourselves to work anew toward these ends, ever remembering the extremely high price that our soldiers and sailors have paid for liberty, which indeed is the core of our American heritage.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, Post 50, Rockwood, Tennessee, The American Legion, Department of Tennessee which is comprised of 638 members in this area, goes on record as recommending that the national holiday status of Veterans Day be restored to the original date of November 11th by the Congress of the United States, and that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to each of our Senators, Howard Baker, Jr. and William Brock, and to our Congressman, Lamar Baker, and Joe L. Evins.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE PHILIP J. PHILBIN

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 14, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today, Wednesday, June 14, which fittingly is Flag Day, a great American and grand human being passed away. Those of us in the U.S. Congress who were privileged to know and serve with the former Representative of the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts are deeply saddened by the loss of this fine gentleman.

Philip J. Philbin brought an added dimension to the Congress. He was no ordinary politician, nor for that matter was he an ordinary man. The distin-

guished Members from Massachusetts have pointed with pride to Phil Philbin's fine leadership and his contributions to the Nation, but I will remember him for the person he was.

Phil Philbin was a gentleman in every sense of the word. He never spoke unkindly to or about anyone and his love and compassion for his fellow man were returned tenfold. Phil had a good word and a warm greeting for everyone and his winning way won him the respect and esteem of everyone on both sides of the aisle.

Phil was a legend in his own time. His name was a household word throughout his Third District where he was known as "Phil." He was truly Mr. Personality and the kindness, compassion, and understanding which characterized him will not be forgotten.

Phil possessed the finest qualities nature can bestow. He was an erudite man who could have succeeded in whatever endeavor he chose to pursue. His way with the written and spoken word was the envy of scholars and writers and few athletes are not familiar with his accomplishments on the Harvard football field. He was a cultured man who enjoyed good music. He often composed songs and accompanied himself on the piano. Phil could delight and amuse, as well as teach, and those who had the pleasure of his company always came away refreshed. His greatest love, however, was people and to best serve them, he devoted his life to public service.

Although Phil Philbin was not with us in the 91st Congress, he was not forgotten either by us in the House or the constituents whom he had served so ably for more than a quarter of a century. We are all a little richer for having known him and in wishing him a peaceful repose, I would like to borrow one of his own phrases, "God love you, Phil."

NEWS BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD the June 19, 1972, edition of the news bulletin of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission—ARBC. I take this action to help my colleagues be informed of the nationwide activities in preparation for the 200th anniversary of this Nation in 1976. The bulletin is compiled and written by the staff of the ARBC Communications Committee. The bulletin follows:

The National Governors' Conference has officially endorsed the concept of a nationwide network of Bicentennial Parks as proposed by the ARBC on February 22, 1972. Governor Arch A. Moore (W. Va.), Chairman of the National Conference has informed ARBC Chairman David J. Mahoney of the action of the governors during their recent meeting in Houston, Texas. The resolution which was unanimously passed states, "That the National Governors' Conference en-

dorses the concept of Bicentennial Parks as having a significant potential for enhancing a truly nationwide participation in a meaningful commemoration of our Nation's 200th Anniversary and looks forward to receiving, at an early date, a report of the results of the feasibility study now underway." In a June 12 release Chairman Mahoney replied: "This endorsement of the Parks concept by the Nation's governors is most encouraging. The favorable reaction of the governors to the idea of developing a Bicentennial Park in each State is welcomed by the Bicentennial Commission."

On Wednesday, June 21, the ARBC Communications Committee is meeting at Headquarters in Washington, D.C. in a full morning session beginning at 10:00 a.m. The ARBC Executive Committee is meeting the following day, Thursday, June 22, also at Headquarters at 9:00 a.m.

State Representative Floyd M. Sack, Chairman of the Colorado Centennial-Bicentennial Commission has announced that Governor Jack Love has appointed 8 new members from throughout the state to the Commission.

Commission members Thomasine Hill, Ken Beale and Roy Brooks will participate in the nationwide assembly of 1,000 high school Student Council leaders, June 25-29 at Forest View High School in the Chicago suburb of Arlington Heights.

The Princeton University Bicentennial Committee has been meeting and formulating plans during the past several months and will shortly present its recommendations to the president of the University. The committee is headed by Irving Dilliard, former Editorial Page editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States will meet at Princeton University, June 28-30, at the invitation of the Historical Commission, which has represented New Jersey on the Council.

Mayor John Gatti of San Antonio has informed the ARBC that on June 19 the city will host the President of the Republic of Mexico, Lic. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, who will dedicate the Instituto de Cultura de Mexico. The Mayor writes: "Because of San Antonio's deep interest in the forthcoming Bicentennial Celebration of the United States, it is our desire to identify this historical visit as the first significant Bicentennial 'open house' event in America."

Dr. J. Duane Squires, Chairman of the New Hampshire ARBC has informed the ARBC that the State Commission has issued a report to Governor Walter Peterson of the activities of the Commission during the two years of its existence. The report is dated June, 1972.

The New England Drum Corps Federation has a plan they hope will fit into the "Festival USA" theme of the Bicentennial. The Federation would like to invite a drum corps from a foreign country, or from outside the northeastern section of the U.S., to pay a visit of a week or two to New England during the summer of '76. The Federation has noted that other organizations might well adopt similar plans and points out that Boy Scout camps in one State might accommodate Scout troops from foreign countries or distant states paying a Bicentennial visit to the region where so much Revolutionary activity took place. Another Drum Corps Federation plan is to stage an exhibition of American music of the Colonial period during the Bicentennial year.

A San Diego County ARBC has been formed comprised of each community in the County and the Board of Supervisors. The mayors in the County will serve as ex officio members. Allan B. Skuba, Escondido, and M. D. Berchdorf, San Diego, will serve as co-chairmen. An organizational meeting has been held and much enthusiasm exists in the San Diego area, which celebrated its Bicen-

ennial in 1969. The County ARBC will be the local agency to support the ARBC.

A new "Revolutionary Collection" of fabric commemorating the up-coming Bicentennial was introduced at the Owens Fiberglass Center in New York City. The collection is based on colonial period designs gathered from the Smithsonian, Cooper-Hewitt and Winterthur museums as well as from private collections. Print designs were inspired by sampler patterns, hand-loomed counter panes, basketry, 18th century block prints, patchwork quilts and embroidery stitch patterns. Designer Leslie Fillet created the signature collection.

Arizona ARBC—Lt. Gen. Frank Sackton (Ret.) of the Governor's Office has been assigned by Governor Jack Williams to see that all possible assistance is given to the Arizona ARBC by the State Government. The Arizona Commission was formally established by Executive Order of the Governor on June 9. John Eversole, the Chairman, announced two new members were appointed by the Governor, Mr. Eric Maxwell and Mr. John V. Fels.

Students from all Belton, Texas schools have been appointed to the Belton Bicentennial Commission and to serve as a board to guide their respective schools in participating in the Bicentennial celebration. And in Des Moines, Iowa the class of 1976 of the Chariton, Iowa school were presented a 45-minute program, including slides and a quiz, on the Bicentennial and the World Food Expo '76.

The May 1 issue of the Bicentennial Bulletin reported that an 80-minute film dramatizing the role of immigrants in building America was being planned in Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania. It should be noted that the film is not being produced by the Washington Crossing Foundation but rather by Sol Feinstein of Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.

Contact: F. C. Duke Zeller, Editor (202) 254-8007.

APOLLO 16: A TRIBUTE

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, much has been said over the years as to the significance of man as a direct participant in space flight. A recent editorial in the San Jose Mercury of April 24, 1972, discusses this subject in the light of the outstandingly successful Apollo 16 lunar mission. I offer this balanced and significant editorial as an important contribution to the discussions of manned space flight in the present and future:

APOLLO 16: A TRIBUTE

The manner in which the Apollo 16 moon mission has unfolded to date underlines once more the essential role of man in the exploration of space.

Unmanned probes are excellent as far as they go—and in terms of sheer distance they go much farther than manned expeditions at the moment—but there are as yet no cameras and computers to equal the human eye and mind.

Apollo 16 appeared to be plagued from the outset with minor difficulties, jammed antennas, erratic circuits and malfunctioning instruments. Yet the minds and hands of Astronauts John Young, Charles Duke and Thomas Mattingly contrived nonetheless to place the former two on the moon's surface only a few hundred feet from their target and only a few hours behind schedule.

Even though Young, Duke and Mattingly

were barred from spending as much time in lunar orbit as originally planned, Apollo 16 must be counted a qualified success even at this point; it won't be a total success, of course, until all three astronauts are safe on earth once more.

The geological data Apollo 16 will return from the mountainous Cayley Plains is certain to give scientists a firmer grip on the origins of the moon and, perhaps, even of the solar system itself. Beyond that, the nuclear-powered data gathering and reporting station Young and Duke deployed on the moon's surface will continue serving man's thirst for knowledge well into the future.

All of which attests to the indispensability of man in space. Few if any of the more sophisticated scientific experiments Young and Duke conducted could have been performed by automated equipment. Further, it is highly improbable that any such experiments would have been undertaken at all if Apollo 16 had been an unmanned probe; at the first technological malfunction, it is more likely the whole mission would have been scrubbed automatically.

It is regrettable that only one more Apollo moon flight remains in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's schedule. Just when man is becoming familiar with the moon at close hand, he abandons further personal exploration. This is shortsighted and wasteful, but given the temper of the country at this point in history it is probably inevitable. The only short-term consolation is that Congress is funding the space shuttle and Skylab programs at reasonably adequate levels. Thus the United States will not lose all space exploration capability through atrophy and apathy.

For the long haul, it is inevitable that interest in lunar exploration will be rekindled at some future date. The Apollo program answered a great many questions about the moon, but it is in the nature of scientific inquiry that answers beget more questions, and lunar exploration has been no exception to this general rule. Consequently, it is a certainty that man will journey to the moon again—after Apollo 17. The only uncertainty is when. Most probably it will be after man has perfected techniques for maintaining colonies of explorers on the lunar surface for extended periods.

Apollo 16 is a noteworthy achievement in its own right, but it is more than that. It is, more importantly, the latest step in man's restless journey into the unknown. It is a tribute to his curiosity and, ultimately, to his faith in life and in the ability of knowledge to make that life somehow better in the future than it has been in the past.

RECOMPUTATION OF MILITARY RETIRED PAY

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress have been receiving a heavy volume of mail concerning the so-called recomputation of military retired pay. Some of the retired military personnel take the position that the former system of allowing military retirees to recompute their retired pay on the basis of current active-duty basic pay scales should be reinstated. This would mean that increases in retired pay would be automatically geared to increases in the basic pay of the active-duty forces.

The Congress departed this method of adjusting retired pay in the 1958 Military Pay Act and in 1963 repealed the perti-

nent section of the law. Under that legislation, Congress provided a flat, across-the-board 6-percent increase in retired pay. This action has created considerable controversy over the proper method of increasing military retired pay. The controversy continues to this day.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to include a letter on the subject of recomputation which I received this week from Col. John B. Holst, USAF, retired, a constituent and good friend of mine from Elizabethtown, N.Y. While I am sure my colleagues will find the narrative prepared by Colonel Holst interesting and amusing, I know it sincerely expresses not only his sentiments concerning military recomputation but also the sentiments of many other retired military personnel.

Numerous bills on recomputation have been introduced, and it is my understanding that the administration has recently submitted a legislative proposal providing a one-time, partial recomputation. In view of the considerable interest, congressional and otherwise, I am very pleased that Hon. F. EDWARD HEBERT, chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, has announced his intention to schedule hearings on these proposals as soon as the committee's legislative calendar will permit.

Colonel Holst's letter follows:

ELIZABETHTOWN, N.Y., June 15, 1972.

HON. CARLETON J. KING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is just a note to let you know that the family are well and doing fine—that is everybody except Uncle Sam and some of his nephews. He has been acting so strange and unlike his old considerate and generous self that some think maybe he is a little teched in the head. They asked me to write to see if you could get him to see reason before it is too late.

You may have been out of touch with most of Uncle Sam's nephews who are hurting the worst, so I'll try to bring you up to date on why they think his behavior is so odd.

You remember back in the thirties when there were so many bad guys running loose all over the world Uncle Sam gathered all his nephews together to get ready for the big shoot out. There were three main gangs causing most of the trouble, the Swastikas, the Rising Suns, and the Black Shirts. Uncle Sam, even with all his nephews, wasn't strong enough to face them alone so he teamed up with lots of friends around the world and the Red Star Gang which turned out not so friendly later on. All together they were too much for the bad guys and the final shoot out ended in 1945.

After that most of the nephews wanted to go home to their jobs and families, but about that time the Red Star Gang showed their true colors and started grabbing off everything they could get their hands on including some of our weaker and smaller friends who had helped throw out the bad guys. Fearing that the new bad guys, that is the Red Star Gang, would pluck off all the old friends one by one, Uncle Sam went all around the world reassuring them that he would not let that happen. So when he got back home and found most of the nephews packing to go home, he begged them to stay with him because otherwise he would not be strong enough to protect his friends overseas. In order to keep the nephews with him he reaffirmed the ancient policy that if they stayed with him that even after retirement they would still get all the benefits, including pay increases, that he would provide to

those still active. Feeling secure in the reputation for integrity that Uncle Sam had built up over the years many of the nephews agreed to stay with him. And so Uncle Sam was then able to keep the promises he had made around the world.

After that everything went fine in the family. The nephews that went home were eager to compete in the land of free enterprise where the sky was the limit, and many became wealthy and famous.

The ones that stayed with Uncle Sam worked loyally in the belief that while they would never be rich, they were building credits toward a secure and dignified retirement.

But then in 1958 Uncle Sam did something very out of character for him. He broke his promise to the nephews who stayed with him. By then most of them were too old to go home and start over again, and many of them think Uncle Sam may have done it with this in mind. I wouldn't go so far as to say that myself, but I do think he dishonored the family name by cutting off the loyal nephews and welching on the deferred payments promised them at a time in life when there was little they could do about it.

Since Uncle Sam broke faith with the older nephews in 1958, the younger ones have been skeptical about what they might expect on retirement, and so to keep them happy Uncle Sam has had to give them more frequent and bigger pay raises. This means that the younger ones when they retire will get a much larger deferred payment than the older ones with the same grade and length of service. By following this policy Uncle Sam is able to keep his friends abroad and his younger nephews happy while his older nephews are gradually slipping down the economic ladder into second class citizenship. The younger ones don't care because it wasn't their fault that the older ones were born many years too soon.

Well that's about how things stand in the family today. If you still have any influence with Uncle Sam, I would appreciate it if you would try to make him see the error of his ways and get him to do something about it while there is still time. I believe that if Uncle Sam made good on his promise to the older nephews, his credibility would be restored and the younger ones would be less demanding of cash on the barrel head.

I truly believe that Uncle Sam really wants to make restitution and bring us together again, but he needs help. And he needs to be shown that honor and integrity and unity within the family are more important than the money that their restoration would cost. Also he should be reminded that without the support of the older nephews in the years following the big shoot out there probably wouldn't be any family left to bring together.

Here are the names of a few of the fine people down your way who are trying to get Uncle Sam to bring us together. Hope you will help them. Hon. Charles Gubser (R-Cal) HR 14524, Hon. Burt L. Talcott (R-Cal) HR 14643, Hon. G. William Whitehurst (R-Va) HR 14662, Hon. Dawson Mathis (D-Ga) HR 14871, Hon. Bob Wilson (R-Cal) HR 14916.

Meantime I want you to know how sorry I am that you have been redistricted out of our part of the Adirondack Mountains, and I hope this won't keep you from coming up here to see your old friends.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN B. HOLST.

PAUL REDLINSKI STEPS ASIDE;
SAVED BUFFALO'S MARKET

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, in each community there are individuals whom

we can admire and respect for their dedication to their families, their friends, and their neighbors.

Such an individual is Paul Redlinski of my home city of Buffalo, N.Y., who retired last week as president of the Broadway Market Merchants Corp. Paul is a long-time personal friend for whom I have the highest regard.

He immigrated to the United States as a youth, age 13, and built his own business. He built not once but twice, his first being the victim of the Depression of the 1930's.

Paul is a highly respected leader of his community and is singularly responsible for leading the successful fight to preserve the city-owned Broadway Market as a landmark of Buffalo's Polish-American community.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks I include a story from the June 15 issue of the Am-Pol Eagle:

PAUL REDLINSKI ENDS ASSOCIATION WITH
BROADWAY MARKET

The man who is credited with single-handedly saving the Broadway Market as a landmark of Buffalo's Polish American community is leaving the market after an association that has spanned 25 years. Paul Redlinski, Sr., who began his successful fight against the sale of the Broadway Market to private enterprise ten years ago, announced yesterday his retirement as president of the Broadway Market Merchants Corporation after serving in that capacity for three years. His announcement of his retirement thus completes his separation from the market. In 1969 he retired as president of his family-owned meat business, turning the operation of Paul Redlinski Meat Products Inc. over to one of his four sons.

The story of Paul Redlinski's rise to a position of prominence and respect in Buffalo's Polish American community is filled with both successes and disappointments. Born near Warsaw in 1900, he came to Buffalo at the age of 13. His father, who had emigrated here three years before the rest of his family, settled on Clark St. on Buffalo's East Side.

Having virtually no knowledge of English, Paul Redlinski's early life was pretty much limited to the Polish-speaking areas of Buffalo's East Side. His earliest memories are of walking down Broadway and seeing Polish names above businesses. He thought to himself that he would like to see his name over his own business someday and he knew from then on that he was destined to a life in the world of business.

BECAME ELECTRICIAN

His first employment, at the age of 16, was not exactly what he had in mind. His first job was pulling nails out of boxcars standing along the New York Central Terminal on Curtis St. This did not last for too long a time. And after moving from one job to another for several years, he finally landed a position as an apprentice electrical worker. Although the \$4 a week salary was not what he had hoped for, the job did provide him with experience that would prove to be invaluable in later years. After learning both the electrical business and the English language, he began wiring houses for an electrical contractor whose business was located on Clinton St. next to the Strand Theater.

His first break in the business world came in 1925 when the owner of the Clinton St. business told him that he would have to close down because he could not pay the bills. He offered the business to the then 25-year-old Redlinski who, after borrowing \$500 from friends and relatives to pay off the debts, accepted.

He became a success almost immediately. In addition to house wiring and other electrical jobs, he sold small appliances such as

radios and washing machines from his Clinton St. store. For young Redlinski, owning his own successful business was like a dream come true.

His success was to be short-lived. The Great Depression came and he lost everything. He learned a lesson from the depression, however. The cause of his downfall was credit buying and he pledged that his future business ventures would be of the "cash-over-the-counter" nature.

His second business was to be a long time in coming. He was now married to the former Martha Nowak and he had four sons whom he had to think about. He could not afford to take another chance in business. He had a job as an electrician and was making a livable salary.

Yet, the call of the business world would not cease. By the late forties his sons were growing up and one had learned the butcher's trade. He wanted to do something for them. So in 1947, after much reflection, he sold the house he had managed to buy on Miller St., and invested the money in a butcher stand at the Broadway Market.

BEGINS MARKET RULE

This brings us to another side of Paul Redlinski, the most important side. He did not decide to open the stand for himself but rather for his sons. In fact, he maintained his job as an electrician for several years after the Broadway Market butcher stand was opened. It was his concern for his four sons (Emil, Daniel, Leonard and Paul Jr.) that motivated him to take this great chance. Those who knew Paul Redlinski well realize that his great love for his family is, and always has been, placed above all else.

The success story of the Broadway Market stand of Redlinski Meat Products is truly phenomenal. A second stand was obtained in 1952 and by 1957, a third was needed. Sausage was always home-made behind the counter but by the early '60's, it became evident that demand would force a change. In 1965 a sausage and meat processing plant was opened on Sienkiewicz Pl. adjacent to the Market. The plant now makes more than 30 varieties of meat products.

In 1947, 30 pounds of Polish sausage was made behind the counter of Redlinski's stand. Last week, 1500 pounds of Polish sausage was made in the Redlinski plant on Sienkiewicz.

The first signs of trouble for the Broadway Market came in 1962 when our city leaders began to talk about selling the city-owned facility. It was then that Paul Redlinski began his fight. His frequent visits to City Hall on behalf of the Market must have made some people wonder if he was on the city payroll. Everytime an item that could affect the future of the Broadway Market was being discussed in City Hall, Paul Redlinski was there.

His efforts of time and money were not wasted. In 1969 a compromise was reached whereby the merchants would lease the market from the city. The Broadway Market Merchants Corporation was formed and Paul Redlinski was elected as its first president. The market had been saved as the center of our Polish American community and Paul Redlinski was the one person responsible for this. Today, the operation of the market is that of a smoothly run business with no problems in sight.

SENIOR CITIZEN CENTERS

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, recently, I had the privilege of attending a "listening session" with a group of senior citi-

zens at the Walford Senior Citizen Center in Missoula, Mont. The meeting was held with representatives from the Montana Commission on Aging, other senior citizen centers, and delegates to the White House Conference on Aging. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the recommendations of the White House Conference and other areas of concern. Because I believe the minutes of this meeting will be informative to my colleagues, I insert the following minutes into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LISTENING SESSION, WALFORD SENIOR CITIZEN CENTER, MISSOULA, MONT., MAY 21, 1972

Congressman Shoup opened the meeting, stating he hoped for quick implementation of the recommendations arising from the White House Conference on Aging (WHCA).

Bertha Wieloff, one of the four panel members, stated the President had promised not to ignore the WHCA recommendations. She spoke on H.R. 1 which would provide increased Social Security benefits, allow the aged to work without being financially penalized, and eliminate the \$5.80 Medicare insurance premium. She also spoke of providing tax relief to those who own and live in their own homes.

Lyle Downing said the Walford Center was one of the best of the 46 centers in Montana. He recounted a history of the activities on behalf of the aged, beginning in 1965. In 1966 Governor Babcock appointed Downing as Executive Secretary to the Commission on Aging. Barclay Craighead raised \$6,500 and the Federal government added \$13,000 to fund the Commission. The first office was located in the Old Governor's Mansion, later moved to the Montana Historical Society, then Mitchel Building, and finally to the present Office in the Penkay Manor, where they currently are staffed by 11 people. Downing told the group that Shoup had treated the Montana WHCA delegation with great kindness, bringing the group together for a breakfast. The hotel accommodations were such that the group was scattered throughout Washington and some delegates have yet to receive per diem payments. The WHCA was productive; some \$500,000 has been granted to Montana for nutrition since the Conference was completed.

Mr. Thompson, another panelist, explained how John Haugan had asked him to help when he heard there was no delegate from Missoula for the conference. He called his daughter who lived in Washington and she contacted Shoup. Shoup then arranged for Mr. Haugan to receive credentials as a member of the conference.

Downing explained that the delegates to the WHCA were selected by the Governors of the states.

Don Sekora, the fourth panelist, and an employee of the Commission on Aging, explained as background that he was employed by the Welfare Department. Explaining that WHCA was a working session, he described the breakdown of the group into its 14 subcommittees. The subcommittees then came out with various recommendations among which were:

Permanent standing committees in House and Senate on aging.

A presidential advisor or cabinet level position on aging.

A recommendation that the war be ended and money thus saved be used for the aging.

He said that some of the recommendations have since been translated into action.

Shoup said he would send copies of the bill, history, and committee print to the Walford Center.

Downing asked for a report on the future of the Old Americans Act.

Shoup said the nutritional program has passed but he wasn't aware of when it would be implemented.

Downing spoke of a critical letter from Frank Sennett complaining about the delay in implementation. Downing added that the sentiments expressed reflected his own feelings. He disagreed with the areawide concept because it ignored small communities and the problems there.

Sekora stated there was great confusion about implementation with further studies being asked by the federal government, and continual promises that guidelines will soon be furnished, followed by new delays.

Wieloff said demonstration projects are underway for the "meals on wheels" with great success.

Downing said he wanted to have a permanent program, not demonstration programs. He said one such program is now operating in Helena which was funded by OEO, and has since been funded by Lyle's office.

A suggestion was made that the kitchen facilities at St. Patrick's Hospital be used to cook meals for the Missoula program when it is not being used for patient meals.

A woman stated that her neighbor gets one meal per day, which is prepared in the hospital.

Mrs. Gold said she was involved in a "meals on wheels" program in Missoula, through the Unitarian Church, but the recipients she knew of were required to pay.

Shoup stated that some demonstration programs have proved the worth of expanding the programs. He inquired about the Green Thumb program.

Downing responded by saying it is sponsored by the Farmers Union with a limited budget. Transportation of the elderly is a problem. In Glendive coupons are used to provide taxi service, with a portion of the cost picked up by the Welfare Department. In Butte, a Model City grant is aiding in solving transportation problems there. Transportation is basic and without it, many of the other programs will not work.

Shoup said a bill has been introduced which would encourage the elderly to work where they are not competing with the labor force. Talking about other matters, Shoup warned of the trap of accepting programs for limited periods, after which funding expires. Demonstration projects frequently expire with States, cities, and counties then expected to continue funding, which they frequently are unable to do.

Downing said that the Senior Citizen Centers have had difficulty raising their 25% share of matching funds, but the last legislature passed a bill which allows cities and counties to tax for that purpose. He said projects which cross city and county lines will be more difficult to fund at the state level.

A lady stated that transportation in Hawaii is solved by presentation of the Medicare card to the drivers of public vehicles.

Shoup said that in Washington, D.C., a reduced fare is available to Senior Citizens. The problem of what to do in smaller communities—where there are no taxis—was raised. Shoup said the answer may be to provide a grant to secure a driver within the locality.

One lady asked if school buses could be used. Downing said the matter had been probed but there are legal problems.

Shoup said they have been used in some places by arrangements made with either the schools or the contractor.

Mr. Thompson said they were in the process of buying their building but needed financial help. He envisioned problems in taking the property from the tax rolls.

Shoup pointed out that interest on SBA loans was paid to banks and not to the SBA.

One man asked where application should be made for the Green Thumb program. Downing said the grant should be directed to his agency and that approval could be expected in about one week.

A program to provide for used hearing aids was discussed. It was thought that they should be distributed to the aged throughout the area by the University of Montana. It was determined that financing was a problem, with some recipients paying \$15 for the test, while others cannot afford that sum. It was warned that itinerants should be avoided.

Mr. Watts said bloc grants to the states would be a better way to handle problems of the aged instead of the narrow method now in use. Shoup agreed that priorities could better be defined at the local level.

Another added that for the price of a dollar, that a certificate can be purchased in Washington which frees Montanans shopping there from paying that state's sales tax.

After a coffee break, the program continued with a comment by Shoup who said local decisions should be made in the cases of medical service provided to the elderly people. He said some of the elderly have been treated and assumed Medicare would pay the bill, but that in many cases that was found to be insufficient.

A lady stated that she objected to the exclusion of payments to chiropractors.

Shoup, after no further comments or questions were forthcoming, thanked those present for attending and the meeting was ended.

NO. 2 FUEL OIL SUPPLIES—THREAT OF SHORTAGE LOOMS

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House from the Northeastern States are well aware, fuel oil supplies have been a continuing problem for our region. During many periods in past winters, supplies of vital No. 2 fuel oil have run short and emergency allocations were required to prevent homes from running out of oil. Just this spring—in March and April—disruptions and shortages occurred in many markets, and it was only the arrival of warm weather that averted a crisis.

Once again, New England, New York, and other areas are faced with the possibility of shortage—next winter. The supply-demand problems that could lead to such a shortage—and the competitive difficulties they cause independent deep-water terminal operators—have been ably and convincingly documented in a petition recently filed with the Oil Policy Committee. I commend it to the attention of all my colleagues; it provides ample cause for concern, but also sets forth an effective plan of action.

Mr. Speaker, I include the "Petition for Increase in No. 2 Fuel Oil Imports—District I" filed by the Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association with the Oil Policy Committee on June 5, 1972, at this point in the RECORD:

PETITION FOR INCREASE IN NO. 2 FUEL OIL IMPORTS—DISTRICT I

JUNE 5, 1972.

HON. GEORGE A. LINCOLN,
Chairman, Oil Policy Committee, Office of
Emergency Preparedness, Executive Of-
fice of the President, Washington, D.C.

DEAR GENERAL LINCOLN: On behalf of the members of the Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association, I hereby submit a Petition for an increase in No. 2 fuel oil

imports into District I (the East Coast, from Maine to Florida). The Association is composed of 14 independent deepwater terminal operators, all of whom own or control deepwater terminals in District I and none of whom is affiliated with a major oil company. All members received allocations to import No. 2 fuel oil into District I in 1972 under Section 30 of the Oil Import Regulations. We are requesting that imports of this product be increased for the period January 1-December 31, 1972, from the current level of 45,000 b/d to 65,000 b/d—an increase of 20,000 b/d.

I. BACKGROUND: THE EXPERIENCE OF PAST WINTERS

Since the Winter of 1966-67, the fuel oil markets of the Northeast—particularly New England and New York State—have been characterized by a recurrence of shortage conditions, lack of assured supply for independent marketers, escalation in cargo prices, and a decline in the competitive strength and position of independent marketers and deepwater terminal operators. Although major oil company competitors also experienced shortages at their own deepwater terminals from time to time, these majors enjoyed access to overseas supplies of both crude oil and finished products; they also found it increasingly profitable and increasingly possible (as more hydrocracking facilities went on-stream) to shift to production of more gasoline and jet fuel, to restrict supplies of No. 2 fuel oil available to independents, and to market an increasing proportion of fuel oil through their own integrated system. The number of independent marketers on the East Coast declined and the prospects were poor for the continued survival of this segment of the market.

As their existence became increasingly perilous, independents looked to the Federal Government for assistance under the Oil Import Program. Interim relief was provided by the Oil Import Appeals Board through emergency allocations of No. 2 fuel oil. These allocations played a significant role in preventing actual shortages of oil in New York and New England, particularly during 1967 and early 1970.

It soon became clear, however, that this emergency mechanism was not a permanent, effective solution to the competitive, supply and price problems facing independent deepwater terminal operators.

II. NO. 2 FUEL OIL IMPORT PROGRAM FOR DISTRICT I

A major step toward a solution was taken on June 17, 1970, when the President established the No. 2 Fuel Oil Import Program for District I. The impact of that Program has been set forth in previous submissions to the Oil Policy Committee, but, in brief:

For the first time—during the Winter of 1970-71—there was no No. 2 fuel oil supply crisis (despite a severe shortage of No. 6 fuel oil);

Cargo and rack prices in the Northeast were stabilized, and in many terminal areas, dealers and jobbers enjoyed the benefits of increased competition;

The competitive position of independent deepwater terminal operators improved.

On November 5, 1971, a further significant development took place; on the advice of the Oil Policy Committee, the President established the No. 2 Fuel Oil Import Program for District I on a permanent basis. The new program was a major improvement:

With the assurance of permanent access to overseas supplies, independent terminal operators have been able to plan more effectively;

With such assured access, they have been able to make financial commitments for construction of new docking and storage facilities;

The crude oil exchange provision has

strengthened the competitive position of terminal operators in dealings with major oil company suppliers.

III. WINTER OF 1971-72: INCREASES AND CHANGES IN FUEL OIL DEMAND

The experience of the Winter just past dramatized the major increases and shifts in demand taking place in the U.S. fuel oil markets, particularly in the Northeastern states.

In District I (the East Coast), during the period September 1, 1971-February 29, 1972:

The weather, as measured by degree days, was 10.8% warmer than the corresponding period in 1970-71.

Total distillate demand was 284 million bbls—2.5% more than during 1970-71.

If weather had been normal during this period, instead of unusually warm, added demand for distillate in District I would have been 15 million bbls, and total demand would have been 7.5% greater than the previous year.

Distillate stock fluctuations during the heating season were as follows:

(In millions of barrels)

Distillate stock levels as of—	East Coast	Gulf Coast— Texas and Louisiana
Sept. 4, 1970.....	79.5	26.7
Apr. 30, 1971.....	39.4	18.6
Draw-down, 1970-71 heating season.....	40.1	8.1
Total draw-down.....		48.2
Sept. 3, 1971.....	87.3	31.3
May 1, 1972.....	30.2	15.0
Draw-down, 1971-72 heating season.....	57.1	16.3
Total drawdown.....		63.2

During the 1971-72 season, the total "draw-down" was 32% greater than the previous year—despite the fact that the weather from September through April was 8.4% warmer.

March-April 1972

The experience of the past two months of the heating season—March and April—has been particularly alarming for independent marketers of fuel oil. Supplies of No. 2 fuel oil at terminals in New England and New York ran very low, and in some cases, the storage tanks ran dry.

Both independents and majors experienced shortage. Refiners, including the largest major oil company suppliers of No. 2 fuel oil along the East Coast, ran low, refused to deliver product to some independent deepwater terminal operators and stretched out delivery schedules to others.

In several areas of New England, during March and April, there were only 2-3 days supply of heating oil available in some markets. Only the facts that this supply crisis occurred later in the heating season, that overseas supplies could be imported quickly, and that warm weather arrived, prevented homes and apartments from running out of oil.

These tight conditions persisted into early May.

IV. CAUSES OF CHANGE IN DISTILLATE DEMAND

The data and events outlined in Part III above, underscore two major facts about No. 2 fuel oil demand: first, there has been and will be a substantial increase in demand for No. 2 fuel oil for non-heating purposes; and second, there has been and will be a substantial increase in No. 2 fuel oil burning for heating purposes. The causes have been:

A. Nonheating uses:

Electric power generation. Utilities have, in recent months, been entering the market to buy substantial quantities of No. 2 fuel

oil, to replace high-sulfur No. 6 fuel oil and natural gas as the source of power for their steam turbines.

In District I, the utility consumption trend is as follows:

	Consumption (barrels per day)	Percent of total distillate demand in district I
1968.....	11,700	1
1969.....	21,700	2
1970.....	48,000	4
1971.....	65,000	6
1972 (estimate).....	85,000	
1973 (estimate).....	120,000	

¹ More than.

Blending to reduce sulfur content of residual fuel oil. In order to meet the state and local strict anti-pollution standards now going into effect from Pennsylvania and New Jersey through New England, increasing amounts of No. 2 fuel oil are being used by refineries and terminal operators to blend with No. 6 fuel oil. The diversion of No. 2 fuel oil for this purpose has been substantial over the past heating season.

The volume used in blending is likely to be even greater next year, as the permissible sulfur levels under pollution standards and regulations are lowered.

B. Heating uses:

Conversion from gas to No. 2 fuel oil. The gas shortage is accelerating the conversion to oil burners in existing homes and the installation of oil furnaces in many thousands of homes under construction; the shift to No. 2 fuel oil has been particularly dramatic in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and on Long Island, New York.

Conversion of many No. 6 fuel oil heating units to No. 2 fuel, to meet anti-pollution standards. Although this is occurring all along the East Coast, such conversions have been greatest in Eastern Massachusetts where No. 6 fuel oil has been prohibited in all units burning less than 20 gallons per hour.

An increase in consumption of No. 2 fuel oil by office buildings, factories, apartment houses as a replacement for natural gas and high sulfur coal.

V. PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER OF 1972-73: POSSIBLE SHORTAGE, HIGHER PRICES

The Association is deeply concerned about the prospects for No. 2 fuel oil next winter. For District I, we project:

An increase in No. 2 fuel oil demand of at least 8 percent;

A levelling off—and perhaps a drop—in supplies of No. 2 fuel oil made available by domestic refineries to independent deepwater terminal operators;

A shortage of No. 2 fuel oil in the independent segment of the market of at least 20,000 b/d;

Or, if more imports are not permitted, a substantial increase in the price of No. 2 fuel oil, in order to provide incentive for domestic refiners to produce sufficient quantities of the product to meet all domestic needs.

These projections are based on the following considerations:

Demand

We assume that the weather will be normal and No. 2 fuel oil demand will increase at approximately the same rate as in the past year. This will result in increased requirements in District I of 8%. However, the demand increase could reach 10% or more as a result of three factors:

The shift by utilities to No. 2 fuel oil in District I and/or District II could be greater than anticipated; it has been in past years.

Use of No. 2 fuel oil by utilities and commercial and industrial users during the sum-

mer-period (July 1-September 30) could also be greater than anticipated. This will prevent the normal summer inventory build-up, essential to assuring sufficient supplies during the Winter, from taking place to the extent it has in the past.

Consumption of No. 2 fuel oil by industrial and commercial users as a substitute for No. 6 and natural gas could also be greater than projected. These large power users are, of course, under increasing pressure from more stringent anti-pollution standards and the well-publicized gas shortage.

Supplies

Although refining capacity has not expanded in recent years, particularly along the East Coast, we agree that under normal circumstances domestic refineries can probably produce enough No. 2 fuel oil to meet the demands of next Winter.

Unfortunately, these are not normal times. The Department of the Interior projects a shortage of domestic refining capacity in the near future and states that "the short term answer will almost certainly be to increase product imports." The Department predicted this would occur in 1974. But based on the experience of recent months and our projections, we believe the danger point could well be reached next Winter. U. S. refineries must operate at more than 90% of capacity to meet current demand. During the coming year, nonheating demand (from utilities) and heating demand (if the winter is cold) could well put U. S. refining capacity to a severe test, and shortages might occur.

We are deeply concerned about the adequacy of supplies throughout the country. But for East Coast independent deepwater terminal operators, the situation is already critical. As we shall indicate below, there will not be enough No. 2 fuel oil for the independent segment of the market in District I.

Our concern about refining capacity and supplies of No. 2 fuel oil in District I in the coming Winter is based on several considerations:

First, the experience of the past Winter. Domestic output of No. 2 fuel barely kept pace with demand. Early in the Winter, warm weather prevented a shortage; later in the Winter, imported supplies of No. 2 fuel oil prevented one.

Second, the impact of the continuing increase in gasoline demand on No. 2 fuel oil production. We are concerned that increased gasoline demand and the increased summer demand for No. 2 fuel will reduce the winter availability of No. 2 fuel oil.

Third, the sharp increase in demand in the Middle West (District II) which is likely to force diversion of substantial quantities of No. 2 fuel oil production from the Gulf Coast. Gulf Coast refineries have customarily been major suppliers to the East Coast heating oil market, and such diversion will contribute to supply problems in District I.

District II is a major consumer of distillates; in 1970, the five states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin consumed nearly as much as the six New England states. Demand in these states (and elsewhere in District II) has also been increasing under the dual pressures of pollution controls and the gas shortage. The Middle West also has a unique problem, which is likely to force an even greater increase in No. 2 fuel oil consumption: unlike the East Coast, the Middle West has limited access to supplies of low-sulfur No. 6 oil. Neither the refining capacity nor the facilities for storage and shipment of residual fuel exists in the Middle West or Gulf Coast; No. 6 oil is thus not available as a substitute for coal (which is high sulfur) or natural gas (which is in short supply). The only ready substitute is No. 2 fuel oil which can be easily produced and readily shipped and stored.

As a result, we are concerned that much less of the Gulf Coast distillate production will be available than in the past to meet

East Coast demand and the supply requirements of independent deepwater terminal operators.

VI. SUPPLY-PRICE PROBLEMS OF INDEPENDENT MARKETERS

Tight supply

The tight supply conditions are a particular threat to independent marketers. Unless import levels are increased as requested, the competitive and supply position of independent deepwater terminal operators will be severely eroded.

There have been several indications of an impending supply problem during the Winter of 1972-73:

Most refiners have informed independent deepwater terminal operators that no additional supplies of No. 2 fuel oil will be available; some refiners are reducing supply levels to independents next Winter. These refiners indicate that they will need additional quantities of No. 2 fuel oil to meet growing demands of their own integrated marketing systems and for sale to utilities.

The principal East Coast supplier, Humble, has notified independents that contract quantities for 1972-73 will not be increased over 1971-72 deliveries. In some instances, Humble has cut supplies to independents substantially below the levels of previous years.

Independent refiners are expected to provide less No. 2 fuel oil to independent deepwater terminal operators. For example, the production of the Coastal States refinery at Corpus Christi, Texas, is being taken over by Texaco and Southwestern Refining Company at Corpus Christi has been diverting a substantial portion of its No. 2 fuel oil production to the utility market.

Utilities themselves are entering the distillate market and taking supplies away from independent marketers. In recent weeks, as indicated above (p. 7), utilities have demonstrated that they will be major purchasers in the heating oil market. Their entry into the market on a large scale in direct competition for supply with independent marketers can only hurt the independents:

Utilities have tremendous purchasing power and can easily outbid cargo buyers; the price paid for fuel oil is not a major consideration to utilities, since they can pass on costs of fuel to consumers;

Utility business is more attractive than independent cargo business to the major oil companies, since it involves large purchases and an "even monthly take" (i.e. utility business fluctuates little with the seasons or temperature levels; heating oil business obviously does).

Insufficient import levels

Independent deepwater terminal operators cannot rely on imported supplies—at the current level of 45,000 b/d—to make up the supply gap facing them next Winter.

Under the No. 2 Fuel Oil Import Program, 45,000 b/d (16,470,000 bbls) is available for use, during 1972, by independent deepwater terminal operators in District I.

Because sufficient No. 2 fuel oil was not available from domestic refineries, particularly during March and April, the members of our Association were forced to use the major proportion of their allocations by the end of April. Of our total allocations,

40% has been used to import No. 2 fuel oil;

33% has been used for crude oil exchanges (approximately 50% of the No. 2 fuel oil received by exchange has already been delivered);

Thus, of our total allocations, only 3.1 million bbls—27%—remains for importation of No. 2 fuel oil for exchange during the remainder of the year.

Possible price increase

Refiners have informed us that a major reason why they are limiting supplies of No. 2 fuel oil for next Winter to independent

deepwater terminal operators is that the cargo price is too low. The cargo price was scheduled to rise by approximately 1 cent per gallon in Boston and New York last winter, but this was prevented by Phases I and II of the President's Price Control Program.

Refineries maintain that, at current prices, it is uneconomic to produce additional quantities of No. 2 fuel oil. They will only produce more if the price is permitted to rise.

The alternative is thus clearly presented: higher prices for refiners or short supplies for independents.

Loss of competitive position

Independent deepwater terminal operators face, at best, the prospect next Winter of receiving the same quantity of No. 2 fuel oil from their suppliers as last Winter. In an expanding market, this poses a severe threat to their competitive position; unless they receive additional supplies, terminal operators and independent marketers will be prevented from competing for and sharing in the 8-10% market growth in District I.

Their competitive position will be eroded; markets will be lost to their direct competitors—who are also their suppliers.

Demand-supply gap

The impact of the factors outlined above cannot, of course, be quantified precisely, but it is clear that independent deepwater terminal operators are facing a severe supply gap in the coming winter—totaling at least 20,000 b/d.

The following are the projections for 1972-73:

Total sales, by independent deepwater terminal operators, District I, July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972, 240,000 b/d.

Total sales, by independent deepwater terminal operators, July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973. This projection assumes that independents maintain—but do not increase—their share of the East Coast market, 260,000 b/d.

Import allocations, at currently authorized levels, 45,000 b/d.

Supplies required from domestic refineries, 1972-73, 215,000 b/d.

Supplies available from domestic refineries (same level as 1971-72), 195,000 b/d.

Supply gap 20,000 b/d.

VII. REQUEST FOR INCREASED IMPORTS

The Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association urgently request the Oil Policy Committee to approve amendment of Section 2(a)(1)(II) of Presidential Proclamation 3279, as amended, to:

Increase, for the period January 1-December 31, 1972, the level of No. 2 fuel oil imports into District I from 45,000 b/d to 65,000 b/d—an increase of 20,000 b/d.

Provide that the crude oil exchange provisions of Section 30(h) apply to the additional allocations.

Suspend the Western Hemisphere purchase limitation.

The proposed increase of 20,000 b/d is a bare minimum, based, as indicated, on conservative projections. Demand may actually be higher, supplies lower and the supply gap more serious than projected.

The increased allocations to independent deepwater terminal operators under the No. 2 Fuel Oil Import Program for District I will strengthen that Program by:

Assuring sufficient supplies in the Northeastern states to avoid a severe supply crisis next Winter.

Enabling independent marketer to maintain their competitive position in the market. If allocations are not increased, the terminal operators' position will be seriously weakened; the majors are continuing to withdraw supplies from the independent market which means that independent terminal operators, unless they receive additional imports, will lose a substantial share of business to the majors.

Helping to maintain No. 2 fuel oil prices at current levels.

In conclusion, we request your prompt attention. Action and decision must be taken soon in order to avoid critical supply, price and competitive problems later in the year. Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR T. SOULE,
President.

LLOYD W. BEGGS EDITS AWARD-WINNING NEWSPAPER

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, for 25 years Lloyd W. Beggs has served as editor of one of California's finest weekly newspapers, the Auburn Journal. The Journal is an award-winning paper, having been accorded high honors for general excellence and for other specific editorial excellence by the California Newspaper Publishers Association, six times in the last 5 years. It therefore is recognized as superior by others in the profession. In the community it is also held in high regard as an outstanding newspaper and one which truly is not only the voice of the community but reflects the heart of the community.

Much of the credit for this fine reputation in Auburn, Placer County, and throughout the State of California, can be attributed directly to the editorial leadership of Lloyd Beggs. In my experience in public service over the years, I have known no one who is more fair, more accurate and more compassionate in their editorial approach than Lloyd Beggs and the staff which he guided.

A few days ago, Lloyd retired and Mrs. Helen T. Bale, a veteran on the Auburn Journal succeeded him as editor. In her first editorial she summed up what the Auburn Journal is all about and outlined her personal philosophy on the management of a newspaper. This was an excellent statement, which not only reflects Mrs. Bale's concept of newspapering, but also that which Lloyd Beggs so successfully tried to achieve in the management of the Auburn Journal.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share these thoughts, expressed so well by Mrs. Bale, with my colleagues here in the House of Representatives and I would request leave to insert the editorial from the Auburn Journal entitled, "Let There Be No Mistake," in the RECORD at this time.

The editorial follows:

LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE

Lloyd Beggs is a tough act to follow. No one is more aware of this than the individual who this week settles into the editor's chair which Lloyd filled so capably for 25 years.

The Journal is a community newspaper, reflecting what the community itself wants; therefore, the community is entitled to know what it may expect as the guard changes.

We have the distinct advantage of having spent the past six years in close and harmonious association with "LW" on the news desk, and share many of his views. It is our aim to continue the same vein of fairness and tolerance which he pursued.

We believe, first, that life is to be enjoyed, not endured, and that a newspaper can and should take a role of leadership in helping develop a community in which all residents can have a good and happy life.

We believe firmly in the public's "right to know" and in a newspaper's right and responsibility to "tell it like it is" with neither fear nor favor.

This newspaper will not be used for personal vendetta nor for personal aggrandize-

ment of anyone—staff members, public figures, friend or foe. Both sides of an issue will have equal access to our columns.

We will continue to insist, so far as humanly possible, on accuracy of fact, spelling and grammar and on the qualities of professionalism which have made the Journal a prize winning newspaper.

As much as possible, we'll say "yes" to requests for publicity. When necessary, in our editorial judgment, we'll say "no".

Production of a newspaper depends on team work. We believe we have a good team here at The Journal; and the community is part of that team.

We'll be happy to "talk it over" anytime. But you'll get a warmer welcome if you drop by on a Thursday or Friday, when the pressures of publication deadline for the week are past.

RESULTS OF PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY IN 21ST TEXAS DISTRICT

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I recently sent a questionnaire to all the people whose names appear on the 1972 voter registration lists in the district I represent.

A little more than 100,000 ballots were sent out, about three-fifths of them addressed jointly to husbands and wives. There were over 31,000 responses, which reflected the views of about 50,000 voters.

It can be said with assurance that the results represent a fairly accurate cross section of public opinion on the issues covered and reflects the prevailing views of nearly half a million Texans.

The questions and the results of the tabulation follow:

	Approve	Dis-approve	Undecided		Approve	Dis-approve	Undecided
1. Vietnam. Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Nixon is handling the war in Vietnam, including POW release efforts?	71.2	28.8	0	14. Welfare. Do you favor the Federal Government guaranteeing an annual income to every American family?	8.2	91.6	0.2
2. Red China. Do you approve or disapprove President Nixon's actions in trying to establish friendlier relations with Red China?	79.0	19.8	1.2	15. OEO. More than \$11,000,000,000 have been expended on the war on poverty (OEO) since it began in 1964. Do you think this program has been worthwhile?	14.2	79.9	5.9
3. United Nations. Total yearly costs of the U.N. run more than \$1,000,000,000, of which the United States pays about 36 percent. Should we reduce our contribution?	87.9	11.8	.3	16. Peace Corps. More than \$1,000,000,000 have been expended on the Peace Corps since it began in 1961. Do you think this program has been worthwhile?	39.8	54.2	6.0
3a. United Nations. Should the United States get out of the U.N.?	24.8	70.3	4.9	17. National Defense. Do you think our military posture should be at least on a parity with potential enemies and adequate to deter aggressors?	95.2	4.6	.2
4. Amnesty. Do you favor amnesty for draft dodgers?	9.1	88.7	2.2	18. Federal judges. Do you favor my proposal to require that all Federal judges be reconfirmed every 6 years?	93.3	6.1	.2
5. Social Security. Do you favor an increase in social security benefits, with increase in social security taxes to pay the added cost?	43.6	54.9	1.5	19. President Nixon. In general, how do you rate President Nixon's performance thus far?			
6. Pollution. Do you think more tax dollars should be expended to combat air and water pollution?	67.3	28.9	3.8	(a) Excellent.....			25.2
7. Health plan. Do you favor a completely national health plan covering everyone, the estimated annual cost of which exceeds \$60,000,000,000?	17.9	79.7	2.4	(b) Good.....			54.2
8. Labor. Do you favor compulsory arbitration to control serious nationwide strikes, such as dock strikes, when voluntary means fail?	90.6	7.7	1.7	(c) Poor.....			17.8
9. Labor. Should Federal welfare benefits be paid to striking workers?	4.1	95.5	.4	Undecided.....			2.8
10. Labor. Do you think we should outlaw compulsory union membership as a requirement for any job?	90.1	9.1	.8	20. 1972 election. If the election were held today, which of the following would you prefer?			
11. Minimum wage. Should the Federal minimum wage be raised from \$1.60 to \$2 an hour?	38.8	59.4	1.8	Nixon.....			51.1
12. Busing. Do you favor forced busing of children to achieve a racial balance in classrooms?	3.0	97.0	0	Humphrey.....			6.7
13. Inflation. Do you support the administration's wage-price control program?	74.4	22.4	3.2	Muskie.....			1.9
				Ashbrook.....			.3
				Jackson.....			1.8
				Mills.....			.8
				McGovern.....			5.7
				Kennedy.....			2.2
				McCarthy.....			.2
				Wallace.....			18.1
				Undecided.....			12.2

Mr. Speaker, I am indebted to my constituents for making this survey such a success. The returns include thousands of comments on a variety of topics, all of which I have read with much interest.

I initiated the opinion poll practice on Capitol Hill some 20 years ago, and have

continued it when new, updated voter registration lists, with current addresses, are compiled every 2 years.

I will now make some observations which are relevant and responsive to many of the views and inquiries I have received.

WELFARE

Thousands of comments relate to welfare—a hodge-podge set of programs which need a major overhaul. Many people report witnessing affluent shoppers using food stamps, some driving expen-

sive automobiles, who obviously were not entitled to any form of public welfare.

Indeed, welfare in any form should be strictly limited to the really deserving and needy who cannot help themselves. This means the elderly, the orphans, the blind, and the physically handicapped.

I am convinced the proposed \$2,500 guaranteed annual income would make bad matters worse. It would tend to lock many into a permanent welfare status. Its enactment would double the number now on relief, and the mounting cost would be astronomical.

Another expensive welfare program relates to various housing aids, including certain construction where the Government pays all interest charges above 1 percent. Recipients of this form of welfare are by no means limited to the low income and needy.

The omnibus 1968 Housing Act—which I opposed—containing sections 235, 236, turnkey III, and other highly subsidized items, is costing the Government hundreds of millions of dollars and is imposing hardships on many communities.

Those on strike should receive no food stamps or other public welfare. When labor-management disputes arise, it is axiomatic that the Government should not favor either side if collective bargaining is to make any sense at all.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Many comments expressed displeasure with the daylight saving time. I share that viewpoint. It should be understood that each State now determines whether it is to have or not have daylight saving time. Each State makes its own decision. A few State legislatures have voted to discontinue it.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Much interest is shown in the level of social security benefits, with many favoring an increase but opposing any increase in social security taxes. While the fund is reported to be liquid, both the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and agency spokesman insist that from an actuarial standpoint any significant increase in payments must require additional taxes.

The following table contains a history of increases in payroll taxes, and the maximum annual income upon which the tax was levied:

	Percent	Maximum
From 1937 through 1949.....	1	\$3,000
1950.....	1.5	3,000
1951 through 1953.....	1.5	3,600
1954.....	2	3,600
1955 through 1956.....	2	4,200
1957 through 1958.....	2.25	4,200
1959.....	2.5	4,800
1960 through 1962.....	3	4,800
1963 through 1965.....	3.625	4,800
1966.....	4.2	6,000
1967.....	4.4	6,000
1968.....	4.4	7,800
1969 through 1970.....	4.8	7,800
1971.....	5.2	7,800
1972.....	5.2	9,000

A comparable tax is paid by employers, making the total 10.4 percent.

A pending proposed 10-percent increase in social security payments, as provided in a Senate action, calls for a rather substantial increase in the tax. Under this plan, starting next year the

tax for both workers and employers would increase from 5.2 to 5.7 percent, while the amount of salary against which the tax is laid would go up from \$9,000 a year to \$10,200.

It was unofficially estimated that the maximum social security contribution by an individual worker would go up \$113 a year, or roughly \$10 a month, to pay for the new benefits. And the percentage of worker and employer contributions would increase further in 1978 to 6 percent and scale up slightly more in years after 1980.

I have explained this program in some detail, because of the public interest that has been shown and the cost that is involved.

A limitation on outside income of beneficiaries is now \$1,680 per year. This is not enough. It should be increased substantially for the benefit of those on fixed incomes who are capable of higher earnings.

FOREIGN AID

Analysts have pointed out that, historically, the mounting costs of great society's massive welfare and other programs account for much of our present financial dilemma—and resulting inflation. But over a 25-year period foreign aid has been a major contributor to the problem. During the 1946-71 period this totaled \$138.4 billion. If interest on what was borrowed for this program were added, the total would be \$212.8 billion. While most of this has been economic aid, some military assistance to friendly allies is included.

Despite this generosity, in terms of gratitude and friendship it appears some very low dividends have been received on American investments.

In my own case, I supported the Marshall plan, but have voted against all foreign aid bills since that time, because each has contained too many items I could not justify.

CROSS BUSING

A total of 97 percent of those who live in the 21st District want no part of forced busing for the sole purpose of achieving a racial balance in classrooms. This attitude is shared by parents of all races.

Laws have been enacted against this practice, but HEW and certain judges have condoned it. It is now under further active study by the Supreme Court. And the Congress needs to take additional action.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

Replies to the poll overwhelmingly insist that nonessential spending be curbed. We know that chronic deficit spending is a prime cause of inflation. It is my view that people now have more government than they need and more than they want. People are simply over-regulated and overcontrolled.

Wage-price controls, properly enforced and administered, may provide temporary help; but to obtain long-range results, retrenchments in spending becomes imperative.

The space program, which has provided breakthroughs in the fields of communication and photographic intelligence, surveillance, has been reduced.

Some people seem to be obsessed with the fallacious idea that if enough Federal

money is spent you can cure any problem on the face of the earth.

How long can this Nation survive under the weight of repeated annual inflationary deficits and a mounting public debt which exceeds \$400 billion, the annual interest on which now runs \$22½ billion?

LAW NEEDED TO CURB STRIKES

Thousands of my constituents deplore unnecessary strikes and the abuse of power on the part of those who cause them. Many refer to the 125-day west coast dock strike which cost our economy well over a billion dollars. Effective legislation to provide better solutions of labor-management disputes is long overdue. Why, for example, should labor unions not be subject to the same antitrust and antimonopoly laws as are now applied to individuals and business?

LAW AND ORDER

The public is most insistent that criminal laws be strengthened and enforced, with adequate penalties to fit each case. The Congress has enacted additional laws against drug pushers, racketeering, and other offenses over which the Federal Government has jurisdiction.

It must be kept in mind, however, that more than 90 percent of all crimes are committed against State and local laws. Law enforcement is essentially a local responsibility, but crime is prevented by the certainty of punishment of the guilty and the adequacy of punishment.

The Congress has enacted strong laws against traffic in pornography and smut, although some court decisions have added to the difficulty. It is believed recent appointments to the Supreme Court will strengthen this battle, and also as related to crime in general.

While most of our judges are capable men, it is now widely recognized that some who are chosen as judges were picked, because of cronyism, politics, or other considerations not necessarily related to judicial temperament or legal ability.

It was for that reason that I introduced a resolution to require all Federal judges to be reconfirmed every 6 years. Under the Constitution ordinary incompetence alone is not grounds for impeachment, and it does seem the public is entitled to have the performance records of these men examined periodically.

AMNESTY

People are asking: Would it be fair to those who fought to forgive those who refused? Indeed, how could our country ever field an array of draftees in the future, if the occasion required it, if it is now determined as a national policy that draft dodging and desertion are to be forgiven? Under existing law conscientious objectors are not required to perform combat duty. Those who violate any law should be held accountable for their misconduct.

ANTIPOLLUTION LAWS

The public strongly supports laws designed to promote clean water and clean air. Many who favor more tax money to support antipollution insist that industry and others who directly contribute to the problem be required to bear their proper

share of cost for remedying these problems. That is the law now. A healthy, pleasant environment is a prime objective.

TAX REFORM NEEDED

Along with reduced spending there is a pressing need for reform of tax laws to assure that every taxpayer is treated fairly and that none be allowed to escape their just share of the tax burden. Hearings on this subject have been announced for early next year.

MEDICARE

Many people justly complain about the high cost of medical and hospital services. Medicare is in need of being updated and ways found to reduce these costs. Certainly socialized medicine, advocated by some, is not the answer. And the cost would be prohibitive.

MINIMUM WAGE

Good wages are always desirable, but when the minimum gets too high it becomes counter productive. Many employers have commented that if the minimum is raised to \$2 they will be forced to get along with fewer workers. Moreover, the proposed increase of 25 percent would violate the wage-price guidelines, and many deserving people would be denied employment.

Bureaucracy was vastly expanded by the creation of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and both employers and employees have suffered as a result. Employees should be chosen on a basis of merit, regardless of race, and the employers in a free society should have the right to make those decisions.

UNITED NATIONS

The United States contributes 33 percent—\$318 million—of annual U.N. budgets, plus some for special projects.

The wholly unjustified expulsion of the Republic of China from the United Nations last October, and the admission of Red China, has caused many to insist that financial contributions of each member nation be based on the ratio of each member to the population of all members. I have cosponsored a bill to that effect. Under that formula our annual share would be \$68 million.

Under the present arrangement two-thirds of the General Assembly votes belong to countries which together pay only 4½ percent of the regular U.N. budget—and many of them default. Here are some interesting comparisons:

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO U.N. BUDGET
(Source: Washington Daily News, Oct. 28, 1971)

[In percent]

United States.....	33.0
U.S.S.R. (including Ukraine and Byelorussia)	16.5
France	6.0
United Kingdom.....	5.9
Japan.....	5.4
China.....	4.0
Italy.....	3.5
Canada.....	3.1
54 countries (each less than).....	2.0
67 countries (each).....	.04

In my judgment the United Nations should be moved to some neutral country in Europe or elsewhere. With diplomatic immunity enjoyed by delegates, the U.N. enables spies and saboteurs to work their

trade, with detection made difficult. Already a good many of them, caught in the act, have been arrested.

RECOMPUTATION AND SURVIVORS BENEFIT

There is strong justification for recomputation of retired military pay, and also for new survivors benefit legislation. The House has already approved the latter, and the House committee chairman has announced recomputation will be considered this year. This would reinstate a previous congressional commitment.

Mr. Speaker, there are other important topics of particular interest to my constituents which I should like to discuss. But I will not encumber the record further at this time. We are living in a time of great stress and peril, which calls for clear thinking and firm decisions. It is imperative that in the search for solutions the Congress recognize our plight and listen to and heed the voice of the American people. The hour is growing late.

PROBLEMS WITH THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I insert in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Michigan County Social Services Association calling for reform of the complex administrative procedures now in existence in administering the food stamp program:

RESOLUTION ON FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Whereas, Clients are not being seen and are being denied the benefits of the Food Stamp Program because of complicated and lengthy United States Department of Agriculture regulations,

Whereas, It takes up to an hour and a half of a caseworker's time to certify one person for food stamps under the new regulations,

Whereas, The new United States Department of Agriculture system necessitates double applications, double budgeting and double verifications of persons currently on Public Assistance and applying for Public Assistance,

Whereas, The new Food Stamp Act of 1970 and the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture have created an unworkable administrative burden on the County Departments of Social Services and their staffs,

Whereas, The time being required for the new food stamp program is reducing the time available to provide services for other State/Federal programs,

Whereas, The complex procedure is discouraging the really needy adults and disabled persons from participating,

Whereas, The County Social Services Departments, the logical department to handle this program, seeks a simple, effective means to supply the nutritional needs of needy people,

Now therefore be it resolved that the Board of Directors of the Michigan County Social Services Association, in a meeting held on June 14, 1972 in Mount Pleasant, Michigan recommends that the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Sec-

retary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Governor of the State of Michigan, the two United States Senators, the 19 United States Representatives, the members of the Michigan Legislature, the Director of the State Department of Social Services and his staff are urged to take whatever steps are necessary to immediately simplify the very complex administrative procedures now in existence in administering the Food Stamp Program.

Be it further resolved that failing action by the stated government officials and bodies in resolving the Food Stamp problem by July 1, 1972 the Michigan County Social Services Association Board of Directors recommends to the County Social Services Boards that they strongly consider withdrawing from the United States Department of Agriculture Food Stamp Program.

NEW BEDFORD'S 125TH YEAR

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, for the past 3 years a committee of civic-minded individuals and members of the New Bedford City Council has presented a Whaling City Festival, designed to attract tourists, promote the history of New Bedford, and provide entertainment for all who wished to attend the weeklong festivities.

From June 18 to June 25, the Whaling City Festival and the people of New Bedford will celebrate the 125th anniversary of New Bedford as a city in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

New Bedford is in the 12th Congressional District which I proudly represent. It is therefore, only fitting that at this time I share with my fellow Members of Congress and the people of this country some of New Bedford's history as written by Mr. Reginald B. Hegarty, a retired whaler and curator of the Melville Whaling Room in the New Bedford Free Public Library.

The material follows:

EARLY HISTORY

Legend has it that the Norsemen entered Buzzards Bay in the year 1007 and remained in this vicinity about eight years. These adventurers, who came from Greenland, called the "Bay" Straumford (Bay of Currents).

Then in 1602 a party of Englishmen, led by Bartholomew Gosnold, landed on Cuttyhunk Island where they built a fort and storehouse. During that same year, in the course of their explorations, they landed at "Smoking Rocks" in what is now New Bedford.

A half century later a group of 36 Plymouth settlers bought from Massasoit "a tract of land known as Accushena, or Aqueset, the bounds of which tract fully extend three miles to the eastward of the most easterly part of the river or bay Accushenah . . . and extending eight miles into the woods".

The territory was named Dartmouth in 1664 when the whole tract was legally made a township and sent a representative (John Russell) to the general court in Plymouth. Dartmouth included Coakset (Westport), Ponaganset (Dartmouth, Sciticut (Fairhaven) and Cushena, meaning as far as the river (New Bedford).

Though the history of the four sections are closely interwoven, Cushena (Acushnet) grew far more rapidly due to its position near the river of the same name, which led into

a sheltered bay. Most of the settlers, who were farmers and fishermen, no doubt came here so they might adopt their own customs and conduct their own affairs more or less independent of the controlling government at Plymouth.

It was not until the early 1700's that Cushena really began to be settled. In 1711 Joseph Russell, Sr. and Joseph Jr. moved from Ponaganset to Cushena. The son of the latter, also named Joseph is considered as the actual founder of New Bedford. As the village grew, farming and fishing became the principle occupations of the inhabitants. The farms in those days extended from the banks of the river back to the swamps that mark the western boundary of the city today. Even as early as 1743, three whaling sloops and a "tryhouse" were in use.

It was not until 1760 that there were any real indications of the future commercial and industrial life of the village. In that year John Loudon, a ship builder, came to town and bought the first lot sold in what is New Bedford. He was quickly followed by Benjamin Tucker, a boatbuilder; John Adlen, a house carpenter; Elnathan Sampson, a blacksmith; Barzillai Myric, a ship carpenter, and Gideon Mosher, a mechanic. These men were the pioneers of the town's early industries.

In 1765 Joseph Rotch came from Nantucket, where he had been very successful in the whaling industry. The vigor with which he pursued the business was a great factor in the growth and prosperity of the village.

The first large vessel, the Dartmouth, was built in 1767 and by 1775 there were between 40 and 50 ships of various kinds; a few were merchant ships but the great majority were engaged in whaling.

Fate in the form of differences between the mother country, England, and the colonies interrupted the steady progress of the village. There occurred the "Boston Tea Party" with its destruction of the tea cargoes of three ships, the Dartmouth, the Beaver, and the Eleanor, all whaleships that had returned from England with cargoes of tea. Then came the Revolutionary War with its almost total destruction of the whaling fleet.

Although most of the inhabitants, being Quakers, did not approve of violence, many privateers were fitted out and brought their prizes to this harbor. This Port had, from the very beginning of the war, been noted as a rendezvous for privateers. As early as May 1775, only a few weeks after Lexington, the British cruiser *Falcon* captured three vessels in the bay. A schooner was fitted-out in New Bedford and recaptured two of the vessels. The damage inflicted upon the English commerce by the whalemen caused a great deal of resentment.

In retaliation Major-General Grey, carrying out the orders of Sir Henry Clinton, raided the village September 5th, 1778. Between 4,000 and 5,000 troops landed at Clark's Cove, to avoid passing the fort which guarded the Acushnet River, and marched up County Road (County Street) to the village where they began a methodical destruction. In all seventy shops, twenty-six store-houses and two rope-walks were put to the torch, for a loss of nearly \$500,000. Four men were killed and sixteen were carried off as prisoners.

THE TOWN OF NEW BEDFORD—1787

With the end of the war the growth of the village, in spite of its tremendous losses, was very rapid and it was soon ready to become an independent community. By an act of the State Legislature, New Bedford was incorporated as a town on February 23, 1787. The town, which added the prefix New to distinguish it from another Bedford in the state, included not only the present territory but also that of Acushnet and Fairhaven.

The first town meeting elected three selectmen, a town clerk, treasurer, assessors, surveyors of lumber, inspector of fish, constable and collector, tithing men, fence viewers, cullers of staves, and hog reeves. The treasurer was instructed to wait until sufficient money came into the town treasury and then to purchase a "rheilm" of paper for the purpose of making books for the records and accounts.

On July 19th, 1787 the three assessors: Joseph Taber, Thomas Kempton and Barthom Akin ordered the town constable, Gambier Bryant, to collect the real and poll taxes for the year. Of this money, £210. 9s was to go to the state treasurer and the remainder £23. 2s. 5½d was to go to the town treasurer, John Pickens.

As the recovery from the effects of the war began to move at a faster pace the old fashioned customs were out of keeping with the town's ambitions and various innovations were made. A post office was opened January 1st, 1794, several post routes were established and with the start of a regular stage to Boston, by William Kenshaw, the inhabitants could go to that city and return in the same week, the mileage or fare three pence or six cents per mile. The town merchants, by subscription, had a lighthouse erected on Clark's Point in 1797. The following year it was destroyed by fire. The structure was replaced, again by subscription of the merchants, in 1799; the next year the lighthouse was turned over to the government.

In the middle 1790's began New Bedford's bridge "troubles" that were destined to plague the residents for nearly two centuries.

In 1796 an attempt was made to have a bridge built "north of Palmer's Island" connecting the two parts of the town. After a few years of bickering a toll bridge was finally erected in late 1799. The tolls were so high and the method of figuring was so complicated that it was hardly possible for the average man to take his family across the river. In 1805 a "great tide" washed the bridge away. A new structure was erected in 1807, this was in turn destroyed by the great gale of 1815. A third bridge was completed in 1819 and this in turn was partly demolished in the gale of September 1869. The two towns (Fairhaven had separated from New Bedford in 1812) purchased the remains and bridge rights for \$21,000 and the structure was rebuilt and made free of tolls, being completed in 1870. Construction on the present bridge was begun in 1896 and it was opened in 1902.

The economy of the town suffered another severe setback in 1812 with the outbreak of the second war with England. Once again the town's commerce was wiped out when its ships were either captured or driven from the seas. At the conclusion of the struggle the whaling industry revived quickly and began its steady advance, which was to have such a lasting effect on the future growth and prosperity of the region.

Improvements in the town kept pace with the increasing prosperity. In 1831 the main streets were lighted with "panthorns" and the next year the town began to lay flagged sidewalks. In 1833 part of Water Street was paved and by the end of the year there were thirty miles of streets, twenty of which were graded, curbed and the sidewalks flagged.

By this time New Bedford's whaling industry was greater than was that of Nantucket and the town became the greatest whaling port in the world. The town continued to grow, expanding in all directions of civic and social life as well as industrially and was ready to take its place as a city.

THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD—1847

On March 18, 1847, an election was held to decide on the acceptance of an "Act to Establish the City of New Bedford." The resulting vote: for, 1,150; against, 814. On April 28th of that year the city government was

organized with its staffers entrusted to: a major, common council consisting of four from each of the six wards and a board of Aldermen composed of one representative from each ward. The relationship of the mayor and these two bodies had the same relationship to one another as that between the president and the two houses of congress. Various other departments were set up to carry on the necessary functions of the city government.

The whaling industry continued to expand very rapidly and by 1857, the year the greatest number of vessels engaged in the business, New Bedford owned half the whaleships in the country, and half the remainder came from within twenty miles of the city. Thus it was that nearly three quarters of all whaleships were outfitted and brought their catches to this city. At the height of whaling the total value of the catches amounted to about thirteen million dollars a year. The wealth derived from whaling and its allied industries was so great that the city was not only preeminent in that field, but also was a leader in per capita wealth. Among the names closely connected with the industry, we find the Russells, the Rotches, the Wings, Swifts, the Knowles, Seaburys, Morgans, Johnathan Bourne (the largest individual owner of whaleships) and Edward Mott Robinson, to name but a few.

After the "Golden Years," which ended about 1860, the industry started a steady decline. Several factors contributed to this decline—the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania was one of the principal reasons. The displacement of whale oil by petroleum was slow due to the inability to refine the coal oil, as it was called. Here again the ingenuity and perseverance of the city's inhabitants were exemplified. The process for refining petroleum commercially was perfected in a little building on Fish Island right in New Bedford.

The Civil War with its destruction of fifty whalers by the Confederate Raiders, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Shenandoah, along with the forty-one ships used to block the harbors of Savannah and Charleston, greatly reduced the size of the whaling fleet.

Several natural disasters also contributed to the decline; in 1871, thirty-two ships were lost in the ice off Point Barrow and lesser numbers were lost to the crushing ice in 1876, '88 and '97. The industry declined steadily until it came to a final end with the return of the schooner *John R. Manta*, from the last whaling voyage, August 20, 1925.

While whaling, during the first one hundred years of her history, was the main source of her wealth, progress was made in the development of other industries. Whaling had naturally attracted industries such as shipbuilders, riggers, boatbuilders, ship-smiths, coopers, etc., and all the principal whaling merchants had their own oil and candle factories. Thus from the beginning there was a great diversity of industry, a condition that produced an adaptability among the inhabitants that enabled them and those that followed to turn to other fields as necessity or opportunity demanded.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

As early as 1700 there were "fulling" mills (weaving) which manufactured woolen cloth, in Dartmouth, the motive power being furnished by the waterwheels on the various streams and brooks. Shortly after 1800 cotton manufacturing began in the town of New Bedford. A deed of transfer, dated November 27, 1811 by William White, 2nd, conveys a parcel of land, "Where-on is now erected a cotton factory including cotton machinery." This was on the upper Acushnet River. The stone building which remains was erected in 1814.

Other industries sprang up; carriage manufacturing began shortly after the War of 1812, pioneered by Ayres Marsh and Augustus Brownell. The first steam engine used in

manufacturing was used by Joseph Taber, a pump and block maker, in 1838. The New Bedford Cordage Co. began in 1842, the New Bedford Iron Foundry in 1847, as was the Taber Art Company to name a few of this period.

With the coming of steam power a new era in manufacturing was begun. During the early 1840's Thomas Bennett, Jr., a young man from Fairhaven who was employed in a Southern cotton mill, decided he wanted to head his own business. New Bedford, the city of great wealth, was the logical place to seek financial backing. He succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds and on April 8th, 1846 the state legislature granted a charter to the new corporation. Thus it was that the Wamsutta cotton mill was established during the very time that the chief thought of the city was the outfitting of ships and the taking of whales. The construction on the first building began in 1847 and the first cloth was produced in January 1849. Once started, the Wamsutta grew rapidly and in 1870 the mill installed the largest stationary steam engine in the world.

From this early beginning the industry's growth was steady. New plants were built—by 1896 there were 35, by 1916, 67. Once again New Bedford became the leader, this time in the manufacture of fine cotton goods. This position was retained into the late 1920's when the introduction of synthetic fibers, among other causes, brought about the decline of the city's largest industry.

From the earliest times fishing naturally has been one of the important occupations followed by the inhabitants of the region. Although often overshadowed by the larger industry of whaling, those engaged in fishing have prospered. The growth of the fishing industry has closely paralleled the progress of the city until today, the wheel of fortune has seemingly made a complete revolution. The city which was nurtured by products of the sea has returned to the sea for one of its largest present day industries, fishing.

The industry, by discovering newer and more efficient methods of handling and merchandising their product, along with vigorous advertising, has once again made the name of New Bedford world-famous.

In 1959 nearly two hundred boats outfitted, sailed and landed their catches in this city, making New Bedford the third largest port in dollar value of its fish landings. New Bedford assumed world leadership in the scallop industry, handling 90% of all scallops taken from the sea. Now, however, both the fishing and scallop industries face severe setbacks.

DIVERSIFICATION—1900

Never content to rest on past laurels, the city continued to attract new industries, pioneering in some and improving on others. Telephones under what might be called the Bell System were introduced in the city in 1881 with seven subscribers. Around the beginning of the twentieth century the Automatic Telephone Company opened. This company had a dial system, which was the actual forerunner of today's dial phones. In the 1920's the Automatic Co. was absorbed by the present Bell System in order that the latter company might obtain the former's patents.

The diversity of products and services obtainable in New Bedford is far greater than most people can conceive. Today there are in the city upwards of 500 industrial concerns.

Why has such a small segment of this great world, as is the city of New Bedford, so aptly lived up to its motto, *Lucem Diffundo*, "we light the way," both literally and figuratively?

It does not boast of a great area of rolling fields of tilled land. It is but a comparatively small area that lies on the west shore of the Acushnet River, at the head of Buzzards Bay. Its length is 10.71 miles, its average width

is 1.86 miles and its area but a scant 19.39 square miles.

Nature, as though to recompense the locality for its lack of rich farm lands, provided the means by which the city's great industries could prosper.

The river at her door flows south and the prevailing winds are westerly; the two together provided the means by which the great fleets of whaleships could enter or leave the well protected harbor.

The humidity of the region, due to the city's proximity to the sea and Gulf Stream, as well as its protected position from strong winds, provided the best natural conditions for the manufacture of fine cotton goods.

It simply remained for man to discover and take advantage of nature's gifts. How well the inhabitants met the challenge is a living history of dogged determination.

The versatility of the inhabitants has been demonstrated repeatedly by their ability to shift from one major industry to another entirely different industry and "show the way" once again.

New Bedford has never been content to rest on past laurels but is constantly striving to press forward. The inhabitants give of their wealth to further the progress of the city. Over a half million dollars was pledged to buy and build an industrial park to attract new industries. The waterfront is being developed with an eye to increasing the fishing and allied industries.

The most important factor in the well-being of any locality is the inhabitants that go into the make-up of the community. Although the majority of the original settlers were Quakers of English extraction, the population was not too long in assuming a cosmopolitan character with the influx of many nationalities. The vast opportunities presented by the ever-growing city, whose fame was world-wide, was the attraction that drew the peoples of many lands. As the newcomers took their places in the land of opportunity they retained many of their native customs and characteristics.

The Portuguese, especially those from the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, being from a seafaring nation, naturally gravitated to the waterfront and whaling. The English went into the cotton mills. Then there are the French, Germans, Italians, Scandinavians, and Jews; in fact, there is not a nation or religion in the world that is not well represented within the city.

Mr. Hegarty said in the Foreword to this book, "During the nearly two hundred years of its existence, as a separate entity, New Bedford has met and survived many severe blows to its economic well-being. In each instance the city has risen, Phoenix like, from the ashes of near financial ruin to reach greater heights with a new, more vigorous economy."

I trust that my colleagues in the Congress will join with me in wishing New Bedford a bright and prosperous future. Mayor John A. Markey and the citizens of New Bedford have much work to do, but I know they have "Respect for the Past—Confidence in the Future."

THE SOVIETS SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM LITHUANIA, LATVIA, AND ESTONIA

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, during this month it has become customary to reflect on the tragic events which

have accompanied the Soviet occupation of the Baltic countries. This year I invite you and my other colleagues to join me in urging the President to implement House Concurrent Resolution 416, 89th Congress by bringing the Baltic States' question in the United Nations and requesting the Soviets to withdraw from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. A copy of the resolution is included.

H. CON. RES. 416

Whereas the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exists many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

Passed the House of Representatives June 21, 1965.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION'S IMPORTANCE

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

Mr. Speaker, elementary and secondary education are of utmost importance since this is the only form of education that all Americans are exposed to at one time or another. Its importance cannot be overstressed; it affects everyone's life.

The teachers in our elementary and secondary schools have a profound responsibility equaled in importance by few other professions. The thoughts and ideas they portray in the classroom have an impact on their students. But perhaps one of the most important parts of education is the creative thinking process developed by the student.

We must constantly strive to improve this basic education to better qualify our young people for their roles in society. Our society is structured in such a way that by being a product of a superior educational process, a person will most likely have a greater chance for success in his endeavors, as well as lead a more normal and productive life—a life that is also characterized by awareness.

We must continue to work with new ideas in order for education to be innovative and reflect the changes in society. The "open" concept today marks a change in teaching methods; education is geared toward the individual who can work at his own pace and level.

Education should not try to place one in a mold; rather, it should be broad enough to expose a person to the many diverse viewpoints that he will come in contact with in life.

OAKLAND, CALIF., CATHOLIC PTA VIEWS THE WAR IN VIETNAM

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, amidst searching for solutions to the issues before us, we can forget our foremost obligation as national leaders and human beings, which is concern for our fellow man. The Oakland, Calif., diocese of the Catholic parent teachers group and the Most Reverend Floyd L. Begin, bishop of Oakland, provided me with their views on the war in Vietnam. It effectively reaffirms the national opinion that we must end that suffering and tragedy. They offer a plan for the war's end, with which I thoroughly agree.

I include at this point this wise and compassionate message in the RECORD: CATHOLIC PARENT TEACHER GROUP, DIOCESE OF OAKLAND

We the board members of the Oakland Diocesan Parent Teacher Group, hereby resolve to express our concern for the children of all mankind in a world where war still exists as a legalized institution. We realize that as long as injustice prevails, wars will continue unless means are taken now to build suitable alternatives to resolving conflict. Every child has the right to grow physically, psychologically and spiritually whole without threat of annihilation. We believe that a world without war is possible if international leaders would allocate their resources and energies to that end.

As Christian people we are anguished for the families of the world who have suffered death, maiming and daily terror for over twenty-five years in Vietnam. We implore our national leaders to take action to implement the following:

1. An immediate cease fire.
2. A request for mediation by the United Nations.
3. An exchange of prisoners.
4. A withdrawal of the U.S. military presence in Indochina.

We view this resolution not in the light of isolationism but as an effort to obtain a responsible foreign policy that seeks to attain disarmament, world law, world development and an international community in

which intercultural exchange and mutual respect are a way of life.

BENEFITS OF THE SPACE PROGRAM

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, many people criticize the space program as an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of millions of dollars, thinking only of manned space flights and walks on the moon.

There are untold benefits which have accrued to all of American society as a result of space research and the development of products for space flight. I submit for the edification of my colleagues an article written by Father V. J. Schaefer in the June 9, 1972, issue of the Courier, published in Winona, Minn.

The article follows:

IT'S A GOOD 2 CENTS WORTH

(By Fr. V. J. Schaefer)

Since we covered the launch of Apollo 16, many people have asked us, "What good is accomplished by going to the moon? There's nothin' up there."

So we did some research on "What good was Apollo and the space program?"

It created over two million jobs.

It gave us weather satellites which so far have tracked 93 typhoons and 30 hurricanes. It increased weather forecast accuracy which has saved billions in crop and property damage.

It gave us advances in medicine. Lives are saved daily in using electronics developed for Apollo.

It gave us space sensors which detect crop blights before they're noticed on the ground. The same sensors track the Gulf Stream and tell fishermen where the catch is.

It gave us instant communication from anywhere in the world from communication satellites. And with our snooper satellites up there we can detect if the enemy is gearing up to stab us in the back. A back door approach to peace, it's true, but nonetheless effective.

It helps us save fuel in the winter. Insulation developed for Apollo save homeowners hundreds of annual heating dollars. And space developed surface treatments reduce building temps 10 degrees in summer.

It gave us plastics which are as strong as steel and weigh only half as much. Adhesives developed for space capsules will soon make our cars cheaper to manufacture. Orbital factories will use space conditions for cheap fabrication of micro-miniature chips 100,000 to pound which will cut the cost of color TV sets. Etc. etc.

"But the program costs so much! Does it? Just two cents of your tax dollar. Don't you think we are getting our two cents worth?"

"Better we spent it on Earth for social programs." What we spend for space would be only a drop in the bucket compared to what we already spend for social programs. In 1972 the federal government has earmarked \$100 billion for social programs of all kinds and \$3.2 billion for the space effort. In the last 15 years of space effort the ratio has been 11 to 1 in favor of social action. And what have we got so far to show for the latter? The most bungled up welfare mess only a governmental bureaucracy could create.

In order to have more of the same, some legislators like our own Senator would like

to scrap what's left of the space program. They know the voter appeal of promising everyone that good old Uncle Sammy will solve all their problems for them.

Instead of asking "What has the space program accomplished for the nation?" we might more relevantly ask, "What have the social action programs accomplished for the nation at the cost of eleven times more money?" A hopeless generation of underprivileged who have had nothing but money shoved at them instead of getting at the root of their problems. Add the trickle of another \$3.2 billion and see if that will do the trick?

Would the world have been better off had Columbus hocked Isabella's jewels and thrown a big bash for the dock loafers in Lisbon?

I'd sooner see these millions of jobs sustained instead of reading about the agonies experienced by highly trained space technicians and engineers who had to go on welfare in Los Angeles after they were laid off.

I'd sooner see the triumph of 400,000 scientists, engineers and technologists plus the expertise of some 20,000 private companies accomplishing something worthwhile than to see us drifting further into a deadening welfare state.

I'd sooner see the youth of the nation observe the example of dedicated men willing to sweat it out and then taking pride in their accomplishments—the spirit that made America great in the first place—than to have to observe good men sadly lining up as a last resort to receive welfare handouts.

I'd sooner see a little money expended for scientific research, for high energy physics, for space research than to have Americans stunt their understanding of God's marvelous creation and lop off pieces of their minds to save money which the politicians will waste anyway. As J. D. Bruckner, Los Angeles Times columnist puts it, "This is the economizing of brutes and barbarians."

I'd sooner have future generations be able to point to one glory, one work of merit—if any achievement of mankind is remembered, this lunar exploration will be—in this dark time of U.S. history than to have them remember how we slaughtered the innocent in legalized abortion mills.

I'd sooner be counted as a citizen of a nation which opened up the heavens than one of a nation which built more highways and slaughtered more on them than any in history, or a citizen of a nation which, at unspeakable cost, blundered so badly in Vietnam.

I'd sooner sit at Cape Kennedy as I did and feel a glow of pride in America for a change than always concentrating on what's wrong with America.

HON. FLOYD SPENCE'S LATEST QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, early this year, I sent out the first issue of what I hope to be my annual questionnaire. So that I could obtain the best possible sampling of opinion, questionnaires were mailed to every household in South Carolina's Second Congressional District.

The response was overwhelming.

In order that my colleagues may have the opportunity to study this unusually complete and valid study of constituent concern, I include my June newsletter entitled, "The Second District Speaks

Out," in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

THE SECOND DISTRICT SPEAKS

(From your Congressman FLOYD SPENCE)

Early this year, questionnaires were mailed to postal patrons of the Second Congressional District, and so far more than 20,000 have been completed and returned. This response exceeds by far the most optimistic expectations; in fact, it is a larger sampling than that required by professional pollsters to determine opinion in a given area. Thus, I am presented with a unique opportunity to gauge the interests and concerns of my constituency.

This response exhibits a sincere determination to make your judgment known; and a survey of the completed forms reveals an acute awareness, on your part, of current conditions in this country. Those factors, along with the unusually heavy volume of return, have made my poll a particularly popular one among those here in Washington who want to know what Americans are thinking.

Many individuals took the time to make

additional comments, and these were helpful. Some were no doubt frustrated because they were faced with only a 'yes or no' choice, and had no opportunity to elaborate. This is indeed a problem, and one which Members of Congress often struggle with on the Floor of the House of Representatives when called upon to vote. Also, questions were necessarily framed in such a way that they were meaningful to the widest possible range of experience and interest. My chief aim was to be fair, while at the same time encouraging participation from all groups, thereby increasing the validity of my results.

Capsuling the tabulation, those who returned the questionnaire generally: Support the President's Vietnamization policy and reject the idea of setting an absolute date for withdrawal; believe that a strong defense capability is a necessary deterrent to aggression; favor my bill to cut U.S. contributions to the U.N.; support the concept of revenue sharing; agree that action should be taken to stabilize the economy; and overwhelmingly approve of Mr. Nixon's overall performance as President.

Respondents were most divided on whether

or not the U.N. serves a useful purpose, with an even split among both men and women; gun control, with men opposing federal registration and licensing, and women favoring; and effectiveness of the Administration's economic initiatives, with both men and women doubtful.

Men and women tended to agree on most items, a major exception being gun control. Both thought National Defense our number one priority, with The Economy, Crime, and Government Spending following as issues of importance to each. Welfare Reform was only slightly behind these.

Considering "Excellent" and "Good" as favorable, and "Fair" and "Poor" as unfavorable, the President received his worst marks on crime and drug control, and his fight against inflation. His most favorable rating was "Performance as a President Generally", with 78% of the men and 74% of the women approving.

The 35-50 age group returned the most questionnaires, closely followed by 25-35 and 50-65. A substantial plurality considered themselves "Independent" politically.

Results of the questionnaire follow:

		[In percent]											
		His	Hers			His	Hers			His	Hers		
1. Vietnam—Do you support the President's recently announced peace plan?													
Yes		87	87	(b) Do you think the networks and national press should strive to be more objective?		91	94						
No		13	13	Yes		9	6						
If this plan is rejected, what is the best U.S. policy? (check one):				No									
(a) Increase military effort to achieve military victory		22	17	6. Economy (answer yes or no):									
(b) Withdraw U.S. troops by stages while strengthening the South Vietnamese to assume responsibility for their own defense		59	65	(a) Do you think the President is justified in taking action to stabilize the economy?		96	98						
(c) Publicly set an absolute date for withdrawal, regardless of events in the meantime		18	18	Yes		4	2						
2. National defense—What is the best U.S. policy? (check one):				No		43	43						
(a) Cut back on arms research and development in hopes that Russia and China will follow suit		10	6	(b) Do you think the new economic policies will keep inflation in check?		57	57						
(b) Maintain a strong and modern defense capability as a deterrent to possible Communist aggression		90	94	Yes		45	53						
Do you agree with the following statements? (answer yes or no):				No		55	47						
(a) The balance of military power is shifting and the United States is in real danger of becoming second best:		84	84	7. Gun control—Do you favor Federal registration and licensing of firearms?		15	12						
Yes		16	16	Yes		14	14						
(b) If Russia becomes convinced that she can make the United States back down, she won't hesitate to provoke dangerous Cuba-type confrontations around the world:		87	87	No		24	21						
Yes		13	13	8. Drugs—Regarding possession and use of marihuana (check one):		47	52						
(c) We have nothing to fear from Russia or anybody else:		87	87	(a) Legalize it and thus abolish present penalties		18	18						
Yes		13	13	(b) Reduce present penalties		11	11						
No		87	87	(c) Retain present penalties		15	16						
3. United Nations (answer yes or no):				(d) Increase present penalties		7	7						
(a) Do you think the U.N. has been effective in the past?		28	34	9. National priorities—Please check the 4 issues which you feel are most important to our country at this time?		17	15						
Yes		72	66	(a) National defense		12	12						
(b) Does it serve a useful purpose?		50	50	(b) Drug control		13	14						
Yes		50	50	(c) The economy									
(c) Do you favor my bill which would prohibit U.S. contribution to the U.N. in excess of our share according to population?		89	89	(d) Busing									
Yes		11	11	(e) Crime									
No				(f) Environment									
4. Revenue sharing—Do you support President Nixon's plan to return certain powers to the State and local governments and share with them Federal revenues?		88	91	(g) Welfare reform									
Yes		12	9	(h) Government spending									
No				10. How do you rate these initiatives of the President:									
(a) Do you agree with the charges of Vice President Agnew and others that the national media are often biased?		88	88										
Yes		12	12										
No													

A FOUNDATION TO BUILD A LIFE ON

HON. J. WILLIAM STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. J. WILLIAM STANTON. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day 1972, it was my privilege to give the commencement address at Fairport Harding High School in Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

Preceding my remarks, Miss Pei Eng Wang delivered the valedictory address. The salutatory address was given by Miss Pamela Marie Gavelda.

Mr. Speaker, I was thoroughly impressed with the inspiring messages of these two graduates, and I commend them to my colleagues. Pei Eng Wang and Pamela Marie Gavelda are representative of the high caliber young people we have in Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

The address follows:

A FOUNDATION TO BUILD A LIFE ON

Faculty, parents, distinguished guests, and fellow classmates:

It is my great honor to speak to you this evening. I really appreciate all the help and patience that my teachers, my friends, and my parents have given me in the years of my education.

My topic is a foundation to build a life on. At this commencement service, naturally, we think back to the many happy moments of our high school years. These are memories that we will always cherish. Today is also a day when we turn our eyes to the future. It is a day of transition: change from the familiar environment to a new atmosphere, change from the comfortable dependence on family and friends to the dependence on self alone, change from classroom preparation to that of practical experience. Above all, these changes will bring us to a world filled with tremendous opportunities. Already, man has gone to the moon and even brought back portions of it. The untapped ocean is just being opened to discovery of foods to feed millions of people in the near future.

Yet, in the midst of this promising world, we are faced with great problems—wars, senseless killings, riots, rebellions, and even persecutions. Should we fear this situation and retreat from society? No, we should not, and we cannot. We are a generation who must face these problems, and a generation who must attempt to solve these problems. We often hear the cry that we can change the world. We, indeed, can change the world, but whether we change it for the better or worse depends on our vision and hope. How we achieve that goal depends on what we will choose to build our lives on.

We are living in a great nation. This commencement is on Memorial Day, a day which we have taken to honor those who sacrificed their lives for this country. The people who made America great had complex problems during their time, but through diligence and perseverance, they overcame difficulties and solved problems. History tells us that their problems were different from generation to generation, yet they held one view in common, that is, "In God We Trust," the motto found on our coins.

Today, we can continue to make this country great, not because we can make more powerful atomic bombs or more sophisticated computers, but because we can choose to build our lives on the solid foundation which those before us chose to build this nation on. This foundation is the faith in God.

As I have mentioned, we are facing many problems. One of them is the moral decay in society. When morals of a society are upset, the family is the first to suffer. The home is the basic unit of a country. The breaking up of a home does not often make headlines, but it eats like termites at the structure of a nation.

Too often young people are saying that there is nothing to do. The monotony of doing nothing constructive has brought forth a restless and unoccupied youth with the potential to be destructive. But to build a life on faith in God gives a person a whole new meaning in life. The cries for peace and love become a reality when true peace and the love of Christ enters a heart of a person. Hatred, jealousy, lust, and prejudice are then removed. In this fast changing world, only Jesus Christ remains the same yesterday, today, and forever.

Now the time of high school classroom preparation is completed; however, the preparation through practical experience is just beginning. We have dreams to be realized, goals to be accomplished, and barriers to be removed. When we face the unknown future, our hearts are filled with anxiety and eager anticipation. We should not have fear. We must march on confidently with faith in God as our foundation. When we trust Him, He will give us guidance and direction. We can build a nation that is spiritually, mentally, and morally strong. A better and more harmonious world can be built for all mankind. Thank you.

SALUTATORIAN'S ADDRESS

(By Pamela Marie Gavelda)

Tonight's commencement is, for us, the end of a relatively carefree way of life, and the beginning of a more difficult, demanding one. How well are we prepared to face the world?

An educational system which teaches only the barest of the essential facts does not prepare students for life.

Algebra equations . . . biology terms . . . English vocabulary and grammar . . . French conjugations . . . these alone do not make an education.

A true education is the unified development of mind, body and soul.

As the mind is taught many various facts, it must also learn to assimilate, or put together, and then make use of these facts.

These many different bits of knowledge we, hopefully, have happened to pick up during the twelve years we've been in school, must fit together in some way, in which all of them relate to each other and form one complete body of knowledge. And the pattern for fitting all this knowledge together is different for each individual.

In the meantime, the body must be cared for and strengthened, because it houses the mind—and the soul.

Most important of all, the character of the soul must be built.

The soul is the person. It's the "real you." It is made and molded by every thought you ever had, by everything you ever did, and by everything that ever happened to you.

It holds your ideas and opinions, your hopes and dreams, your life and immortality. It's you.

Part of your soul you show to the world, the part that you share in your relationships with others.

It's the part of you that makes true friendships that last through good times and bad times, despite distance or time.

It's the part of you that enables you to care and to feel—to care about another person, or to care about anything; and to feel . . . compassion, understanding, and love.

Your soul is your conscience, your character. You can fool everyone in the whole world, but your soul will never let you fool your-

self. It tells you to be *you*, and not a fake.

A real education is the development of these three parts of a person: mind, body and soul. It can't be accurately measured by any kind of grades.

When you can go out in the world and have enough knowledge in your head to make a mark on this mixed-up world—a favorable mark!—however big or small that mark is doesn't matter, just something to say that you were here, you found something in this confusion . . . you not only existed, you lived . . . that's part of an education.

And when you have sense enough to take care of your body, and not misuse it, so that you'll live long enough and be well enough to make that little favorable mark on the world . . . that's part of an education.

And when you can share a part of your soul with another person, either as a friend or as something more—or just being able to care, and keep on caring, even when it hurts, because you know that you can never have love without some sorrow, but that the greatest sorrow of all is never to love at all . . . that's part of an education.

And when you have the wisdom to know the right decisions, and not only that, but also, when you have the courage to make and carry out the right decisions . . . that's part of an education.

And when you can choose the good, no matter how much easier—or more fun—the bad is . . . that's part of an education.

And most important of all, when you've learned to really do the best you can with your life, when you've learned to be true to yourself more than anything else, when you've learned to be yourself, which is all you really could be, whether you've made it by society's standards or not doesn't matter then.

You have made it.

If you've learned to say honestly—"I know who I've always been and who I always will be. I know who I am—I'm just me!"—well, that's an education.

A SALUTE TO EDUCATION—AND TO A DEDICATED TEACHER

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, a renowned philosopher once said that people shape the lives of men more than events. Perhaps this is an observation which would evoke great debate; nevertheless, I believe deeply that his judgment was entirely right.

In most people's lives, as in my own, parents provide the greatest influence for the reason that their concerns are deeply rooted in parental love which is unique.

Perhaps it is natural then that the second strongest influence is often provided by those who are charged with the responsibility of guiding youngsters through the learning process.

It is appropriate that we pause on the occasion of this "Salute to Education" today designated by the National Education Association to review the influences of those who played the most important roles in our educational lives. The differences between a good, mediocre, or poor teacher can often be found in the attitude of the teacher and his or her ability to impart knowledge which is

often more important than having superior knowledge on any subject without the ability to properly communicate.

In the very early days of the great depression of the 1930's, I entered high school as a midyear freshman. Those were very difficult times. Few students or teachers today who did not live through them can fully understand the tribulations of that era. Millions of people were jobless; foreclosures on homes were common because people could not pay either their mortgage payments or their taxes. With massive tax delinquencies, schools and municipalities were without funds to meet their payrolls. At my high school, teachers were receiving paper scrip in lieu of pay. This scrip was redeemed at local stores for food and clothing. Yet, the attitude of these teachers was one of amazing dedication. They rarely missed a day of school and enjoyed none of the fringe benefits of current times. Because of the stress of the most severe economic conditions in most homes, pupils faced problems which understandably affected their educational pursuits. Their frustrations were real, not psychological.

More than 40 years have passed since those days; yet, I can remember by name every teacher that I had in high school. Looking back, I was most fortunate because all of them, without exception, left something of themselves with me in the educational process, and they survived most other memories of that period of my life, as well as the subsequent years. Hence, it is difficult to select one who influenced my life the most. But I do feel that my vocations teacher, Clark T. Logan, stands out in my mind among them all.

Mr. Logan had a keen sense of understanding and was never unwilling to discuss even the most troublesome problem, large or small, with which I burdened him—as so many other teenagers did in those days. In fact, if some aspect of my studies of school life became frustrating, I could go to Mr. Logan's office during his lunch hour or after class. I remember that he would frequently send down to the cafeteria for a bottle of milk and bring a sandwich from home in lunching in his office. He often tolerated the interruption of his lunch hour to talk with me and other students. Frequently, if we ran into the time his next class was due to start, he would invite us back to finish the discussion at the end of the regular schoolday. If there was something with which you disagreed in your study program or relationship with another student or teacher, he would listen. He did not always agree with complaints and did not hesitate to tell me when I was wrong. But he did it in a way that was not abrasive—but reasoned. He had an unusual knack of encouraging students to pursue those studies and interests which they enjoyed most or at which they excelled. Yet, he had a sly way of getting a student to study just a little harder without being dictatorial or impatient.

I guess it was just the fact that he was the kind of fellow that you could count on for the guidance which immaturity often demands. And he was the kind of fellow who gave of his own time to make

certain that a student did not walk away from his problems with frustrations. He did a great deal of after-hours work without compensation of any kind because he was truly interested in trying to help every student who sought his counsel.

Clark Logan came to the J. Sterling High School as a young man in 1928, and taught continuously until he retired in 1964 after 36 years of teaching and counseling. He passed away on February 2, 1970. I am sure he had the same strong influence on the lives of countless other students as he did on mine—but I am grateful there was a teacher named Clark T. Logan.

A SALUTE TO EDUCATION

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, many Members are paying tribute today to education and the influence which dedicated teachers have had upon their lives, and I am especially pleased to participate as I think of the teachers who had a profound influence on me as a student.

I feel fortunate that throughout my elementary and high school career I had the good fortune of being taught by dedicated teachers. Specifically, a very excellent teaching nun, Sister Aymard, S.N., who was my teacher in the first, third, and fourth grades at Assumption School in Chicago. The good Sister stimulated my interest in reading at an early age, and especially stimulated by early interest in reading history books.

At Mount Carmel High School in Chicago I especially recall Father Maurice Anderson, O. Carm., who was my English instructor and also the moderator of our high school newspaper. He instilled in me an appreciation for the great classics of literature and he was also a very excellent journalist, imparting to those of us who were on the school newspaper staff respect for accurate and objective reporting.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and name many other teachers who were very helpful to me. However, I do believe that despite the problems that are besetting education these days, we must reemphasize the dedication that is essential to the success of a good teacher—that the rewards of teaching are just not monetary but the pride that comes with seeing a young student develop his or her potential and go on to further accomplishments.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN EDUCATION

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult to say anything about the value of our educational system without sound-

ing like the second verse of last year's commencement address. All too often our well-meaning phrases sound like tired clichés, no matter how true they may be. This became very clear to me only a short time ago as I prepared a dedicatory address for the Consolidated East Elementary School in St. Paul.

Frankly, I came up with some very high-sounding phrases. But they were phrases that held little meaning. Finally, I did some research on the three schools that the consolidated school I was going to help dedicate would replace. Before long I discovered that many of my friends had attended one or another of these three schools. As a matter of fact, my administrative assistant had once been "asked to leave" one of those schools due to his bad habit of entering the front door in the morning and exiting out the back door seconds later.

While all of this was very interesting to me, I found it difficult to relate this to the value or the meaning of an education in a free society. Eventually, I began to discover a common denominator among my thoughts. That was the importance of the individual in our educational system. That, I believe, is the key.

And that key individual, more often than not, is the teacher in the classroom. For it is true that we in Congress may appropriate money for educational facilities, for better textbooks, for programs and scholarships that advance our educational system.

But what makes this entire system work is the person standing at the front of each and every classroom. No amount of money or bricks and mortar could make this system work without dedicated individuals who take pride in their profession of teaching.

This is what our entire educational system comes down to.

And it is to that key individual—the teacher—in our educational system that I take pride in paying tribute to today.

BUGGING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I was appalled by the reports during this past weekend of individuals allegedly attempting to place listening devices within the office of the Democratic National Committee in Washington.

This is a most incredible conduct and should be condemned by all members of both parties. What is frightening is that private individuals have the ability to do this without court order. It makes one wonder if there is any extensive use of this means in private industry for trade secrets, et cetera.

I should hope that severe restrictions and elimination would be placed upon the use of such equipment except by the law enforcement arm and as presently constituted by law.

We will all anxiously await the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on this entire matter. In the meantime I hope the Government will take full efforts for complete prosecution of those responsible for this invasion of privacy.

A CHANGE MUST COME

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, at the close of the school year, teachers throughout the country are taking a well deserved break. However, we will soon be entering a new school year with the many growing problems in our educational system.

One area of concern is the question of discipline, which is almost nonexistent in some of our educational institutes.

The Life newspaper of Berwyn, Ill., discussed this question in what I consider to be a very profound editorial commentary, which I place in the RECORD at this point:

A CHANGE MUST COME

A half century ago and earlier a teacher was one of the most highly respected members of the community. Students who were subjected to physical discipline with a ruler or a switch for the more severe infractions might expect the punishment to be duplicated by their parents if they learned of it.

There was little intercession by parents who invariably upheld the teacher. Only in those cases where suspensions or expulsions were imminent would the parents seek to ease the lot of their offspring.

If a student misbehaved and was caught, he expected and generally received the punishment merited by the offense. If the teacher was a man, he would mete out the physical punishment. If the teacher was a woman, a trip to the principal's or superintendent's offices would bring the same result.

The strong-handed discipline maintained a high degree of order in the classrooms. There was no fear of parent reprisal, a teacher being dragged into court or the American Civil Liberties Union figuratively breathing down their necks.

How things have changed in the intervening years! So-called do-gooders have resulted in changes in laws that virtually permit juveniles to do whatever they want in this new day of permissiveness.

Last Monday night a male teacher at Morton West stood up in the district school board meeting before some 200 to 300 teachers, students and parents and delivered one of the most scathing indictments of the "now generation" about which we have heard.

"Students do what they like," he charged. "Drinking, smoking and dope are running rampant in the district. Two lady teachers in my department resigned because of the vile language used against them by the students. Many of them are animals."

Such comment seems to be justified at the high school level when we learn that gutter language has been used by some grade school pupils to their teachers at the elementary level.

Couple these actions and attitudes with the report of the high school superintendent on absentees where parents think nothing of keeping their children out of school to go on shopping trips or for "personal reasons" that remain unexplained and the cause can be traced back to the parents.

A change of attitude must come or the

young hoodlums will take over the schools. Teachers may face bodily harm if they attempt reprimands. This is one place where a return to the "good old days" would be a blessing.

More than a decade and a half ago, a man teacher, who had played tackle for the New York Giants and no one questioned his personal valor, resigned his position in a suburban high school because of the fear he would lose his temper over the personal affronts from some of the students and himself wind up in jail or defending himself in court.

This sad state of affairs must come to a halt sometime. The only way would seem to be to revoke the immunity granted juveniles under our laws and make them and their parents responsible for their acts.

EDUCATION IN AMERICA—A SALUTE

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the National Education Association is planning to hold, on June 21, a salute to education. It is my pleasure to extend these remarks on behalf of the educational system—the teachers and the students—in America.

Education is an elementary building block in the continuing process of a democratic society. In order to function as a responsible citizen in America, it is absolutely necessary to understand our system of government, and how the vote—exercised with a knowledge of the issues—can move the Nation.

The Federal Government has an important role to play in protecting and perfecting the educational process. As Congressman from Iowa's First District, I have strongly supported the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and its extensions. The Higher Education Act of 1971, passed by the House in November, is another example of positive congressional action. The act provides student assistance grants and loans, as well as assistance for needed educational facilities.

In 1971-72, 2,733,156 persons graduated from high school; this was 65,062 more than in 1970-71. Classroom teachers in 1971-72 numbered 2,089,623, up 27,380 from the preceding year. Education is an expensive, long-term process; but it is invaluable. Classroom work, applied to what can be learned through experience in dealing with others, can provide a sound base for charting a course for the individual and the United States.

The value of an education cannot be overemphasized. Speaking at recent commencement exercises at Kirkwood Community College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, I delivered the following introductory remarks:

Your obligation as beneficiaries of a fine education can best be fulfilled if each of you determines to do your best in your chosen field. For your talent, time and knowledge, are the best currency you have to offer this nation. We cannot take education or our school system for granted . . . you who are benefitting must ponder its meaning and come to realize its enormous significance, and contribution to the quality of life in this land.

THE NEED TO PRESERVE EDUCATIONAL ALTERNATIVES

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, severe financial crisis threatens the continuation of the hallowed American tradition of educational alternatives.

I refer specifically to the fiscal jeopardy of our Nation's 1,967 nonpublic, nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, which serve 5 million students, more than 10 percent of the Nation's school population.

In response to need for education diversity, the nonpublic school system, burgeoning from the time of the revolution, hit a peak in 1967. In 1970, however, violent inflationary pressures hit the schools, and changing neighborhoods replaced old clientele with new constituencies who could not afford their services. Schools began to close at the rate of 1 a day.

State governments stepped in to help—they wanted to preserve the variety of educational choices, they wanted to alleviate the tax burden of parents who were supporting two school systems, they wanted to promote competition for excellence in their State's educational setup.

One State passed a law to reimburse private schools for State required services and bookkeeping associated with State regulation and accreditation. Another instituted teacher salary subsidies. Another established grants to parents of non-public-school children.

But all these methods have been declared unconstitutional by the courts, with the Supreme Court emphasizing the principle of church-state separation.

I am sure that my colleagues share the apprehension of the Supreme Court that those laws aiding nonpublic schools would cause excessive entanglement with religion. I am sure that my colleagues share my belief that the courts have reaffirmed the principle of church-state separation. For this is one cornerstone of our democratic society that must be buttressed, not eroded.

I am concerned that any direct aid to parochial schools could jeopardize the church-state separation.

But we should adjust tax inequities that force already overburdened parents to support two school systems. That is why I have introduced a tax credit bill, allowing parents of private school pupils to take a tax credit of 50 percent of the tuition charge or \$500, whichever is lesser.

Protecting the principle of Church-State separation does not exclude fulfilling our responsibility to assure educational diversity in the United States.

Insuring church-state separation does not mean that we should allow the atrophy of nonpublic schools which are essential to the culture and moral fiber of our society. Both goals can be served—constitutionally—by the type of tax credit system I have introduced.

Allowing the time, effort, and energy invested in the nonpublic school system to go down the drain would cost the taxpayer much more than the tax credit bill I have introduced.

The bill I have introduced would cost the United States only approximately \$500 million in lost revenues a year—surely much less than the cost of adjusting other tax inequities, and surely worth it to the taxpayer.

Were the public schools to close, school systems around the country would be forced to absorb 5,000,000 students, at the approximate cost of \$858 per pupil. The \$750 million that it would cost New York State to absorb its 814,378 private school students into its already overcrowded and financially strapped public school system, would be crippling to the State's taxpayers. That does not even include the incalculable cost of decreasing educational options and further crowding already overcrowded facilities.

We must not allow educational freedom to become the exclusive domain of the rich who can easily afford any tuition fees at all. The inflationary pressures are hitting the ghetto and inner city nonpublic schools the worst. Those institutions can offer real opportunity and choice to poor students. They make up more than 27 percent of the Nation's nonpublic schools—but without some relief on the financially overburdened parents of these poor children—these schools are exceeding the national average closing rate of almost two schools per day.

The bill I have introduced is similar to the one introduced by my distinguished colleagues Mr. Mills and Mr. Burke. It is aimed at remedying tax inequities, and allows only a greatly reduced credit for those who can afford to pay.

It is urgent that Congress act on this proposal soon. The need is great and the need is now.

A SALUTE TO EDUCATION

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, have you ever stopped to think what

your life would be like if you were not able to read or write? Your ability to communicate with others and to relate to the modern world would indeed be severely hampered. Illiteracy is so infrequent in our modern society that we seldom give it a second thought, however, it was not very long ago in our Nation's history that it was more the rule than the exception.

Thanks to the foresight of great leaders and educators who realized the invaluable importance of education, our country set forth to establish a public education system second to none in the world. This educational system has virtually erased illiteracy from our citizens and has made it possible for each child to gain the education necessary to live a full life and meet the challenges of this modern world.

I personally, would like to salute those dedicated people whose work has made this educational system what it is today. These teachers and administrators are continually improving the quality of education and teaching, to insure the basic right of each child to gain an education. These people provide the backbone of our society, for it is education that teaches the tolerance and understanding necessary to live together in peace and the knowledge and skills necessary to build a better world for tomorrow.

A SALUTE TO EDUCATION

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 21, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, a free society, in order to avoid the twin threats of anarchy and tyranny, must of necessity be composed of individuals who are intellectually and morally responsible, informed and mature. It is vital that these characteristics be dispersed throughout the population to the broadest possible extent, for it is with the mass of the people that leadership must lie in order for a nation to be truly free.

Since the birth of our Republic, this imperative has applied more fully to the United States than to any other society on earth. The stress has naturally been greatest on our educational institutions,

and, as a result, Americans today enjoy the largest, best-financed, and most open system of education mankind has ever seen. Its successes have been monumental—not only has the survival of the democratic experiment initiated by the American Revolution been secured, but our schools and colleges have nurtured the freest as well as most industrially advanced society on earth. Of course, no institution which has been given such enormous tasks to perform can be perfectly successful; our educational system has its failures, which continuously act as spurs to self-evaluation and improvement. However, our educators' performance on balance has been remarkably gratifying, and is indeed worthy of our congratulations on this Salute to Education Day.

JOHN PAUL VANN

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 20, 1972

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of knowing John Paul Vann during a trip I took to South Vietnam in 1970. We spent some time together in the Delta region which was under his charge at the time.

He was one of the most effective and talented men we had in South Vietnam. His knowledge and understanding of the country and the Vietnamese people was encyclopedic. He appreciated the subtleties of Vietnamese society and in return he was loved and respected by the people of that strife-torn country. He had a keen analytical mind, a refreshing penchant for speaking his mind, and a noted lack of patience for fools. He was the kind of public servant and human being who is all too rare in this world—dedicated, hardworking, prescient, and self-effacing.

The loss of John Paul Vann is a blow to our efforts to return South Vietnam to a state of peace, stability, and tranquility. His friends in Vietnam and here in this country will miss his wise counsel and independent views. But I believe the spirit of the man will live on. For those who follow in his footsteps, I believe it would be wise for them to consider seriously emulating the thoughts and actions of this most extraordinary man.

SENATE—Thursday, June 22, 1972

(Legislative day of Monday, June 19, 1972)

The Senate met at 9 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. ROMAN L. HRUSKA, a Senator from the State of Nebraska.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of the ages, before whom nations rise and fall and pass through times of trouble, be near to all leaders of this

Nation to judge and to guide them in their labors. If we have turned from Thy ways, reverse our direction. If we have broken Thy law, help us to amend our ways as to keep Thy law. Send Thy light and truth into our hearts that we may follow the higher law of love. Grant Thy higher wisdom that we may see clearly Thy will and, seeing what Thou dost intend for mankind, help us to do it. May our work this day begin, continue, and end in Thee, to the glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT 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 second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1972.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. ROMAN L.